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The early issues of *Social Science Abstracts* are inevitably experimental. Though a considerable period of preliminary planning preceded the appearance of the first number, arrangements for obtaining abstracts of materials published in several countries are still not fully completed. Gaps, therefore, appear in these early issues, such as the absence of abstracts of materials and research reports published in certain countries. These gaps will be filled as soon as arrangements are completed and abstracts are received.

Social Science Abstracts is intended to be a world wide service. Several research institutes in Europe have agreed to cooperate by supplying abstracts of materials in journals not readily accessible in America. Much time is required for completing these arrangements and for receiving abstracts from points as far distant from our New York offices as Copenhagen, Rome, Moscow, Shanghai, Tokyo, and Buenos Aires. Once the work is fully organized the interval between the date of original publication and the date of the appearance of the abstracts will be reduced and prompt service can be assured.

In the early issues the allocation of space has been influenced by delays in obtaining abstracts. As materials are received from less accessible sources, beginning with July, 1928, they will be published. Preference will be given to abstracts in the order of the date of publication of the original articles. When the flow of material becomes more regular, abstracts will be published in order of receipt.

Abstracts are non-critical summaries. When critical remarks appear, the abstractor has merely reproduced the author's views in brief form.

An authors' index is published with each issue. A cumulative authors' index, together with an elaborate alphabetic subject index, will be printed as a separate issue at the end of each year.

The editors welcome constructive criticism for the improvement of this service.

Additional information about *Social Science Abstracts* will be found in the introductory pages of Volume I, Numbers 1 and 2.

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DIVISION I. METHODOLOGICAL MATERIALS

HISTORICAL METHOD

HISTORICAL METHOD IN ECONOMICS

7925. MICHELS, ROBERTO. *Disanima di alcuni criterii direttivi per la storia delle dottrine economiche. [Principles for a history of economic thought.] Gior. degli Econ.* 44(3) Mar. 1929: p. 105-121.—The history of economic thought is not a history of facts but must take them into account in so far as economic theories are related to facts or have been derived from some particular economic situation. Some theories, it is true, have been conceived without any relation to facts. The author points out faults of the economic historians: they often show national bias, omitting

completely the contribution of the economists of certain other countries; sometimes they forget the work of early economists, the true authors of important theories, for the sake of creating a few scientific heroes. Economic doctrines cannot be classified in such groups as pessimistic and optimistic theories, individualistic and State theories, for some theories could be placed equally well in either. At the close of the article the reasons are given which make it impossible to compile a history of economic truths owing to the fact that economic science does not know the absolute laws of natural sciences.—*Augusto Pini.*

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 6699, 6707, 6761, 7909)

7926. KINDER, ELAINE F. Scientific method in social psychology. *Jour. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* 24(1) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 63-73.—The social sciences have failed to develop a content similar to the "exact

sciences" largely because they have evaded the challenge of the experimental method. In addition social research has not assumed an objectivity comparable to the impersonal relations between the physical scientist and his data. This position is untenable. To become "exact" the social sciences must adopt the experimental method and make accessible to this method the bias of the experimenter.—*H. A. Phelps.*

STATISTICAL METHOD

(See also Entry 9397)

STATISTICAL METHOD IN HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

7927. BODEY, LUCIEN. Buffon, précurseur de la science démographique. [Buffon, precursor of the science of demography.] *Ann. de Géog.* 38(213) May 1929: 206-220.—Buffon's critical study of the vital statistics of the eighteenth century places him as one of the first students of the science of demography. He first studied the death rate for the different ages and computed the chances for survival of each age up to one hundred years. The period from 1709 to 1766 supplied him with data for Paris which he compared with other cities. His detailed studies of births, marriages and deaths gave him an opportunity to note the influence of immigration upon the growth of cities. He also studied the problems of rural demography and noted differences from place to place, thus making him a leader in this phase of geography. The famine of 1709 had some characteristic effects upon marriages and births and he turned his attention to this problem. The rigorous winters of 1742-1743 and 1753-1754 increased the death rate. A comparison of the death rates in London and Paris showed that children had a better chance for survival in the latter. A great variety of demographic problems came under his scrutiny, but it is an interesting fact that the density

of population so useful in modern studies escaped his attention.—*Guy-Harold Smith.*

7928. ROBERT-MULLER, C. Statistiques charbonnières, méthodes et commentaires. [Statistics of coal, methods and comments.] *Ann. de Géog.* 38(213) May 1929: 221-229.—Discrepancies in different statistics on the same subject are often due, not to errors, but to different means of classifying the facts included in the figures. It is unfortunate that authors often do not explain either their methods or their means of measurement. Statistics always require such an explanation. The way in which this may be done is illustrated in presenting three sets of statistics, shown in graphical form, concerning the import movement of mineral fuels into France. The graphs show: imports of mineral fuels compared with the other major imports, 1922-27; imports of coal and coal products by countries of origin, 1919-27; and the average monthly freights on coal from Cardiff to Rouen and to Marseilles, 1925-27. The discussion includes not only an explanation of the method of compiling the statistics but also an explanation, in part, of the facts shown. Particularly noteworthy is the complementary relation between the coal imports from England and those from Germany.—*Richard Hartshorne.*

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

WORK OF STATISTICAL AGENCIES

(See also Entries 6107, 7804, 7958, 9082)

7929. COMPTON, WILSON J. The statistical work of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24 (165 A—Suppl.) Mar. 1929: 121-124.—O. W. Blackett.

7930. KERSHENZEW, P. M. Die staatliche Statistik in der Sowjetunion. [State statistics in the Soviet Union.] *Ost-Europa*. 4 Nov. 1928: 96-106.—A detailed survey of the organization of the statistical services under the Soviet government, describing both central and local establishments and their intimate liaisons with other branches of government. Emphasis is laid on the effort to get at "the fundamental causes of dynamic processes" of social life by means of statistics. The author notes the far reaching significance of the 1926 census in furnishing workable and accurate data as to actual social conditions, and throwing much light on various aspects of Russian economy. Meanwhile the expediting of accurate data and information through mechanization of statistical calculation has become a special objective of the Soviet government.—M. W. Graham.

7931. POGUE, JOSEPH E. The statistical work of the American Petroleum Institute. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24 (165 A—Suppl.) Mar. 1929: 118-120.—The Institute has worked out standards of accounting procedure and it provides the industry with a certain range of statistical data, including both primary and secondary material. This material is provided in regular weekly bulletin, preceded in most cases by mimeograph press notices and occasionally by special publications. The primary statistics gathered and disseminated are a weekly estimate of gross crude oil production, of oil imports, of California deliveries through the Panama canal, of monthly estimates of changes in stocks and monthly gasoline consumption by states. The secondary activity consists of a monthly bulletin re-arranging in interpretive form the monthly statistics of the Bureau of Mines and occasional compilations of fuel consumption by public utilities, railroads and by ships.—A. Knapp.

7932. RYAN, PAUL. The statistical activities of the gas industry. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* (165 A—Suppl.) Mar. 1929: 130-134.—The statistics of the gas industry, as prepared by the American Gas Association (the trade association of that industry) are considered under the two general phases of (1) gathering and collecting general statistics and (2) a detailed income statement and balance sheet. A uniform system of accounting throughout the industry materially assists in making direct comparisons. The customary question as to the value of trade association statistics is answered by analysis of requests for information regarding the gas industry which shows 40% from general sources, 20% from financial houses and the remainder from gas companies.—A. Gordon King.

UNITS, SCALES, TESTS, AND RATINGS

(See also Entries 6783, 6784, 9189, 9305)

7933. ASHER, E. J. The predictive value of mental tests that satisfy Spearman's tetrad criterion. *Jour. Applied Psych.* 13 (2) Apr. 1929: 152-158.—Study of University of Texas Freshman psychological examinations over a five year period shows that tests whose intercorrelations satisfied Spearman's tetrad equation were the most successful in predicting scholarship. The correlations between test scores and first

term college grades when the tests did not satisfy the tetrad equation were: 1923, .49; 1924, .447; 1925, .438. The 1926 and 1927 tests, which satisfied the tetrad equation, correlated .605 and .58, respectively, with first term college grades. That scholarship is heavily loaded with the general factor, g , is suggested by an average correlation between first term college grades and g in 1926 of .651.—Samuel A. Stouffer.

7934. BORGERSRODE, FRED VON. Some measurements of personality and character. *Quart. Jour., Univ. North Dakota*. 19 (3) Apr. 1929: 241-255.—Brief illustrations are given from different types of character tests, with the prediction that this sort of measurement will be used more when the tests are simplified and testers taught how to administer them.—Samuel A. Stouffer.

7935. MATTHEWS, C. C. Erroneous first impressions on objective tests. *Jour. Educ. Psychol.* 20 (4) Apr. 1929: 280-286.—H. R. Hosea.

COLLECTION OF DATA

(See also Entries 7942, 7950, 8846, 9010, 9024)

7936. ASSHEUER, THEO. Das Problem der Reichsgenossenschaftsstatistik. [The problem of German official cooperative association statistics.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. und Stat.* 129 (4) Oct. 1928: 571-579.—Cooperation has been and is so important in protecting the smaller enterprise and in eliminating the unproductive elements in trade that statistics are necessary for understanding and controlling it. The statistical material now collected (in Germany) is inadequate, because numerous societies are excluded through their lack of the prescribed gold balance, and because data are collected by a partly economic body. Data for the five states previously excluded should be added. Although different types of statistics are required for different types of associations, there are certain basic questions. Of these all but that concerning the entrance or withdrawal of a member could be excluded from the register published in the *Reichsanzeiger*. Legally the new system could be introduced by an order of the Minister of Justice of the State. It could be financed by the publication of a handbook, which would be quite valuable to the trade, and cheaper than the present manuals.—W. Hausdorfer.

7937. TANDY, ELIZABETH C. Trends in juvenile delinquency and child labor. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24 (165 A—Suppl.) Mar. 1929: 180-181.—Since 1912 the Children's Bureau has endeavored to collect statistics of juvenile delinquency and child labor in order to supplement the Census reports. There are two general sources of data on these subjects: the issuance of employment certificates and the cases appearing before the juvenile courts. Compilation of the former was begun in 1913 and of the latter in 1927. Another source, namely cases handled by private social agencies, is also considered important and will be included in future studies of trends in delinquency and child labor.—H. A. Phelps.

CORRELATION

(See also Entry 7945)

7938. SMITH, BRADFORD BIXBY. Another attempt to explain multiple correlation in simple terms. *Jour. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24 (165) Mar. 1929: 61-65.—R. M. Woodbury.

7939. TOLLEY, HOWARD R. Economic data from the sampling viewpoint. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24 (165 A—Suppl.) Mar. 1929: 69-72.—The in-

applicability of the ordinary error formulas to economic data arises from, (1) the difficulty of getting random samples, (2) the non-normality of distributions, (3) the smallness of samples, and (4) the necessity of assuming that underlying conditions do not change. While methods have been developed for meeting these problems to a certain extent, the maxim, 'Know the data' suggests the best method of judging results. The lack of students with both economic and mathematical training is retarding the development of error formulas for economic data.—*E. E. Lewis.*

7940. WILSON, EDWIN B. Probable error of correlation results. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* **24** (165 A—Suppl.) Mar. 1929: 90-93.—Because of the lack of attention to the derivation of sampling formulas large errors are introduced into calculations through the use of inapplicable approximations rather than full formulas. Mathematical "sampling" is so artificial that mean errors computed from the usual formulas are often not verified when successive samples of actual data are taken. The discrepancy between the assumptions of theoretical sampling and the conditions of actual sampling is the principal reason why caution should be exercised in using the sampling error analysis. Under certain conditions this analysis fails completely. In these cases the safest course, all things considered, involves "a moderate amount of discreet nullification."—*E. E. Lewis.*

PROBABILITY

(See also Entries 6785, 6787, 7940, 7945, 7946)

7941. BEHRENS, W. U. Ein Beitrag zur Fehlerberechnung bei wenigen Beobachtungen. [A contribution to the calculation of errors of sampling when the number of cases is small.] *Landwirtsch. Jahrb.* **68** (6) 1929: 807-837.—The author briefly develops the results of Fisher and Pearson in the problem of finding the frequency distribution of means and standard deviations of samples from an infinite normal population, expressing the results in terms of the mean which is being sampled and its standard deviation. The chief interest of this paper lies in several applications that are made of the results in the case the sample is composed of from 1 to 10 observations. Given the mean A and the standard deviation m of a sample of n , the probability that a new observation, a mean of a new sample of n , and the mean of a new infinite sample will lie within $M \pm tm$ is found in each case, and tables are given of these probabilities for $n=2, 3, \dots, 10$, ∞ and $t=1, 2, \dots, 10$. Given two samples of n from normal populations, what is the chance that a new sample of 1, n , or ∞ taken from the first population will have a mean greater than a like sample taken from the second? By use of Simpson's rule a table is computed in this case, also. The relation between the average deviation and the standard deviation is also investigated and results tabulated. The final section has to do with the applicability of the mathematical results to methods in agricultural research. A check on the theory by means of some empirically found data is exhibited.—*C. C. Craig.*

7942. GINI, CORRADO. Communication sur une application de la méthode représentative aux matériaux du dernier recensement de la population italienne. [Communication concerning an application of the representative method to the materials of the last census of Italian population.] *Bull. Inst. Internat. de Stat.* **23** (2) 1928: 198-215.—It would be desirable if after each census a country could select a representative sample of the original material and preserve it for future comparisons. A study was conducted on the material of the last Italian census to determine how representative certain carefully selected samples

would be for a variety of different purposes. For some purposes it was found that the samples were entirely adequate, while for others they were not representative at all. It will be necessary therefore either to know in advance the particular ways in which the samples are to be used or else to preserve the complete original data.—*Edith Ayres.*

7943. IRWIN, J. O. Note on the χ^2 test of goodness of fit. *Jour. Royal Stat. Soc.* **92** (2) 1929: 264-266.—The paper assumes that we have given a set of observed frequencies n_1, n_2, \dots, n_s (total N) and that by some means we have corresponding "theoretical" frequencies m_1, m_2, \dots, m_s (total N). The closeness of the fit of observation and theory is to be tested. The difference in treatment that is appropriate depends on whether the theoretical values are expected values belonging to an infinite population or are theoretical values estimated by fitting a theoretical frequency function to the sample. The paper is in the nature of a constructive criticism of research procedure.—*H. L. Rietz.*

TIME SERIES ANALYSIS

7944. HARMON, G. E. A study of the problem of obtaining a trend line for epidemiological data. *Jour. Preventive Medicine* **3** (2) Mar. 1929: 139-152.—*Norman Himes.*

7945. VON SZELISKI, VICTOR S. Experiments in the correlation of time series. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* **24** (165 A—Suppl.) Mar. 1929: 241-247.—The purpose of this paper is to show that correlations between time sequences are of little significance in themselves, and in particular that the process of cumulation or quadrature described by Karl G. Karsten may introduce spurious correlation and pseudo-cycles. It is predominantly experimental. Chance sequences were formed by withdrawing numbered slips of paper from a box after thorough mixing, by tossing coins, throwing dice, etc. These chance sequences were cumulated, and the cumulations analyzed by methods now in use in economic statistics. High correlations were obtained, presumably as the result of this treatment, thus demonstrating the spurious nature of many results obtained in time series analysis. In particular, the cumulation of time series tends to introduce spurious correlation.—*Victor S. von Szeliski.*

7946. WORKING, HOLBROOK; HOTELLING, HAROLD and SCHULTZ, HENRY. The application of the theory of error to the interpretation of trends. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* **24** (165 A—Suppl.) Mar. 1929: 73-89.—The fitting of trend lines is an attempt to measure the effect of a distinct class of factors, namely those changing uniformly from year to year. The probable errors of a trend line are "always pertinent", for they measure the closeness with which the effects of these particular factors are described. The three major difficulties in finding the probable errors of fitted trends result from the fact that the number of cases is usually small, that the deviations from trend are not normally distributed, and that successive items are correlated. The third, and most serious, difficulty is met in this paper by the "method of independent groups". This involves a process of averaging groups of successive items in order to obtain a series of independent numbers. A method of representing graphically the range of error of a trend is described. Schultz, in the discussion, deals with the least square method of computing the probable error of a trend, and comes to the conclusion that the standard error of a free-hand curve cannot be calculated because the number of degrees of freedom is not known.—*E. E. Lewis.*

FORECASTING TECHNIQUE

(See also Entries 8622, 8717, 8943, 9054, 9337)

7947. PEARL, RAYMOND AND REED, LOWELL J. The population of an area around Chicago and the logistic curve. *Jour. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24(165) Mar. 1929: 66-67.—This note discusses a paper by Monk and Jeter, published in the Dec. issue of the *Jour. Amer. Stat. Assn.*, in which the authors concluded that the data of population around Chicago did not lend themselves to the logistic curve as a law of population growth. Pearl and Reed point out that the population in the Chicago region is not biologically, sociologically, nor economically a homogeneous one. In order to overcome this lack of homogeneity in population, they fitted independent logistics to first the city of Chicago and second the remaining region which was defined about Chicago. They avowed no attempt to fit the curves accurately on the ground that the data did not warrant the labor. They held, also, that the heterogeneity of the Chicago region did not warrant the summation of logistics and, furthermore, was not large enough to compensate statistically for the effort.—L. Kuvin.

7948. SMITH, BRADFORD B. Judging the forecast for 1929. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24(165 A—Suppl.) Mar. 1929: 94-98.—The inevitable question asked of one who constructs a forecasting index is this: "just how good is the forecast for next year?" The conventional method of estimating the reliability of a forecast is to make use of the error formulas familiar to every statistician. But these formulas presuppose the use of data which are technically "normal" and it is abundantly clear that economic series are generally anything but normal in the technical sense. The statistician is obliged to fall back on that indefinable quality called "judgment," and judgment must indicate why the forecast is good or why it is bad. Correlation methods are appropriate for evaluating in a systematic fashion the relative significance and importance of the various factors but judgment must single out any interruption in the fundamental relationship of these factors or the introduction of new ones.—H. B. Flinkers.

7949. WAUGH, FREDERICK V., STEVENS, CHESTER D. and BURMEISTER, GUSTAV. Methods of forecasting New England potato crop yields; a study of the relationship of yields to reported condition and weather data, a summary of studies made in New England. *Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates, U. S. Bureau Agric. Econ.* Feb. 1929: 32 pp.—The reported condition of the potato crop, based upon observation of the progress of the tops, has, in New England, given unsatisfactory evidence prior to September 1 of the final outturn of tubers. There is a high degree of relationship between rainfall and yield even as early as July 1. This relationship is curvilinear and, in general, indicates that the low rainfall is associated with high yields. The combined effect upon yield of varying amounts of rainfall during different periods of the potato growing season is approached by the method of curvilinear regression surfaces somewhat modified from the method proposed by Mordecai Ezekiel.—Joseph A. Becker.

RATES AND RATIOS

(See also Entry 9345)

7950. UNSIGNED. The correction for residence of birth and infant mortality rates in Cattaraugus County. *Milbank Memorial Fund Quart. Bull.* 7(2) Apr. 1929: 41-50.—The increasing number of mothers in rural communities and small villages and towns

who go to city hospitals for confinement is a fact of common knowledge. What is not so fully realized is the effect of the changing condition upon the accuracy of officially recorded birth and infant mortality rates in view of the practice, universally followed in the statistical bureaus, of crediting all births and deaths to the places where they occur rather than to the places where the mothers reside. Obviously, the official vital statistics for Cattaraugus County are affected in two ways: (1) by the inclusion of non-residents and (2) by the allocation of residents to other localities. The number of resident births recorded in adjoining areas was ascertained by an examination of all birth certificates registered in Allegany, Chautauqua, Erie and Wyoming Counties and in Bradford, Pennsylvania, for the years 1916, 1920, 1925, 1926 and 1927. It was assumed that the number of births to Cattaraugus County mothers occurring in more distant places would be too few to materially affect the birth rates. The non-resident births were deducted from the total number of births registered in the county for each year from 1926 to 1927, and a birth rate for resident births within the County was computed for each year. For the five years resident births recorded outside the county were added and a net resident birth rate was computed. For the years between 1916 and 1920, and the years from 1920 to 1925, the net resident birth rate was estimated on the basis of the difference between the partially corrected and completely corrected rates in the years when both are known. Correcting the birth rate for non-residents resulted in a slightly higher rate, for Cattaraugus County in 1916, but the general result is a reduction in the official birth rate with the exception of 1922 when the corrected and uncorrected rates are the same. The result of the correction of the birth rates for residence is more striking when the urban and rural parts of the County are considered separately. Deduction of the non-resident births from the number registered in the urban part of the County and the reallocation to the rural part of the County of births to rural mothers who had come to the hospitals in Olean or Salamanca for confinement results in a marked reduction in the urban birth rate as officially recorded. The inclusion in the number of infant deaths officially credited to Cattaraugus County of deaths which occur in the County among the non-resident births and also a certain number of deaths of non-resident infants brought into the county after birth for hospital care, has had an adverse effect on the County's infant mortality rate as officially recorded. For the seven years from 1921 to 1927 the death rate among resident infants born in the county was computed and with the exception of one year (1925) when the rate was unchanged, the resident rate was lower than the recorded rate. The decrease varied from 2-9%, the largest decrease occurring in the year 1927. Both the urban and rural death rates from all causes are lowered by the correction for residence in most years, the decrease varying from 1-13%, but in 1926 the urban rate was increased 4% and the rural rate was decreased 8% by correction, with the result that the difference between the urban and rural infant mortality was materially widened. Although the 1926 result was exceptional, it indicates the unreliability of comparing the urban and rural parts of the County unless the influence of non-residents is eliminated. The results of this study point definitely to a need for resident infant mortality rates. An accurate picture of changes in the infant death rates from year to year can be obtained only from resident rates and the comparative mortality from specific causes in different parts of the county is likely to be very unreliable when based on the officially recorded births and deaths under one year of age.—E. B. Reuter.

INDEX NUMBERS

(See also Entries 8704, 8836, 8934, 8940)

7951. BLACKETT, OLIN W. Regional indexes of trade. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24(165 A—Suppl.) Mar. 1929: 164.—The writer contends that regional indexes of trade should be developed with reference to geographic areas which are somewhat homogeneous, in so far as the exigencies of data collecting will allow. State lines do not usually give homogeneous areas, and are therefore to be avoided. Indexes covering the business district of large institutions may be justified from an administrative point of view, but otherwise are little better than the state indexes.—*G. R. Davies.*

7952. COVER, JOHN H. The significance of regional business analysis. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24(165 A—Suppl.) Mar. 1929: 152-155.—Regional indexes of business in the United States are of more practical value as a rule than country-wide indexes. Variations of regional from national indexes depend upon the relative local concentration or diversification of industry. Differences are observed in different geographic sections between the length and amplitude of cycles, timing of peaks and depressions, seasonal variations, and secular growth. There is general evidence of a lag in phases of business activity throughout the country, usually from East to West. Local bank debits, electric power consumption, department store sales, and building permits are useful regional measures. Other profitable local series would be: relative labor supply, classified car loadings and receipts, and new incorporations.—*Lucile Bagwell.*

7953. DAVIES, GEORGE R. An index of business activity in Iowa. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24(165 A—Suppl.) Mar. 1929: 165-166.—The Bureau of Business Research of the University of Iowa has undertaken the construction of a monthly index of business activity for the state. The index as recently published covers the post-war years, and is to be brought up to date from time to time. It includes at present eight statistical series, each analyzed in the conventional way to isolate the seasonal and trend elements, and combined into a composite cycle. The cycle is also computed in a form which includes the trend. The index measuring the cycle shows a pronounced correlation with the Annalist index of business activity for the nation, and with effective farm income in the state.—*G. R. Davies.*

7954. FLINKERS, H. B. An index of general business for the Fourth Federal Reserve District. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24(165 A—Suppl.) Mar. 1929: 161-163.—This index of general business for the Fourth Federal Reserve District (Cleveland) is an unweighted composite of nine series, monthly from 1919 to 1928. They are: pig iron, steel ingot, and bituminous coal production, velocity of bank deposits, labor supply, commercial failures, building permits, bank debits, and department store sales, the last four of which have not been corrected for price changes. In all the series except failures, deposit turnover, and labor supply, straight-line trends, 1919 to 1927, have been eliminated; in all except failures, seasonal variations have been removed. This composite index accords with the general idea of business in the Fourth District. Disregarding the larger fluctuations and a tendency to lag, it gives a picture similar to that of national business. The results here obtained lead one to believe that trade series, even though in dollar values, must be included, along with physical production, to measure general business.—*Lucile Bagwell.*

7955. KING, W. I. Section on index numbers and the measure of values. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24(165 A—Suppl.) Mar. 1929: 248-251.—This article consists of the briefs of two papers and a discussion

presented on the subject of index numbers. Gottfried Haberler holds that in the measurement of the value of money, or the construction of an index of the price level, only such items as embrace direct or consumer's goods should be included. Indirect or production goods, representing income stored for future use, should be omitted. Defining the general price level as an average of individual price levels, he points out that attempts at stabilization should concern themselves with the former. He favors, for the purpose of stabilization the use of Carl Snyder's general index. This index, he holds, provides the highest degree of justice to all concerned. Bruce D. Mudgett's paper examines Professor Irving Fisher's "Ideal Formula." Considering that it is impossible to obtain quotations in different periods for exactly the same group of commodities, comparison between the two periods of time widely separated must be accepted with caution. The second point stressed is that of the use of different formulas. It is held that only one typical index series is obtainable from a universe of data. Consequently the question of formulas resolves itself into a question of logicity or typicality of the weighting system used. Finally, the importance of the commodity is represented by its sales at a given date. The difficulty in using one fixed set of weights is overcome by using crosses of weights. Mudgett concludes that Fisher's formula #353, is "ideal," and that the tests Fisher advocates are really useful inasmuch as they show how well an index series fits the real facts of the market. In the discussion, J. R. Commons held that stabilization ought to concern itself not with the income or the business value of gold, but rather with the industrial value of gold. The stabilization of the industrial value of gold, he holds, will tend to stabilize income and consequently its purchasing power. Carl Snyder pointed out that the "general price level" diverged from the level of wholesale prices. The former, however, paralleled the volume of credit available. For this reason he held the general level index to be better for purposes of stabilization. Ralph G. Hawtrey suggested the advisability of stabilizing the price level on the basis of keeping constant the value of human efforts as measured in terms of money. Security values should not be used in a general price index.—*L. Kuvin.*

7956. MICHELL, H. An index of physical volume of production in Canada. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24(165 A—Suppl.) Mar. 1929: 167-170.—The problem of constructing an index of physical volume of production in Canada, or in any country, turns mainly on proper weighting. This gives rise to difficulties of an almost insoluble character in such fields as iron and steel production, livestock slaughtered and dairy products, where no more than an intelligent guess can be made. Production in Canada has made enormous strides during the last 10 years, owing largely to newsprint expansion. The automobile industry, and allied trades such as rubber and petroleum, have also increased out of all proportion to other lines of activity. In December 1919 the main index stood at 92; in Dec. 1928 at 144. Foodstuffs, which registered 94 in Dec. 1919, stood at 129 in Dec. 1928.—*H. Michell.*

7957. OPARIN, I. G. ОПАРИН, И. Г. Так называемые "индексы физического объема производства." [So-called "indexes of physical volume of production."] *Плановое Хозяйство.* Sep. 1928: 165-180.—The term "indexes of physical volume of production" is misleading since they are not constructed on the basis of measurements in absolute physical units, nor in the form of relatives weighted with physical elements. They are indexes of changes in real values, prices being assumed as constant.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

7958. RICHTER, F. E. The Bell System regional business indexes. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24(165 A—Suppl.) Mar. 1929: 156-160.—This is a preliminary

report of regional indexes, covering respective territories of the Bell Telephone System, constructed for supplementing the American Telephone Company's national index. Although the aim was to make the regional indexes homogeneous with the index for the entire country, that has not been possible, except in general. Many good national series are not available by districts; those series available by districts are of less relative significance in one region than in another or than in the nation. Other problems and difficulties presenting themselves have been met in some measure. The "economic significance" and "statistical soundness" of the available series have been the principal factors in the choice and weighting of items. The components of each regional index were subdivided into two or three groups, "general," "industrial" and "agricultural," which in itself made rough weighting less difficult. The composite regional indexes have sufficient general resemblance to the national index to give the writer some confidence in them, and enough marked and significant short-time differences to justify their construction.—*Lucile Bagwell.*

7959. THOMPSON, DONALD S. Regional indexes of trade. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24 (165 A—Suppl.) Mar. 1929: 171–173.—This paper presents some conclusions drawn from efforts during the past six years to measure changes in the "state of trade" in the Twelfth Federal Reserve District. In their broader aspects major cyclical swings of Twelfth District business are similar to those of business for the United States as a whole with no persistent lead and lag relationship. The reactions of 1924 and 1927 were not so marked, due to the predominance of a type of industry less subject to those conditions causing the depression for the United

States. In 1924, Twelfth District carloadings declined further than did carloadings in the entire United States due to decreased mid-west demand for lumber but have been at higher levels since. (Two charts are presented comparing indexes of industrial production and total carloadings in the Twelfth District with similar indexes for the United States.)—*D. S. Thompson.*

ACTUARIAL MATHEMATICS

7960. BURKHARDT, FELIX. Methodische Fragen für die Aufstellung von Sterbetafeln im Anschluss an die deutsche Volkszählung 1925. [Methodological problems in the preparation of life tables in connection with the German census of 1925.] *Deutsches Stat. Zentralblatt.* 21 (1–2) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 1–10.—If a census is taken in the middle of the year, the factor of immigration may be eliminated in applying the Zeuner method by taking an even number of years, and in applying the Rath's method by taking an uneven number of years. If a census is taken at the end of the year, the even number of years should be used with the Rath's and the uneven number with the Zeuner method. Another difficulty with the Rath's method lies in the fluctuation within a given year in the number of births, for the calculated expectation of death will be under or over the true expectation depending upon whether the birth rate rises or declines at the beginning or at the end of the year. This difference may be avoided by figuring on the half year, but even so the war and post war fluctuations in births must be allowed for. In the highest age groups the numbers are so low that the calculated expectations are not so reliable; further, the causal factors are transformed.—*W. Hausdorfer.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 6817, 6826, 7967)

7961. HANISZEWSKI, JÓZEF. Nauczanie geografii w III klasowych szkołach Handlowych. [Teaching geography in the three-year schools of commerce.] *Czasopismo Geograficzne.* 7 (1) 1929: 23–27.—A criticism of the present plan of teaching geography in Polish Schools of Commerce and suggestions for a new program of teaching. The existing plan, recommended to Schools of Commerce by the Polish Ministry of Education, with two hours a week in second class only, is neither sufficient nor satisfactory and the author's plan proposes a two hours course in the first year (Program: (a) Solar system, (b) Lithosphere, (c) Hydrosphere, (d) Atmosphere, (e) Flora, (f) Fauna, (g) Man.), a three hours course for the second class (Geography of Europe), and a three hours for the senior class (Geography of Poland and of the Danzig region). Attention must be given in the study of separate countries and of Poland in the second and third classes on the following points: (a) location and area, (b) climate, (c) waters, (d) flora-fauna, (e) man (especially agriculture, industries, communications).—*J. V. Emelianoff.*

7962. PAWŁOWSKY, STANISŁAW. O metodach geografii jako nauki i o metodach nauczania geografii. [Methods of research and of teaching in geography.] *Czasopismo Geograficzne.* 6 (2–3) 1928: 112–122.—Geography has its place between the natural and the humanitarian sciences, since the land is its fundamental object and the study of the relation of man to land is its secondary line of work. Two steps maintain in research work—study of facts and study of causal

relationship in these facts. The characteristics of the inductive method introduced in geographical science by Oskar Peschel and of deductive method brilliantly represented in geography by Gilbert and W. M. Davis are discussed by the author. Methods of teaching in geography are determined by the general aims of teaching. Old and new methods of teaching geography are compared, the synthetic and analytic methods are characterized and their application in the teaching of geography is discussed. In conclusion the author emphatically expresses the opinion that teachers in geography ought very clearly discern the difference between research and teaching methods in geography and be master of the method they use in teaching, since didactics are perhaps nowhere more important than in this science.—*J. V. Emelianoff.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

7964. NOVITSKIĬ, V. НОВИЦКИЙ, В. Вопросы туземного Тобсевера. [Questions relating to the natives of the North Tobolsk region.] *Уральское Краеведение.* 2 1928: 111–116.—The provision of sanitary conditions for laborers and the safeguarding of the health of the people in the Tobol North are most important issues. The author suggests measures to be taken: (1) economically, (2) for the development of culture among the natives, (3) in administration and in courts, and (4) in scientific investigations. The author explains the difference between regional studies and ethnographical studies. In the first case the native is studied on common Soviet principles and little attention is given to his national peculiarities; in the second case he is studied from the point of view of ethnography.—*S. Mogilanskaya.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HISTORY

(See also Entries 8134, 8462, 8518, 8521)

7965. DOBSON, DIANA PORTWAY. The teaching of pre-history in schools. *Hist. Assn. Leaflet*. 74 1928: pp. 16.—The story of mankind before the existence of written records (Western development before the Roman period, as an example) may be taught easily because children like it; nothing need be told that cannot be illustrated concretely; it deals with the fundamental necessities of life and shows the ancient origin of familiar things; this subject can teach how civilization arose in a similar way all over the world; the children may attempt field work themselves, and know the significance of existing artefacts.—*E. Cole*.

7966. O'BRIEN, MICHAEL J. Historical items obtainable from newspapers. *Jour. of Amer.-Irish Hist. Soc.* 27 1928: 190-199.—*E. Cole*.

7967. RAHM, AUGUST. Geschichte und Deutschkunde. [History and the study of things German.] *Zeitschr. f. Deutschkunde*. 43 (2) 1929: 164-173; (3) 1929: 224-230.—The author reviews modern German historical tendencies, especially with regard to the educational system of Germany. The effervescence of educational reform that appeared after the World War is about to subside. The teaching of history was the special target of criticism. On the one hand a negative result concerning the value of history was current, holding that historical facts can not be determined with objectivity, that the facts are not connected by any law of mechanical causation. Litt went so far as to reject the educational value in the schools. A reaction set in, and Kumstler made it his goal to grasp life, life in its relation to the student, unifying it by means of synopsis. The views of others are analyzed, especially concerning the relation between general history and that of the home-land, between political history and the history of civilization. Hoerdt advocates the overlapping of certain subjects and their fusion into a unity: German, history, religion, geography, civics. Two further topics, that of the various views concerning the stress to be placed on the study of leading figures and the use to be made of source materials, are discussed. The second installment is concerned with applied history. "All history instruction must today be applied history." But the demand, that history be in contact with life, calls for a caution. Although we understand the present by the past, we understand the past by constantly new and different angles of the present. Thus past history may in many aspects be more easily grasped than the present, since the present has developed the picture. The demand for recent history leads to the sway of subjectivity. Nearness must be determined by spiritual relationships, and a study of the earliest German past may well develop more fruitful national vigor than the intricacies of the political and diplomatic history of the 19th and 20th centuries. Applied history, however, concerns chiefly political considerations of the present day, which suffer from having a one-sided partisan outlook or from monotony. Yet civic training is the chief task of the history teacher. The nation is a creation of the spirit, developed only in part by patriotism, more especially by political and economic factors. These factors must serve as a basis. The new historical atlas must pass from the statistical to the dynamic point of view, deal less with the events of wars and more with their economic and political causes. As a part of the modern civic outlook international orientation is necessary. Here one must caution against "official documents" and newspaper reports. Historical training must give youth an intelligent understanding of the present, and arouse his constructive will-power,

awaken in him a sense of dependence on the past, and develop a sense of responsibility toward the future.—*J. C. Andressohn*.

7968. TEMPERLEY, HAROLD. Foreign historical novels. *Hist. Assn. Leaflets*. 76 1929: pp. 24.—*E. Cole*.

7969. THOMPSON, A. HAMILTON. A short bibliography of local history. *Hist. Assn. Leaflets*. 72 1928: pp. 16.—Sources for topographical and archaeological history of counties in England.—*E. Cole*.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 8589, 8770)

7970. D' AGOSTINO, ORSINI DI CAMEROTA. L'insegnamento coloniale nel Belgio e in Italia. [Colonial training in Belgium and in Italy.] *Oltremare*. 1928: 455.—The scope, organization, and the working of the colonial school which has been created in Belgium are described; Italy must also have a special school for colonial studies.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

7971. FREEMAN, E. M. The agricultural experiment station; an institute for fundamental research in rural affairs. *Science*. 69 (1787) Mar. 29, 1929: 341-346. The population of working scientists is shifting from college to other agencies and "pure" science is now "fundamental" science. Much of the distinction between fundamental and applied science is artificial. Experiment stations engage in fundamental research to varying degrees. Some reach a high degree. Quality of research, not quantity, determines the research status of an experiment station. The research worker needs a certain degree of liberty. Research and extension activities must be nicely balanced. The article develops these themes and examples are cited.—*C. B. Sherman*.

7972. KEISER, H. D. Is mining engineering attracting the youth of today? *Engineering and Mining Jour.* 127 (13) Mar. 30, 1929: 514-516.—*The Engineering and Mining Journal* obtained data from 40 mining schools on enrollment for the four academic years 1925 to 1929. Over the four years, there has been a general decrease in the number of potential mining engineers enrolled in the schools surveyed.—*W. H. Young*.

7973. KING, WILLFORD I., BROWN, THEODORE H., and COVER, JOHN H. How much work is necessary in statistics courses? *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24 (165 A, Suppl.) Mar. 1929: 65-68.—*R. M. Woodbury*.

7974. PERRIN, M. H. La centenaire de l'École forestière suédoise. [The hundredth anniversary of the Swedish school of forestry.] *Rev. des Eaux et des Forêts*. 66-27 (1) Jan. 1929: 30-36.—*R. M. Woodbury*.

7975. SERPIERI, ARRIGO. Guida a ricerche di economia agraria. [A guide to research in agricultural economics.] *Istituto Nazionale de Economia Agraria. Studi e Monografie* #1. 1929: 178 pp.—This guide to research in agricultural economics by the president of the Italian Institute of Agricultural Economics is intended as an aid in solving one of the difficulties with which the Institute is confronted, namely, that of training young men to carry on its work. The Institute is interested in all phases of agricultural economy but particularly in problems relating to agricultural legislation, farm management, and agricultural book-keeping. Methods of envisaging and studying these and kindred subjects are suggested and outlined.—*Agric. Econ. Literature*.

7976. TÜMENA, H. W. Die verkaufpsychologische Ausbildung des Verkäufers in der Praxis. [The instruction of salespeople in sales psychology.] *Indus. Psychotechnik*. 5 (12) Dec. 1928: 358-362.—The most

urgent needs for the better instruction of salespeople with special reference to the retail trade are: the establishment of uniform principles, and institutions for the instruction of teachers; the legal regulation of sales instruction in the public trade schools; the concentration and conservation of the institutes destined to development and for the propagation of uniform sales methods.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

7977. UNSIGNED. L'activité de l'institut des recherches pétrolières pendant l'exercice 1927-1928. [The activity of the institute for oil research during the years 1927-1928.] *Pétrole Russe.* (20) Nov. 15, 1928: 10-11.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

7978. UNSIGNED. The institute and its functions—I. *Spice Mill.* 52(3) Mar. 1929: 400-404.—Discussion of new regulations of the São Paulo Coffee Institute, including a review of its functions, regulation

of entries, finance and propaganda.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

7979. UNSIGNED. Reports of the work of research institutes in Great Britain, 1927-1928. *Great Britain Agric. Research Council (London) Paper #90.* 1929: 128 pp.—The Agricultural Economics section of this report consists of the statement by the Agricultural Research Institute at Oxford of work in progress and publications issued during the year.—*Agric. Econ. Literature.*

7980. UNSIGNED. Trade and industrial education, organization, administration and operation. *U. S. Federal Board for Vocational Educ. Bull. #17.* Mar. 1929: pp. 148.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

7981. UNSIGNED. Training teachers of vocational agriculture in service. *Federal Board for Vocational Educ. Bull. #135.* Feb. 1929: 84 pp.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS IN HISTORY

(See also Entries 8095, 8140, 8352)

7982. BARON, S. La méthode historique de 'Azariah de Rossi. [The historical method of Azariah de Rossi.] *Rev. Études Juives.* 86(172) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 151-175; 87(173) Jan.-Mar., 1929: 43-78.—History, for Azariah de Rossi, Jewish historian, (1511-1578) was not a guide in life, but an opportunity to explain further the Jewish traditional sources. His rigid, orthodox point of view necessarily excluded a scientific estimate of the value of the different Jewish sources. The Bible was beyond all criticism. It is only in the post-Talmudic literature that Azariah dares to be open in his criticisms, but even there he prefers to have support for his criticisms in the writings of his predecessors. His importance, therefore, with respect to sources lies not in the form of his criticism, but in his broad use of very many sources. He quotes dozens of non-Jewish writers, classical and patristic, without expressing any religious prejudice. He was a distinguished textual critic and realized the frequency of interpolations in well-known works. He attempted to collate old editions, although he knew the oldest was not always the best. He realized that different pronouncements were in vogue in different regions and was conscious of the importance of numismatics as an auxiliary to historical science. De Rossi was very much interested in chronological studies, but here, too, his fine work was hampered by his dogmatic views and an apologetic tendency, which aimed to show the dependence of notable Gentiles on their Jewish spiritual forbears. He had a fine sense of historical intuition. An interesting characteristic of his methodology, which he carried to excess, was simplification. He solved various difficulties and differences by identification. Azariah de Rossi laid the foundation for historical criticism in Jewish literature, but the Counter-Reformation cut off further development. It was not until the 19th century that his work was carried on.—*Jacob Rader Marcus.*

7983. BUNDEL, C. M. Is the study of military history worth while? *Infantry Jour.* 34(3) Mar. 1929: 225-238.—There are many men who believe that the study of military history cannot be justified because it does not yield knowledge relevant to actual present situations. Each event of the past is unique, and each situation in a war is different from all others; consequently the most intimate knowledge of campaigns of the past will not aid in the solution of difficulties

in the present. There have also been great changes in weapons and the methods of warfare, changes that have completely altered the character of war and have thus made a study of the past meaningless. But these changes may be admitted without denying the validity of the study of military history. The outcome of every campaign depends upon two things, strategy or plan, and tactics or technique in carrying out the plan. Tactics may vary greatly from war to war, due to changes in weapons and means of communication, but these things do not determine battles. Advances in the technique of aggression are counteracted by other means of aggression and improved methods of defense, so that these conditions are kept approximately equal. Tactics alone are unavailing; it is strategy that is of fundamental importance. And strategy can be most adequately studied in campaigns of the past. It is based upon conditions and situations that are fundamental, unchanging, and constantly recurring.—*Gladys Dahlgren.*

7984. EPPSTEIN, PAUL. Die Fragestellung nach der Wirklichkeit im historischen Materialismus. [The question of reality in historical materialism.] *Archiv. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 60(3) 1928: 449-507.—A detailed study of the nature of reality of Marxian materialism. The discussion is exhaustive and highly technical.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

7985. HANDMAN, MAX S., et al. Economic history. *Amer. Econ. Rev. Suppl.* 19(1) Mar. 1929: 155-171.—This is a symposium of remarks by various economic historians at the December, 1928, meeting of the American Economic Association on the topic, "The Emergence of Capitalism." In the opinion of the Chairman (Max S. Handman), economic historians are involved beyond extrication in mountainous masses of facts. Some unifying principle is needed. Economic history may be treated as a series of threads to be spun out, as the history of banking or transportation, or one may start with an "organism as a whole." Such an organism is capitalism. From this point of view the problem of the economic historian has been to trace the rise of capitalism. The question is now raised whether or not the time has come to discard the notion of capitalism and follow the example of other sciences which have ceased to speak of entities. F. H. Knight, speaking from the point of view of the economic theorist, protested that historians are so ill grounded in economic fundamentals as to be under a serious disadvantage when they come to treat economic topics. Historians, he said, are too wedded to facts and too chary of generalizations. "For any one outside the cult of

research specialists, history must be approached with the emphasis on ideas rather than facts." Others taking part in the discussion were H. Heaton, Heinrich Maurer, M. H. Knight and William Jaffé.—*E. P. Brooks.*

7986. KANTOROWICZ, HERMANN. *Grundbegriffe der Literaturgeschichte.* [Fundamental concepts in the history of literature.] *Logos.* 18(1) 1929: 102-121.—Upon the basis of 25 years of experience, the author formulates the fundamental concepts in handling juristic historical literature. He is concerned chiefly with individual works, not with types or groups of works. Four main problems are to be confronted. (1) One must describe the work, differentiating and limiting it as an object of investigation; (2) one must investigate its origin, (3) its background, predecessors, and sources, and (4) its later career. The history of literature and text criticism have some tasks in common. The history of literature is only the individualizing discipline of the science of literature. According to its material it is scientific history. According to its method, it is literary history. The person dealing with

legal literature must be scientific, legal, and literary historian in one.—*E. N. Anderson.*

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 6688, 6698, 7784)

7987. SCHAMS, EWALD. *Zur Geschichte und Beurteilung der exakten Denkform in den Sozialwissenschaften.* [The history and criticism of systems of scientific thought in the social sciences.] *Zeitschr. f. d. gesamte Staatswissensch.* 85(3) 1928: 491-520.—The author traces the evolution of the different systems of scientific thought and their application to the social sciences which became independent from theology and natural philosophy only under the powerful influence of the natural sciences, and thereafter developed on the basis of the theory of knowledge. Mathematics became of supreme importance in establishing so-called natural laws of society. Schams is of the opinion that controversies on the nature of industry and society should not be confused with the problem of the application of mathematics.—*H. Fehlinger.*

DIVISION II. SYSTEMATIC MATERIALS

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

SYSTEMATIC HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 6246, 6308, 8690)

7988. CASE, EARL C. Forests and forest industries of marine regions. *Bull. Geog. Soc. of Philadelphia*. 27 (3) Jul. 1929: 213-234.—The marine regions, i.e. windward margins of continents in higher middle latitudes, are to be found in four widely separated areas of the earth. These are (1) western North America from San Francisco to 60° N. Lat.; (2) western Chile, south of Valdivia; (3) western Europe from 45° N. Lat. to 65° N. Lat. and (4) southern Tasmania and western New Zealand. All are very much alike in possessing a marine type of climate, mountainous topography and a heavy forest cover. However, there are marked differences in the character of the timber and in the industries which depend upon their exploitation. Luxuriant tree growth of these regions is a response to (1) a heavy precipitation, well distributed throughout the year, (2) a long but cool growing season, and (3) fertile glacial and alluvial soils. Important differences may be illustrated by a comparison of the Chilean and North American regions. The former is made up chiefly of broad-leaved evergreen, the latter of conifers and redwoods; the Chilean stand is of far less value, the useful trees more scattered, and the annual cut only about 3 percent of that of North America. (8 photographs).—W. O. Blanchard.

7989. GORE, W. ORMSBY. Development of our tropical dependencies. *Scottish Geog. Mag.* 45 (3) May 1929: 129-140.—Between the parallels of 10° N. and 10° S. Lat. is a belt of evergreen forest still largely virgin and with a population not only scanty but also, in the absence of the economic urge, deficient in mental and physical vigor. Tropical disease is a major handicap to European settlement and the mosquito and tsetse fly are two of the chief factors in the problem. Natives who have developed immunity to tropical diseases seem especially susceptible to imported maladies, e.g. tuberculosis and influenza. It is reported that more people in India alone died in the influenza epidemic of 1918-19 than were killed in the World War. The Colonial Office is giving more attention to the problem of tropic disease. Another promising line of attack is in the introduction of valuable plants. The bringing of the rubber to Malay and cocoa to the Gold Coast are examples of such. Our knowledge of tropic forests, their exploitation, use, preservation and conservation is still meager except for a few woods such as teak and mahogany. The tropics are a great frontier, a battle ground in which our leaders must be trained scientists and geography teaching to do its part must not limit itself to physiography, but should include the whole range of environmental factors.—W. O. Blanchard.

7990. HINKS, ARTHUR R. A retro-azimuthal equidistant projection of the whole sphere. *Geog. Jour.* 73 (3) Mar. 1929: 245-247.—This retro-azimuthal projection with Rugby at the center is bounded by a circle and encloses a space not a part of the projection. It fulfils the requirements of a projection in that the parallels and meridians are shown in their proper relationship, but it would be almost impossible to draw

a map upon it. This projection is useful for determining the azimuth of the point taken as the center of the grid. For the interception of time signals this projection makes it easy to determine the position of the aerial frame.—Guy-Harold Smith.

7991. STEWART, ROBERT. Uncle Sam, landlord. The public domain: how shall it be best utilized? *Bull. Geog. Soc. of Philadelphia*. 27 (3) Jul. 1929: 235-242.—A brief general review of public lands; early policies of disposal; general character and present utilization; also a summary of the more important proposals for future control and disposition of such lands.—E. D. Elston.

7992. WALLS, ROBERT R. The geography of the diamond. *Scottish Geog. Mag.* 45 (4) Jul. 1929: 195-205.—Though diamonds are found in every continent, South Africa contributes the bulk of the production and its diamond interests regulate the world supply and fix the prices. Diamonds were first obtained from the eastern slope of the Deccan and India enjoyed a monopoly of the world's diamond trade in the 15th and 16th centuries. Following their gradual exhaustion deposits were discovered in Brazil in 1725 and that country became the chief producer in the 18th century. In 1867 diamonds were discovered along the Orange River, South Africa and in 1870 in the district now known as Kimberley. Though a few of the African stones have been found scattered over a large territory in alluvium, the original deposits have been found to be confined to the vents of old volcanoes. Here in the "blue clay," a volcanic rock, the crystals were formed in the slowly cooling lava which plugged the vent of the dying volcano. These volcanic pipes are deep but limited in area so that it was found difficult to exploit the small claims separately. Finally they were consolidated under the DeBeers interests. The output is large, but the amount marketed is strictly limited and high prices maintained. In 1919 diamond bearing pipes were discovered in the diamond fields of Brazil,—in many respects resembling those of Africa. It may be that a careful examination would reveal similar structures in India and furnish interesting evidence bearing upon the geological history of the three continents.—W. O. Blanchard.

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 9376, 9388)

7993. ATWOOD, HARRIET TOWLE. The Mormon migration and adaptment to geographic environment. *Vassar Jour. of Undergraduate Studies*. 4 May, 1929: 137-158.—A brief historic sketch of the great Mormon migration into the desert area of western United States. This region is the home of cooperative irrigation in this country. It saw the first successful attempt of dry farming. The Mormon people held in this region by religious faith adapted themselves to the new and seemingly impossible conditions and were able to succeed—perhaps doing more towards the development of our agricultural science than any other people.—Rollin S. Atwood.

REGIONAL STUDIES

POLAR REGIONS

ARCTIC

7994. МАКНОТКИН, Г. МАХОТКИН, Г. Морской зверобойный промысел севера СССР. [Fishing in the north of USSR.] Советский Север. 1 1929: 164-181.—The author points out the great importance of Arctic fishing, describes the methods used in the regions of the Pacific and Arctic Oceans, discusses the economics of the industry and the improvements that have recently taken place within the industry. (Numerous tables of statistics are included.)—*G. Vasilevich.*

7995. STEFANSSON, VILHJALMUR. The question of living by forage in the Arctic. *Arktis*. 2 (1) 1929: 11-15.—*Preston E. James.*

THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE

PHILIPPINES

(See also Entry 7365)

7996. HERRE, ALBERT W. and MENDOZA, JOSÉ. Baños culture in the Philippine Islands. *Philippine Jour. of Sci.* 38 (4) Apr. 1929: 451-509.—Baños, commercially, are first in importance in the Philippine Islands. The culture of baños, a 45,000,000 peso industry around Manila Bay alone, is one of the most profitable industries in areas that are naturally suitable and accessible to marketing facilities. Three factors make essential the culture of the baños, i.e., (1) their use as an important part of the diet of all classes of Filipinos; (2) the adult fish is seldom caught and is consequently rare; (3) the effect of the monsoon upon the natural fish supply, one monsoon bringing a glut of fish to the shores with a corresponding scarcity during the opposite monsoon. In this period of scarcity the baños growers reap a harvest. The paper discusses the commercial phases of the industry, including its history, its present status in different sections, its income possibilities, its industrial position, etc., but the main contribution is a scientific discussion of the best methods of culture, with the purpose in mind of impressing the producers with the most scientific and efficient methods of culture and management. In conclusion, the authors state that the baños fish pond business is a certain and lucrative one, providing that energy, prudence, thought and capital be applied in a manner peculiar to successful business enterprises, but the mere possession of a mangrove swamp and the establishment of a fish pond are no assurance of success; on the contrary they may be merely the forerunner to bankruptcy.—*H. F. James.*

7997. REYES, F. D. and CRUZ, A. O. Cogon and rice straw as raw material for paper manufacture. *Philippine Jour. of Sci.* 38 (4) Apr. 1929: 367-376.—The authors agree that the desirability of establishing a paper factory in the Philippine Islands is unquestionable. The fact that no serious attempt has yet been made is in their minds due to "the uncertainty attached to every new business venture or to the lack of capital," not to a shortage of raw materials. The main purpose is not to discuss the proposed paper industry of the islands in detail, but to analyze the potentialities of two vegetable products, i.e., cogon grass and rice straw as raw materials. After careful field and laboratory investigations as to available present and future supply, suitability from a chemical basis, labor conditions, costs, etc., the authors conclude that (1) cogon grass and rice straw are available in commercial quantities for the manufacture of paper;

(2) paper made from cogon is the stronger; and (3) rice straw is the cheaper raw material and more accessible.—*H. F. James.*

ASIA

Northern Asia

(See also Entries 6896, 6905, 6906)

7998. BAUERMAN, K. I. БАУЭРМАН, К. И. Пенжинский район. [The Penjinsk District.] Дальне-Восточное Статистическое Обозрение. 10 (49) 1928: 1-30.—In 1926-27 the author travelled through the Penjinsk District situated between the Kolimsk and Russian Mountains on the one side and the Kamchatka Mountains and the Okhotsk Sea on the other. He describes the landscape, the population (Tungus, Russian, Kariak, Chukchee, Chuvanz) and their principal occupations: reindeer breeding, fishing, "sea-chase", dog breeding, cattle breeding and gardening. A discussion of the commerce of the district closes the article.—*F. Fizik.*

7999. BUTURLIN, S. БУТУРЛИН, С. Что такое "север". Кто там живет и будущее мировое значение его. [The North. Its inhabitants and its future importance.] Советский Север. 1 1929: 5-65.—The article is based on materials gathered by the author during his expeditions: to Kolguyeff Island in 1902, to the Kolya country in 1905 and to the Chukchee Peninsula in 1925. The statistical data are taken from the census of 1927. The population is divided into three groups: that of ancient Siberia (Paleo-asiatics), that of New Siberia (the Uralo-Altaians), and that of the Indo-Europeans. Statistical data are given for each nationality and their settlements are located. The landscape features, the seasons and the difficulties of life in this rigorous climate, (including the rate of mortality) are discussed. The latest statistics are included in the discussion of motor roads, the northern water route and the seasons of navigation.—*G. Vasilevich.*

8000. PETRI, B. ПЕТРИ, Б. Промыслы Карагас. [Karagas trades.] Известия Восточно-Сибирского Отдела Государственного Русского Географического Общества. 53 1928: 35-68.—The Sayansk expedition of 1925 indicates that the Karagas have emerged from a stage of subsistence hunting to engage in hunting for pecuniary profits. The advent of higher prices in pelts has been an important factor in the change. Sable furs rank first in importance; squirrel pelts have only lately assumed a trade importance. The author discusses the Karagas seasonal migrations with relation to hunting; the type of dog used; the tendency to form trade associations; the superstitions and rites connected with hunting. He gives detailed information regarding the fur bearing animals and ungulates. (Tables of trade statistics are included.)—*G. Vasilevich.*

8001. TOLMATSCHEW, A. Die Taimyrexpedition der Akademie der Wissenschaften von U.S.S.R. im Jahre 1928. [The Taimyr expedition of the Academy of Sciences of U.S.S.R.] *Arktis*. 2 (2) 1929: 34-38.—The leader of the expedition, A. Tolmatschew, botanist and geologist, was accompanied by W. Malzew, topographer and astronomer, and V. Bogosow who collected vertebrates. The expedition left Leningrad February 17, 1928, Krasnoyarsk February 25, and Dudinka, a settlement on the Yenisei River (69° 24' N.L.), March 31. Here the expedition left the Yenisei River and turned to the east, into tundras of the southern section of the Taimyr Peninsula, traveling with local reindeer nomads. On June 8 the expedition arrived at the southern shore of Taimyr Lake where it remained (74°

27' N.L. and 102°50' E.L.) at the mouth of the Yamu-Tarida River, a large tributary of the lake, until July 20, when it left for the eastern end of the lake, following its southern shore to the mouth of another tributary of the lake, the Yamu-Nery River (74°50' N.L. and 106° E.L.) Here the expedition worked from August 4 to September 4, when it began its return travel. Lake Taimyr which previously had been surveyed only in its western part and whose eastern section had been represented on maps only by guesswork appears completely changed in shape and size on the new maps. It extends much farther in an east-west direction than was thought and is more than three times the previously estimated area. With a surface of about 3,000 sq. miles it ranks among the large lakes of Asia and is the largest one in Arctic regions. The character of the land surface also differed from the previously accepted idea. Besides the already known Byrranga Ridge north of the lake, the expedition discovered North-Eastern Ridge north-east of the lake, about 2,400–2,700 feet high, Nengatia-Natti and Titkol-Natti ridges east of the lake, and Makaneri ridge south-east of the latter. Immediately south of the lake spreads a hilly area with the highest hills about 600 feet above the lake level, which have been built up of the morainic material covering the greater part of the Taimyr Peninsula north of the Novaya River. Apparently, only the south-eastern and the uppermost eastern parts of the peninsula, also the north-western shore of the Khatanga Bay, were unglaciated. Besides these important discoveries the expedition made many corrections in the map, changed the position of many points, the configuration of rivers, etc. Animal and plant life was investigated in detail, and large collections were made. Tundras of the Taimyr Peninsula are generally comparatively dry. Moss tundra was found only in depressions—polygonum tundra—in hilly regions. Herbs, grasses and a few dwarf creeping trees compose the local flora which is richer than any other Arctic flora of the same latitude. Accordingly, the fauna was found to be rich. In summer the tundra generally is highly animated; the expedition had an exceptionally warm summer with a temperature of about 70° in July, which was responsible for a rich collection of insects. The flora and, to a certain extent, the fauna of the Yamu-Nery River area had a more Arctic character than on the Yamu-Tarida River, more so than could be expected from the difference in the latitude of the two points. (3 photographs, 1 map.)—*I. P. Tolmachoff.*

8002. TRIFONOV, A. ТРИФОНОВ, А. Малое осеннее лесованье в Сысольском районе автономной области Коми. [Autumn hunting in the Sisolsk District of autonomous Komi.] Пермский Краеведческий Сборник. 4 1928: 141–143.—Autumn hunting is characteristic of the entire Sisolsk District. The author describes the conditions of hunting, the hunting grounds, the equipment of the hunter, his temporary homes, and the hunting laws. The local Russian terms are used.—*S. Mogilanskaya.*

EUROPE

France

(See also Entries 7756, 7928)

8003. HARSHBERGER, JOHN W. A botanist in Corsica—the scented isle. *Bull. Geog. Soc. of Philadelphia*. 27(3) Jul. 1929: 243–255.—Corsica is a mountainous island, mostly of ancient crystalline rock, with a rugged coastline. The eastern coast is regular and the harbors largely artificial; the west coast has a number of bays and landlocked harbors. Malaria renders part of the limited plains very unhealthful. Vegetation changes with altitude and rainfall, the Lower Belt 1–600 in., Mountain Belt, 600–1,200 in.,

Subalpine Belt 1,200–1,800 in., Alpine 1,800–2,710 in. The valleys and lower hills of the Lower Belt are cultivated for production of the typical Mediterranean crops. The Mountain Belt is forested with conifers, the trees decreasing in size in the Subalpine and Alpine Belts, merging into Alpine meadows above. The island is still largely unspoiled by tourists and should be surveyed and its natural beauties conserved before it is too late. (4 photographs, 1 diagram.)—*W. O. Blanchard.*

8004. ROCART, EUG. Les cartographes du XVII^e siècle. I. Jean de Surhon. [Maps of the 16th century. I. Jean de Surhon.] *Bull. Soc. Royale Belge de Géog.* 52 (3–4) 1928: 122–129.—Jean de Surhon, probably of Mons, was an obscure but talented map maker of the mid-sixteenth century. Almost nothing is known of his life. He was the compiler of excellent detailed maps of the county of Namur, of Picardy, and of the Vermandois, which appear in Ortelius' *Theatrum orbis terrarum* of 1579. These are "véritables productions topographiques", revealing "un travail consciencieux et fouillé, une exactitude et une précision quasi mathématique, une clarté du détail, une netteté des lignes, bref une connaissance du métier pour le moins égale à celle de ses compatriotes du Nord tels que Deventer et Sgrooten". The map of Artois attributed variously by Ortelius to Jean and Jacques de Surhon is more probably the work of the latter.—*John K. Wright.*

Germany and Austria

(See also Entries 6246, 6285, 9258)

8005. LEHMANN, OTTO. Die geographischen Eigenschaften der bauerlichen Einzelhöfe in der Buckligen Welt und im Mühlviertel. Mit einem Anhang betreffend die Ansichten A. Dachlers. [The geographical properties of the single-farms in "Bucklige Welt" and "Mühlviertel". With an appendix concerning A. Dachler's thesis.] *Geog. Jahresbericht aus Österreich*. 14 and 15 1929: 89–114.—The "Mühlviertel", [the Mill Region] i.e. the part north of the Danube in Upper Austria, and "Bucklige Welt", [literally, the "Hunchback World"] the part of Lower Austria most south-east, are two rather remote countries at the opposite boundaries of the old *Ostmark*. In their natural features they show much similarity. The prevalence of individual farms beside stately boroughs is characteristic of both. And yet, the impression of the two landscapes is one of contrast owing to the difference in architecture. The author, supported by the material he gained by studying small sections of the two countries intensively and the rest extensively, considers the two regions with regard to their scenery and important variations essential to geography. Both parts have the arrangement of all buildings in triangles or squares, as well as the construction of the roof (*Sparrendach*) in common. In the *Mühlviertel*, broad buildings (4–5 windows) with high roofs ending in *Walme* or big half-*walme* are characteristic. Frequently the establishments are two-storied. In *Bucklige Welt*, however, the houses are narrow (2–3 windows) and, therefore, have—with the same angle of inclination—lower roofs ending in gables or small half-*walme* only. Two-storied houses are not to be found. Timberwork is more usual in *Bucklige Welt* than in the *Mühlviertel* where plain whitewashed or coarse granite-houses prevail. The buildings are grouped less regularly with many roof-angles (*Irren*) and gables, while in *Mühlviertel* the plain and well-joined shape of the rectangular-farm (*Vierkant*) is the significant model for rural residences. The general arrangement of the buildings is judged a fact of geographical interest and discussed from the ground-plan only. The appendix which the author himself declares enlarged beyond geographical territory, opposes the classification "Bavarian" and "Frankish" made by

A. Dachler, based on the inner structure and situation of house and stable; it is also denied that these forms were taken up by Austrian geographers. Types of farms are not to be looked upon as national peculiarities, but as changing tendencies of style apt to be influenced. The farm-types of *Bucklige Welt* are village-like, i.e., closely grouped establishments transplanted into the mountains and accommodated to them.—H. G. Bobek.

8006. METZ, FRIEDRICH. Der Bergbau und seine Bedeutung für die Ausbreitung des Deutschtums. [Mining and its significance in the spreading of German nationality and customs.] *Geog. Zeitschr.* 35 (3) 1929: 131-149.—In the areas of Middle Europe rich in mineral resources the German miner has played a striking role in the spreading of German population and culture. To him are due most of the scattered districts of German population in Middle Europe and the Danube area. Likewise the boundaries of the exclusive area of German nationality (not the state) have been determined in important parts by the mining industry of the middle ages and later periods. While the earlier mining of ores, chiefly the noble metals, employed a relatively small number of people, these were of first significance as pioneers of civilization, even in highly developed countries. They carried with them German mining laws, in many cases developed metal working and other industries, and, where conditions permitted, formed centers of German agricultural settlements. The effect produced by the mining industry on the cultural landscape within Germany and in the neighboring areas is described. German mining settlements were made in the Erzberger, Sudetes and Carpathian Mountains, notably in Bohemia and Transylvania, in the Balkans before the Turkish conquest, in the South Tyrol, in the Vosges and in Lorraine. In addition German miners, technicians, engineers, and geologists have been called into foreign countries since mediaeval times, formerly into Russia, England, Tuscany, and Spain, more recently into North and South America. On the other hand the development of coal mining on a modern scale has resulted in the immigration of large numbers of unskilled workers from neighboring countries having a lower standard of living. This is most notable in the areas close to the borders, such as the Ruhr and Silesian fields, but these, together with the major part of the coal field in Bohemia, remain predominantly German in language and nationality.—Richard Hartshorne.

British Isles

ENGLAND AND WALES

8007. DAYSH, G. H. J. The future of the port of Southampton. *Scottish Geog. Mag.* 45 (4) Jul. 1929: 211-219.—The future of the port of Southampton seems assured. Its advantages include (1) an excellent deep water harbor, (2) a position on the main Channel Route and (3) a location which makes it the natural gateway for south England. It is primarily a port of call for liners whose passengers destined for London can save twelve hours by disembarking here and continuing by train. Southampton leads all ports of the British Isles in passenger traffic. Its freight is chiefly that handled by liners also, and although small, is growing. Since many liners call at Plymouth, then Cherbourg and then proceed to Southampton for refueling, a few passengers disembark at Plymouth and go by rail to London saving hours over Southampton. Yet the port facilities of the latter are superior, tenders being required at Plymouth. As the return trip for the ships is begun at Southampton there is little inducement for passengers to board at Plymouth, and the numbers so doing are insignificant. Cardiff hopes to

compete but it is off the Channel Route and has a very difficult approach to its docks. Southampton possesses some transit trade due to its extensive steamer connections. Its future growth rests upon increasing its port facilities, expanding its hinterland and developing its industries, all of which seem feasible. Its hinterland is being extended especially toward the west and north-west, i.e. so not to overlap that of London. The nearness of coal in South Wales and in Kent, the raw materials and markets made available through its world wide shipping connections and the room for manufacturing sites all augur well for the future of the port.—W. O. Blanchard.

East Central Europe

(See also Entries 7371, 8609)

8008. HANSÁK, J. Contribution à l'étude du peuplement en Slovaquie: communes et "kopanice" (avec sept gravures dans le texte) [Contribution to the study of settlement in Slovakia: communes and "kopanice"—with seven pictures in the text.] *Géographie*. 51 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 49-67.—On the low plain of the lower courses of the Váh, the Nitra, and of the Zitava, and on the Danubian island of Zitny Ostrov, the communes occupy eminences above flood level, near rich, arable land. In higher plains, where water is not permanent, they are found where there are wells. In the mountains the better sites are in the high valleys near arable lands and pastures. The disposition of habitation sites and exploited areas is related to the agricultural economy of the area. The normal type, devoted especially to the cultivation of cereals, of forage, of industrial plants such as sugarbeets and hops, comprises a single street, transformed in the midst of the village into a "square". The end of the house faces the street. Behind it in succession are stables, storehouses, sheds, sties, woodsheds, gardens, and barns. The latter are near the cultivated fields, and often front on a secondary street. The reason for this arrangement is found in the conditions of land ownership and in the mode of land utilization, under a system of serfdom. The landowner saw to it that a minimum of land was occupied by buildings. There was no increase in the building area; increased population meant increased parcelling of the old building lots, and increased poverty. In Slovakia another type is found, the *kopanice*, the buildings of which are near the middle of the exploited area. The area is occupied in disseminated "islets", the islets even occupying the higher valleys. (Plans, illustrations, and statistics.)—S. D. Dodge.

AFRICA

Egypt and the Nile Valley

8009. BEY, CHARLES AUDEBEAU. La région de Rosette et l'irrigation pérenne avant le XIX siècle. [The region of Rosetta and perennial irrigation before the 19th century.] *Bull. de l'Institut d'Égypte*. 10 (Session 1927-1928) 1929: 97-104.—Study of the maps and records of the French scientists of Napoleon's expedition in comparison with the existing topography shows certain areas in the vicinity of Rosetta that were under cultivation before the beginning of the nineteenth century. Although as a whole this portion of the Delta had been abandoned in the Middle Ages, partly as a result of physiographic causes and partly owing to neglect of the irrigation canals, there appear to have persisted certain tracts which "constituted veritable oases in the midst of this desolation". A clue to the former extent of irrigated and cultivated ground is offered by the examination of the contour lines on modern maps of large scale. These reveal certain broad, low ridges which extend away from the Rosetta Branch

alongside the courses of the ancient canals and were built by deposits of silt carried from the main stream into the canals and thence spread over the surrounding country during the inundations.—*John K. Wright.*

Atlas Region

8010. BESSIÈRE, LUCIEN. Irrégularité des pluies algériennes. [The irregularity of Algerian rainfall.] *Bull. de la Soc. de Géog. d'Alger et de l'Afrique du Nord.* 117 Jan.-Apr. 1929: 64-71.—The Algerian Meteorological Service has adopted as its time unit the agricultural year, Sept. 1 to Aug. 31. Recent investigations (Sept. 1, 1914-Aug. 31, 1924) show that "the rainfall is higher in Algeria than one would expect, a priori, in a region with a reputation for drought." The annual mean on the littoral ranges from 1.009 mm. at Bougie to 1.806 mm. at Bessombourg in the Massif de Collo. The figures increase from west to east, for little moisture can be obtained by the west and northwest winds from the narrow arm of the Mediterranean between Africa and Spain. These means suggest sufficient rainfall, but the variations from year to year are great. The maxima for a number of stations when divided by the minima for the same stations gave figures ranging from 1.7 to 3.5; the higher coefficients occurred in the west. Algeria received less rain, on an average, in the decade 1914-24 than in the period 1860-79. Torrential rains, defined as more than 30 mm., are of special importance. At Korbous 62 mm. fell in 35 minutes, at Hammament, 125 mm. in three hours and thirty minutes. The variability of rainfall is one of the greatest menaces to Algerian agriculture. Two noteworthy tragedies occurred in the latter part of 1927, the bursting of the dams at Perrégaux and at Mostaganem. Steep slopes and a climate of violent contrasts are the general causes throughout Algeria; at Perrégaux and at Mostaganem, a semicircular arrangement of mountains causes a special concentration of waters.—*S. D. Dodge.*

East Africa

(See also Entry 7681)

8011. HODSON, ARNOLD. Journey from Maji, South-West Abyssinia. *Geog. Jour.* 73 (5) May 1929: 401-428.—*S. D. Dodge.*

THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

NORTH AMERICA

Canada

(See also Entries 6292, 6298, 8045)

8012. KITTS, F. H. The Hudson Bay Region. *Dept. of the Interior, Natural Resources Intelligence Service, Ottawa.* 1929: pp. 50.—Description of Hudson Bay, with reference to the projected steamship route from Fort Churchill Harbour to Europe, etc. A popular pamphlet, but based on extensive research. (Bibliography of 4 pages on the Hudson Bay. Three maps, four illustrations.)—*Kenneth P. Kirkwood.*

8013. McLEAN, N. B. The Hudson Strait Expedition. *Canadian Government Report, Ottawa.* (1) for 1927, published Mar. 1928; (11) for 1927-28, published Apr. 1929: pp. 183.—Report of the officer in charge of two Canadian government expeditions to study conditions of navigation in the Hudson Strait, the channel of the projected Hudson Bay steamship route between Canada and Europe. Describes thorough scientific investigations regarding ice, currents, fogs, and navigable channels of this "North East Passage." An ice-free route exists from mid-July till mid-Novem-

ber. Fog conditions are serious, but not worse than on the Nova Scotia coast. Radio direction finding stations in the Strait increase navigability, and government ice breakers extend the navigation season. (Four maps, 37 pages of photographs.)—*Kenneth P. Kirkwood.*

United States

(See also Entry 6399)

NORTHEASTERN STATES

8014. GOLDTHWAIT, J. W. New Hampshire's seacoast. *New Hampshire Highways.* 7 (4) Jul. 1929: 1-6.—*Robert M. Brown.*

SOUTHEASTERN STATES

(See also Entry 6310)

8015. CRITTENDEN, CHARLES V. V. Bud Flat as a type area of the river flats on the Cumberland. *Papers Michigan Acad. Sci., Arts and Letters.* 10 1928 (Published 1929): 149-159.—A geographic study of a relatively small and somewhat isolated terrace along the Cumberland River in Kentucky. The physiographic and soil conditions of the area are outlined, after which the paper deals with the people, their character and mode of life, economic conditions and uses of land, economic changes which have occurred and the outlook for the future in relation to conditions of physical environment. Sketch maps indicate the topographic conditions and utilization of land in the various portions of the terrace.—*E. D. Elston.*

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

(See also Entries 6173, 6238, 6322, 7659, 8694)

8016. BROWNE, W. A. Some frontier conditions in the hilly portion of the Ozarks. *Jour. of Geog.* 28 (5) May 1929: 181-188.—The Ozarks of southern Missouri constitute an "island" of "frontier"-conditions due to the isolating influence of the rough topography. General farming predominates, but building implements and methods are primitive. In general the farm supplies the food as well as the clothing needed, the woods yield the building material so that there is little dependence upon the outside world. "Roads" are really "trails", settlements widely scattered, schools poor and social and economic conditions reminiscent of a century and a half ago. (4 photographs.)—*W. O. Blanchard.*

SOUTHWESTERN STATES

(See also entries 6247, 6317)

8017. GILBERT, EDMUND W. South Pass: A study in the historical geography of the United States. *Scottish Geog. Mag.* 45 (3) May 1929: 144-154.—South Pass, or the Great Gap, in the western part of Wyoming just south of the Wind River Mountains, was in former times an important natural route through the Rocky Mountains from the headwaters of the Sweet Water branch of the North Platte to those of the Snake and Green rivers. Its lack of timber, its breadth of about 20 miles and the very gradual ascent to its summit (7,489 feet elev.) enhanced its use. In 1840 it was approximately the western limit of the range of the buffalo, a fact of significance in relation to the food supply available to travelers. The Indians in this region were disposed to be more friendly than those in the areas to the north. Moreover, South Pass was less often blocked by snow than the passes in the forested sections to the north and to the south. In addition, its location, about 950 miles from Independence and 1070 miles from Fort Vancouver, made it approximately the half-way station of the Oregon Trail. From 1824 to 1869, this pass was

the most important route to the west, not only to Oregon, but also to Salt Lake and to California. About 1860, Bridger's Pass, located to the south of the Great Gap, began to attract some of the traffic since it offered a more direct route to Salt Lake and with the use of Bridger's Pass by the Union Pacific after 1868, the great importance of South Pass came to a close. (The origin of the name, a brief history of the discovery of the pass, extracts from the journals of Palmer, Fremont, and others, describing conditions of travel are included in the article together with sketch maps.)—*E. D. Elston.*

West Indies

8018. WRIGHT, G. Economic conditions in St. Vincent, B. W. I. *Econ. Geog.* 5(3) Jul. 1929: 236-259.—St. Vincent is one of the volcanic islands of the

lesser Antilles. At the northern end is the well-known volcano, Soufriere, from which wooded mountains extend southward to form the backbone of the island. The climate "is the hot moist equatorial type modified by insularity". Soils are generally light and have poor retentive power for moisture. The chief crops are Sea Island cotton, arrowroot and sugar cane. Both the cotton and sugar cane have had periods of continued depression, but they have been aided by the "land settlement scheme" which has been in part responsible for the economic rehabilitation of the island. Cotton is apt to be grown on the flatter lands near the coast; cane on the accessible area not so well adapted to cotton, but the arrowroot has a rather wide distribution. The sugar industry is carried on in small scale enterprises, an adjustment, in part, to historical conditions and, in part, to topography.—*Frank E. Williams.*

CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

LINGUISTICS

(See also Entry 8040)

8019. JACOBS, MELVILLE. Northwest Sahaptin texts, I. *Univ. Washington Publ. in Anthropol.* 2(6) Jun. 1929: 175-244.—The first installment of a collection of myths and other material dictated by Indians speaking the Klikitat dialect of the Sahaptin Indian stock, resident in the Columbia River basin interior of the northwest United States; to serve the purposes of linguists the first three myths are presented in native with both literal and free English translations; ten myths are in native with free translation.—*M. Jacobs.*

8020. LEHMANN, WALTER. Ergebnisse einer mit Unterstützung der Notgemeinschaft der Deutschen

Wissenschaft in den Jahren 1925-26 ausgeführten Forschungsreise nach Mexiko und Guatemala. [Results of a voyage of exploration to Mexico and Guatemala carried out in 1925-26 with the aid of the "Emergency Union of German Science".] *Anthropos.* 23(5-6) Sep.-Dec. 1928: 749-791.—Lehmann reports on his collections of Indian linguistic material from the Gulf Side of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico, an area which has only been sparsely investigated. He presents samples of three Mixe-Zoque dialect, and one of Nahuatl-Pipil, and gives a series of legends, which show the typical mixture of pre-conquest and Catholic religion. These legends are followed by very elaborate commentaries.—*Frans Blom.*

ARCHAEOLOGY

GENERAL

8021. GREGORY, WILLIAM K. Is the pro-dawn man a myth? *Human Biology.* 1(2) May 1929: 153-165.—*W. D. Wallis.*

PALEOLITHIC AND EARLY NEOLITHIC

8022. FUNKHOUSER, W. D. Ancient men of the mountains. *Mountain Life and Work.* 4(3) Oct. 1928: 6-10, 28.—The American Indian was not the first inhabitant of the Kentucky mountains, which are dotted with "Indian" mounds, graves and forts which were made not by Indians but by a prehistoric man. These men were either Neolithic in culture or just passing into the Cypolithic stage. Besides using chipped and polished stone, they worked bone, wood and shell, knew the use of fire, buried their dead and developed religious and ceremonial practices. "Archaeologists are now convinced that five or six very distinct groups of prehistoric peoples occupied Kentucky in by-gone ages and that at least three of these groups often lived in the mountains." How long ago they occupied the region is unknown. The method of burying the dead in mounds is described. Other mounds (on mountain tops) seem to have been used to signal enemies, while the "kitchen-middens" contain broken pottery, discarded flints and weapons. Still another group lived in caves, in which some of the finest archaeological materials ever discovered in the State have been found. Another group "seemed to prefer to live in high and sometimes almost inaccessible 'rock-houses' or rock

shelters far up on the precipitous sides of the cliffs." One characteristic practice of these "cliff dwellers" was the excavation in the stone floor of a "hominyl-hole" for grinding corn. They are usually three to four feet deep and four to five inches in diameter tapering downward. The kitchen-middens are at the base of the cliff. Graves are against the back wall of the shelter. "The mountain region of Kentucky is very rich in these rock shelters, very few of which have been investigated. Wherever overhanging ledges occur along the canyon walls of streams, as for instance, where the middle Kentucky River has cut its gorge through the hard Highbridge limestone, such sites are common. In caves trenched in the Coal Measure conglomerate along the western border of the Coal Fields, they are abundant. In fact in any of the counties which border the eastern coal fields there are sure to be found these early habitations of man. Also, most of these locations are in rough country which is thinly inhabited, and thus the sites have not as yet been disturbed by the vandalism of modern civilization. Thus there is offered a wonderful opportunity for first-hand investigation of one of the best sources of archaeological information in the United States." Unfortunately many graves are being destroyed by ignorant persons scrambling for a few arrowheads and totally ignorant of the first elements of sound archaeological procedure. (Illustrations.)—*Norman Himes.*

8023. JACKSON, J. WILFRID. Creswell Caves. *Trans. Lancashire & Cheshire Antiquarian Soc.* 44 1929: 1-7.—Excavation of these caves on the

northeastern border of Derbyshire was undertaken in the seventies and again in 1923. Quartzite implements, flint flakes and bone tools represent upper Paleolithic and Azilio-Tardenoisian eras. One engraved double lance point of mammoth ivory, the first found in England is remarkably like one from a cave at Madeleine, France.—*E. Cole.*

NORTH AMERICA

(See also Entry 8030)

MEXICO

8024. CEBALLOS NOVELO, ROQUE J. *Guia para los principales ruinas arqueológicas del estado de Morelos. Tepoztlan y Teopanzolco.* [Guide to the principal archaeological ruins in the State of Morelos, Tepoztlan and Teopanzolco.] *Publicaciones de la Secretaría de Educación Pública. Mexico.* 21 (3) 1929: 1-28.—Useful compilation of known material including also a guide to Xochicalco by Eduardo Nogura. (Illustrated.)—*Frans Blom.*

8025. SAVILLE, MARSHALL H. Votive axes from ancient Mexico. *Indian Notes.* 6 (3) Jul. 1929: 266-299.—Six votive axes from Mexico with certain common characteristics are described. All are large, being from 11 to 12 inches in length and all have the butt end carved to represent a tiger mask over a human head. Below the groove forming the neck line and place of attachment for the handle, human hands and arms are represented. The finest example is of jadeite. In some instances the eyes are almond shaped and in all cases the mouth is large with a flaring and up-turned upper lip revealing carved or incised canine teeth or fangs. In nearly all specimens there is a peculiar cleft in the forehead above the eyes. These axes are similar in their carving to certain idols, notably the stone idol at San Martin Pajapan, Vera Cruz, and to certain figurines and masks. The tiger-like character of the carving seems to identify the axes with the worship of Tezcatlipoca, and the axes themselves to represent thunderbolts, stones mentioned in a ceremonial prayer to Tezcatlipoca recorded by Sahgun. These votive axes may be assigned to the Olmecan culture which apparently had its center in the San Andrés Tuxtla area. The cleft forehead may represent the blow which the god received in his conflict with Quetzalcoatl.—*Arthur C. Parker.*

NORTH OF MEXICO

(See also Entry 8502)

8026. BELL, CHARLES N. An implement of prehistoric man. *Thirty-sixth Annual Archaeological Reports, Minister of Education, Ontario (Canada).* 1928 (incl. 1926-1927): 51-54.—A copper gaff hook originally 17 inches in length, but broken by a workman who discovered it, now being 13 inches long, was found at the bottom of a natural cavity in Laurentian rock near Heron Bay Station, north of Lake Superior in Canada. W. H. D. Armstrong, C. E., in charge of the railroad excavations at the time the implement was found reports that it was under 18 feet of water-deposited clay, topped with drift gravel. A similar artifact was found off Pie Island in Lake Superior, having been drawn up in a fish net during a storm by Captain Chisholm of the Dominion Fish Company. It is now in the Van Winckle collection of Toronto.—*Arthur C. Parker.*

8027. JUDD, NEIL M. The present status of archaeology in the United States. *Amer. Anthropologist.* 31 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 401-418.—Archaeology in the United States is little understood by the people of the country, often being regarded as a mere game or

avocation. The field has been exploited and much of it ruined by persons with no rightful appreciation of archaeology as a science. Even institutions have frequently sent ill-equipped representatives to collect "relics." The author states that lack of governmental attention is responsible for the general lack of appreciation concerning the real value of archaeology. The United States, he says, is the only major power in the world that does not reserve in behalf of its nationals a prior right to all material records of its prehistoric past. Mexico leads the world in conserving its archaeological heritage. In the United States relic gathering has become a business enterprise. In the Mississippi basin pothunting has depleted and all but exhausted vast reservoirs of knowledge. Traffic in Indian relics by dealers and collectors has so commercialized the field that numerous localities have been destroyed without any records of value to archaeology being made. So general is the traffic in relics that frauds have been made and at least one firm advertises that it will reproduce any Indian stone artifact for a price. Recently frauds have been common in Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama, and formerly in New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. Numerous important problems remain to be solved. Some of these problems concern cultures, identity of the tribes that occupied certain areas and built certain mounds and earthworks; the sequence of cultures; the identity of late Pleistocene man and the significance of human artifacts found in association with extinct mammals in Texas, Oklahoma, Florida, and New Mexico; the nature of the stratified deposits in the Aleutian Islands. In New York and Ohio much has been done to clear up problems of culture sequences but even so, many questions remain to be answered. Field investigations now are better organized and financed than formerly and it is realized that prehistoric objects themselves contribute far less to human knowledge than does exact knowledge as to the circumstances under which they were found. A relative chronology for each culture is one of the most surpassing needs of archaeology in the United States today and the foremost investigators are earnestly cooperating to this end.—*Arthur C. Parker.*

8028. PATTY, ERNEST N. The search for the first American. *Sci. American.* 141 Jun. 1929: 514-515.—The author, on the basis of Pleistocene mammalian finds in the Yukon River valley (central Alaska), suggests the advisability of sending expert anthropologists and palaeontologists there with a view to the discovery of the human remains of the first immigrants into the Americas. The remains lie buried in from twenty to two hundred feet of "muck" which placer miners are digging away in search for gold; valuable specimens of extinct fauna, now in the Museum of the Alaska Agricultural College, were secured from these placer gold-fields. The area in question is non-glaciated and experts might with considerable probability find human remains as suggested.—*E. D. Harvey.*

8029. ROGERS, MALCOM J. The stone art of the San Dieguito Plateau. *Amer. Anthropologist.* 31 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 454-467.—Two distinct cultures older than the Mission are recognized in western San Diego County, California. The first and probably older is characterized by shell middens not more than four miles inland. The middens contain *metates*, *manos*, hammerstones, *teshoas* flakes and split stones. The second culture characterizes sites upon the plateau considerably to the eastward, but paralleling the coastal zone, sometimes merging with it. Numerous chipped implements including many scrapers of characteristic form of the plano-convex type lead the author to designate this culture the Scraper Maker. The two cultures do not resemble each other except in the joint possession of the *metate* but a comparative study of

certain notched, crecentric chipped implements from this region and the Channel islands indicates a cultural affiliation between the two. Apparently the Shell Midden people upon the exhaustion of the sea food of the coast were compelled to move inland and to become a hunting people. If this is correct, the territory offers an invaluable field for studying the effect of changing economic conditions upon the material culture of a people.—*Arthur C. Parker.*

SOUTH AMERICA

8030. SAVILLE, MARSHALL H. The wooden Kero of the Incas. *Indian Notes.* 6(3) Jul. 1929: 221-224.—A brief note on the tumbler-shaped unhandled cup used in the region of Lake Titicaca and at Cuzco. It is made of wood. Its use began in pre-Columbian times and continued during the early part of the Spanish colonial period. Specimens belonging to the latter time have rich and tasteful designs in the form of vari-colored mastic inlays, some of the designs being of considerable documentary value. There are also some specimens in museum collections which date from pre-Spanish days, and these are decorated in the same technique as the later examples, the chief difference being that the designs do not contain elements derived from European culture. There are also specimens which have incised geometric patterns but no mastic inlay. The Kero, or quero, is an example of a survival of native technique into Spanish times.—*Philip A. Means.*

EUROPE

8031. UNSIGNED. A bronze age burial at Kyloe, Northumberland. *Archaeologia Aeliana.* 5 (Series #4) 1928: 26-29.—*E. Cole.*

ETHNOLOGY

GENERAL

(See also Entries 9330, 9331)

8035. BOLK, L. Origin of racial characteristics in man. *Amer. Jour. Physical Anthropol.* 13(1) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 1-28.—The differences between the three major races, Negroid, Mongoloid, and Caucasoid, can be expressed in terms of degree of foetalization or retardation, that is, in terms of the degree to which the race traits are persistent foetal traits. Thus the epicanthic fold, low broad nasal bridge, and slight protrusion of eyes, which mark the Mongoloid, are characteristics of the human foetus. The Negroid, as compared with the Caucasoid, has departed further from foetal type in pigmentation, long-headness, facial projection, narrowness of hands and feet, and rapid eruption of teeth.—*W. D. Wallis.*

8036. GRANGER, A. L'Amérique précolombienne et la conquête européenne. [Pre-Columbian America and the European conquest.] *Rev. de l'Amérique Latine.* 17(90) Jun. 1929: 509-515.—This is a descriptive review of a book thus titled which has recently been published in Paris, the author being Col. Langlois, a retired diplomat. The book, according to Granger's review of it, begins by studying the native civilizations of America with a view to explaining why the New World, in contrast to Asia and Africa, has become thoroughly Europeanized. Langlois, again according to Granger, sees an Asiatic ancestry behind those American ethnic stocks which he studies, and he traces possible routes of dispersion throughout America from Alaska as a starting point in the New World. He goes on to classify the American cultures in three groups: Primitives in North America and in extremes of South America; and developed civilizations in Mexico,

AFRICA

(See also Entries 8066, 8067)

8032. GOODWIN, A. J. H. The archaeology of the Vaal River Gravels. *Trans. Royal Soc. S. Africa.* 16 1928: 77-102.—A comparison of cultures along the Vaal by means of gravel deposits.—*E. Cole.*

ASIA

8033. CAFFENFELS, P. V. van STEIN and EVANS, I. H. N. Report on cave excavations in Perak. *Jour. Federated Malay States Museums.* 12(6) Dec. 1928: 145-159.—At Gua Kerbau, the rock shelter at the east side of Gunong Pondok, or Hut Hill, which lies between Taiping and Kuala Kangsar, the recent excavations have revealed that paleoliths, Sumatra-type implements, and proto-Neoliths are associated throughout the deposits; that cord-marked and plain pottery both belong to the paleo-proto-Neolithic stage culture; that red paint for painting the body was used throughout the period; that grinding-slabs and pound-stones were used, that the palaeolithic civilization probably spread through southeastern parts of the continent of Asia, even to Sumatra; that the paleo-proto-Neolithic (Baesian) did not reach Sumatra. [Plates].—*E. Cole.*

8034. LAING CHI-CHAO. L'archéologie en Chine. [Archaeology in China.] *L'Homme Préhistorique.* 15 (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 207-225.—A French translation from the *Smithsonian Report* for 1927, pp. 453-466.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

Central America, and Northwestern South America; between them, in quality, intermediate cultures like that of the Pueblos. There is no homogeneity between these groups of cultures. Historically, Mexico and Central America are subdivided into the archaic, the pre-Aztec, and the Aztec periods. Col. Langlois, always according to Granger, declares the Urus of southern parts of the Titicaca Basin to be vestiges of early archaic population. He accepts the history of the Caras of Quito, as told by Father Velasco, in its totality. The remainder of his study of the native civilizations is conventional, but adequate for the general reader. The last part of the book is taken up with the penetration of European culture in America.—*Philip A. Means.*

8037. HONIGSHEIM, PAUL. Eduard Hahn und sein Stellung in der Geschichte der Ethnologie und Soziologie. [Eduard Hahn and his place in the history of ethnology and sociology.] *Anthropos.* 24(3-4) May-Aug. 1929: 587-612.—Eduard Hahn's main contributions to ethnology are his accounts of hoe culture, as distinct from plow culture, and his accounts of cattle domestication in the Old World, including the origin of gelding. He is also to be credited with showing the intimate relation between certain traits, which Tylor called adhesions, the American anthropologists call complexes, and Honigsheim designates as syncretisms.—*W. D. Wallis.*

8038. HOUGH, WALTER. The development of culture in relation to population. *Sci. Monthly.* 28 Jun. 1929: 513-517.—The thesis is that numbers make for the advance in culture provided other conditions in a society remain equal. Unfavorable conditions which retard this advance are overpopulation and the consequent struggle for existence. In the development of man out of his animal heritage there

is little record. With the coming of tools, man's osseous structure was probably changed, and it was also due perhaps to the acquisition of several arts of life that population grew and allowed man to conquer and spread in his environment. We can not assume a numerous population, however, before the Neolithic age. The population of the index periods may be put thus: about 5,000 in Chellean times growing slowly through the Old Stone periods to 1,000,000 in Neolithic times; 1,500,000 in the Bronze Age, 20,000,000 in the Iron Age and at present 1,600,000,000.—*Nathan Miller.*

8039. LAIER, WILHELM. Die Bedeutung der Rasse für die neuzeitliche Volkswirtschaft. [The significance of race in modern economic life.] *Arch. f. Rassen-u. Gesellsch. Biologie.* 21 (1) Dec. 1928: 5-80.—There have been many accounts of the qualities of the respective races—the Nordic is energetic, the Negro lazy, and so forth. But as far as adaptation to modern capitalistic civilization is concerned, the original qualities of races are irrelevant. The question is: How are they related to the peculiar demands of the present machine age? The Nordic shows greater creative imagination, and the success of any nation depends upon the quality of its production.—*W. D. Wallis.*

8040. LEHMANN-NITSCHKE, R. Le mot "gaucho," son origine Gitane. [The world "gaucho," its Gypsy origin.] *Jour. de la Soc. des Americanistes de Paris.* n.s. 20 1928: 103-105.—After a succinct examination of the various theories concerning the origin of the word *gaucho*, the author shows that it comes from the Gypsy word *gachó*, used by the Bohemians of Andalusia to designate all who are not of their people, and especially the Andalusians. The latter adopted the word and applied it to men of the lower ranks of society. This explanation does away with attempts to derive the term from various native American idioms and from Arabic and European sources. In any case, the word *gaucho* was not used prior to 1782, the term *gaudio* being in general use until then, and only since independence from Spain was won has the word taken on a complimentary and even a heroic connotation, having before that been rather sinister in its application.—*Philip A. Means.*

8041. SCHRIEKE, B. The evolution of culture in the Pacific in relation to the theories of the "Kulturhistorische" and the "Manchester" schools of social anthropology. *Proc. Third Pan-Pacific Science Congress. Tokyo.* Oct. 30-Nov. 11, 1926. 2 1928: 2423-2441.—A critique of the Smith-Perry theory regarding the diffusion of culture. These writers have entirely disregarded history in their so-called historical reconstructions. It is time "to have outgrown the romantic stage of hypothetical constructions and preconceptions."—*W. D. Wallis.*

8042. WILSON, LILLIAN M. An unusual marriage scene. *Memoirs of the Amer. Acad. in Rome.* 7 1929: 173-176.—*E. Cole.*

NORTH AMERICA

8043. MacLEOD, WILLIAM CHRISTIE. On the diffusion of Central American culture to Coastal British Columbia and Alaska. *Anthropos.* 24 (3-4) May-Aug. 1929: 417-439.—A survey of a number of widespread culture traits that "are in all probability instances of diffusion from the Central American culture by way of the greater southwest," in some cases passing by way of the west coast tribes, in others over the basin interior, or that in some cases may be survivals of an archaic period when they were more widely distributed. For each of the following traits sources are indicated and the probable history commented upon: tobacco cultivation and mastication, labret, cremation, astronomical calendar, matrilineal sib,

mythical double headed snake, stone mortar and pestle, ritual number five, arrow feathering, Penutian and Hokan languages, whale taboo, pit purification, suttee, club types, soul loss, vision and guardian spirit ideas, weaving, and others. "The former much closer linkage of northwestern and southwestern culture was destroyed by the invasion of the west coast by new peoples and new cultures."—*M. Jacobs.*

8044. VINER, H. E. SCROPE. Primitive beliefs of Nicaraguan Indians. *Folk-Lore.* 39 (2) Jun. 30, 1929: 166-171.—Of the principal Indian tribes that inhabit the Mosquito Coast of Nicaragua, the Mosquito, later comers than the Rana and Sumo, are the most numerous and flourishing. A story of the flood collected from them tells of a great deluge of which survived only a brother and sister who became the ancestors of the Mosquito. They gave strict injunction that thereafter brother and sister should never form a union. A Sumo story involves a heaven-born child of an earthly mother, sent by her to earth to warn his grandparents of the impending flood. They fashion a great boat with which they save themselves and so repopulate the earth. Another vessel, sent with gifts from heaven, almost passes by; the ancestors of Negro, Indian and white snatch from it gifts which determine their future places in the world's work. Beliefs about animals from both tribes feature in their behavior as prognosticating death and misfortune. Other tales are about mythical monsters.—*Robert Redfield.*

NORTH OF MEXICO

(See also Entries 8019, 9325)

8045. BIRKET-SMITH, KAJ. The Caribou Eskimos. Material and social life and their cultural position.—1. Descriptive Part. *Report of the Fifth Thule Expedition, 1921-1925.* 5 1929: pp. 306.—In the introduction are reflections indicating the theoretic and methodologic stand of the author, a critical review of the earlier ethnographic stand of the author, and a critical review of earlier ethnographic notes of Eskimos in the southern part of the Barren Grounds west of Hudson Bay. Section 1 is a detailed geographic description of the region, its climate, seasons, physiography, fauna and flora. Section 2 is descriptive of tribes and bands, their numbers, names, locations, and includes a detailed treatment of their dwellings. Section 3 treats of hunting and fishing tools and weapons, with methods and customs in hunting and fishing; also miscellaneous foods, drinks, tobacco, their securing, preparation, preservation and use. Section 4, travel on land and water, sleds, boats, communication and travel customs. Section 5, clothing, body care and adornment. Section 6, skin, stone, wood, bone work; artistic production. Section 7, social organization, law, etiquette, games, customs at birth, puberty, marriage, death and so on. Throughout, the exacting description of materials and techniques is completed by exhibiting their functioning and meaning to the natives and by describing the customs associated. (There is a map of the region of the Caribou Eskimos.)—*M. Jacobs.*

8046. DESMORE, FRANCES. Chippewa customs. *Smithsonian Institution. Bur. Amer. Ethnology, Bull.* (86) 1929: 1-204.—A series of notes on ethnology (in general without documentary or comparative discussion) of the Chippewa Indians of Red Lake, White Earth, Mille Lac, Cass and Leech Lakes, Minnesota, Lac Court Oreilles, Wisconsin, and Manitou Rapids, Ontario, based on field work from 1905 to 1925 while collecting material for a study of Chippewa Music (Bulls. 45 and 53 *Bur. Amer. Ethnology*). Topics dealt with are dwellings, clothing, food, treatment of the sick, the life cycle (infant life, naming, toys, puberty customs, courtship and marriage, death, burial and

mourning customs), dreams, the medicine society, stories and legends, charms, games, the industrial year (sugar making, gardening, fishing, gathering, hunting, trapping), chiefs, war customs, transportation, measurement of distance, time and quantity, traders and trading posts, fire-making, pipes and smoking, bows and arrows, snowshoes, torches, canoes, twine, nets, mats, bags, woven bands and belts, blankets of rabbit skin, basketry, pottery, tanning, musical instruments, decoration (techniques, bitten patterns, double-curve motive, floral patterns). (The illustrated treatment of art processes.)—*Frank G. Speck*.

8047. JOHNSON, FREDERICK. Notes on the Ojibwa and Potawatomi of the Parry Island Reservation, Ontario. *Indian Notes*. 6 (3) Jul. 1929: 193-216.—Brief notes on the material and industrial life of these bands: houses, foods, mocassins, snowshoes, fishing, bark work, splint basketry, mats of rush and corn husk, bags, drums, rattles, clubs, and so on. Though the obtaining of data on religion and lore seems at present fraught with obstacles, three short myths recorded in English are given. There are some notes on burial customs and comment on the merging in language and culture of the Parry Island bands.—*M. Jacobs*.

8048. NEWELL, WILLIAM B. Indian contributions to modern civilization. *Thirty-sixth Annual Archeological Report. Minister of Education, Ontario (Canada)*. 1928 (including 1926-1927): 18-26.—The author, a Mohawk from Caughnawaga, points out the extent to which certain modern developments are similar to practices of the Iroquois three hundred years ago. The League of Nations has many resemblances to the League of the Five Nations; in the increase of democracy and of woman's rights there is an approach to Iroquois concepts; and other analogies are shown in the growing appreciation of nature, in prohibition, in the use of vapor and of cold baths, and even the ubiquitous apartment has a parallel in the communal long house.—*T. F. McIlwraith*.

8049. PARKER, ARTHUR C. Indian medicine and medicine men. *Thirty-sixth Annual Archeological Report. Minister of Education, (Canada)*. 1928 (including 1926-1927): 9-17.—To most Indians the use of medicines, whether internal or external, was distinctly magical; the application drove out the spirit causing the malady, and the patient was restored to health. Some of the remedies had no scientific basis, but the author gives a list of herbs used by the Seneca and Abenaki many of which were found effective by white settlers. The sweat-bath and the swallowing of medicinal waters were other treatments used for disease; among the Iroquois and other eastern tribes certain medicine societies flourished, the psychological effect on the patient increasing his chances of recovery. Considerable light is thrown on the antiquity of certain diseases in America by a study of pre-Columbian skeletal material in New York State.—*T. F. McIlwraith*.

8050. WINTEMBERG, W. J. Representations of the thunder-bird in Indian Art. *Thirty Sixth Annual Archeological Report. Minister of Education, Ontario, (Canada)*. 1928 (including 1926-1927): 27-39.—Representations of the mythical thunderbird are engraved or carved on stone and pottery, drawn on birch bark, or painted on skins and other material; woven on bags; worked in porcupine quills or glass beads; and embossed on sheet copper. Only engraved designs and embossed figures are prehistoric. The areas where the thunderbird motif is found are the Arctic, (single example), North Pacific Coast, the Plains, Eastern Woodland and Southwestern culture areas. The writer has not seen any thunderbird designs from the Plateau culture area. Forty-six figures taken from various ethnological reports illustrate this article and serve to indicate the distribution of this design. Double-headed

thunderbirds are described. A bibliography is included.—*Arthur C. Parker*.

SOUTH AMERICA

8051. BAUDIN, LOUIS. L'organisation économique de l'Empire des Incas. [The economic organization of the Inca Empire.] *Rev. de l'Amérique Latine*. 17 (89) May 1929: 385-393.—The agrarian village-community, or *ayllus*, was the basis of the economic and social structure of pre-Hispanic Peru. The Incas, on conquering such a community, wove it into the fabric of their empire by means of improvements and adjustments which increased its efficiency without disturbing its local importance. The French, in Morocco, are following exactly the same method. In the case of the Incas the object was to obtain from the land a yield greater than the needs of the moment so that a surplus could be placed in the possession of the state which would distribute it wherever it was most needed when occasion arose. To this end the Incas caused great irrigation canals to be built in undeveloped regions and hundreds of miles of agricultural terraces to be erected and faced with masonry retaining walls along hillsides formerly strangers to the plough. They also saw to it that the guano of the Chincha Islands was sent into districts where it was most needed and that each family received an acreage of land proportionate to the number of adults and children in it. The excess land was divided between the Inca and the Sun, the state and the official cult. The logicity of the Inca mind showed itself in the administrative hierarchy set up in the empire and in newly conquered territories. It was a pyramidal structure, with the Inca at the summit and six or seven grades of authorities beneath it, the lowest grade being the officers in charge of ten families. The fundamental law of the Incas was: All, high and low, must work in one way or another for the state. A large part of the tribute was paid in the form of labor; other parts in the form of produce. The periodical fairs that were held throughout the empire were merely occasions for bartering superfluous goods for others that were needed, this being done to the accompaniment of frenzied jollification. Baudin thinks that the official omnipresence coupled with obligatory labor by all and by forced marriages for the sake of offspring, was doleful in its effect upon the spirits of the people. The Inca-ization of Peru was carried out by rendering the local cults subservient to Sun-worship, by imposing Quechua upon the people as an official tongue which they must learn in addition to their own dialects, and by making the Inca a deity which rivaled the ancient respect paid by the old population groups to their ancestors.—*Philip A. Means*.

8052. FRIEDERICI, GEORG. Zu den vorkolumbischen Verbindungen der Südsee-Völker mit Amerika. [The pre-Columbian connections of the South Sea peoples with America.] *Anthropos*. 24 (3-4) May-Aug. 1929: 441-487.—This is an attempt to derive the native American culture from the cultures of Oceania. The evidence presented turns largely upon the words for potato used in Oceania and on the occurrence of that plant along the Peruvian coast.—*Philip A. Means*.

8053. FROES DE ABREU, SYLVIO. Os índios crenques em 1926. [The Crenaque Indians in 1926.] *Rev. do Museu Paulista*. 16 1929: 569-602.—A study of the Crenaque Indians who belong to the Botocudo folk of the eastern part of Brazil. The Botocudos belong, it would seem on craniological grounds, to the very ancient Lagoa Santa race, but their skin-color seems to be of the Mongoloid type. The Guido de Marlière reservation on the Rio Doce in Minas Geraes contained 22 Crenaque Indians in 1926. Their elected chief was Captain Juquinot, himself of Mongoloid type, who had two if not three wives. The article gives

a personal description of each man and woman, in the course of which it appears that their skin color and physical characteristics differ widely. Artistic ideas among these people are very simple and present no affinities with native art of Colombia, Peru, Mexico or Northern Brazil. They make cotton bags and also bags of *barriguda*, bombax fibre, the latter being made with a needle, filet-fashion, in two colors. The general conditions of these people are said to be peaceful, but they do not seem to be increasing in numbers. They are of a rather vain and childlike temperament.—*Philip A. Means.*

8054. KAHN, MORTON C. Notes on the Saramaccan Bush Negroes of Dutch Guiana. *Amer. Anthropologist*. 31(3): Jul.-Sep. 1929: 468-490.—The Bush Negroes here described are descendants of slaves who rebelled against the Dutch in 1745 and afterwards. They inhabit the Saramacca, Surinam and Marowynne river valleys. Their culture is of West African type, particularly in the matter of art in wood. There are three tribes: Saramacca, Boni, and Aucaner; they tend to keep to themselves, but warfare between them has now been ended. Each tribe has a king called a Gran man. They live deep in the country and do not welcome intrusion by strangers. The Bush Negroes are intelligent, but proud and inclined to dislike contact with the modern world. The villages are placed on high ground and consist of small rectangular huts with low thatched roofs and walls made of tightly woven grasses and leaves. Sometimes mats are used as partitions inside. The people live by hunting, fishing, and a primitive type of tilling, their staple being cassava. Marriage by purchase prevails, but the women probably have some voice in the choosing of their husbands. Virgins fetch specially high prices (in goods, not money). Matrilineal descent is general. Medicine, involving the use of herbs and snake-venom, is in the hands of witch-doctors. Religion is filled with voodooism and spirit-worship. The dances of these Negroes are ceremonial in part and others simply lascivious, one called *oggoloosa* being especially so. Another dance, the *bandamba*, consists of rhythmical rolling of the hip and abdominal muscles. Most of the dancers are women. The cultural origins of these people are West African, and they have very little contact with the Indian folk around them.—*Philip A. Means.*

8055. SCHMIDT, MAX. Ergebnisse meiner zweijährigen Forschungsreise in Matto Grosso. September 1926 bis August 1928. [Results of two years of exploration in Matto Grosso. September 1926 to August 1928.] *Zeitschr. f. Ethnologie*. 60(1-3) 1928 (Publ. 1929): 85-124.—Schmidt travelled for two years in the Matto Grosso region of Brazil covering an extensive territory in the very heart of South America. He came into contact with contemporary members of the Bakairi, Umutina, Kayabí and Guató folk among whom he collected vocabularies and much information regarding their houses, customs, modes of getting food, etc., all of which are representative of the sylvan type of culture general in Amazonia. At Barranco Vermelho he found traces of urn-burial, and at Morro de Triunfo he found a serpentine design incised on a rock. In these two localities, both in the drainage area of the Paraguay River, he found, therefore, indications of a former culture of somewhat higher type.—*Philip A. Means.*

AFRICA

(See also Entries 8441, 8442, 8443)

8056. HICHENS, W. Queer customs in native Africa. *Discovery*. 10(111) Mar. 1929: 100-103.—The nicety with which native etiquette must be observed was illustrated on the trip of the Prince of Wales to Africa recently. For example, the Masai consider spitting into a person's hand a great sign of doing homage

because it signifies the handing over of oneself, body and soul, into the keeping of the stranger. On the other hand, spitting on the ground carelessly is a grave offense. One cannot be too scrupulous in learning to deal with the sacred or totem animal in the correct manner, as they often are considered to be the resting places of the dead ancestors. One must awaken a sleeper gently and avoid the mistake of addressing him in the plural lest the spirit take offense and depart from the man forthwith, thus "killing" the sleeper. Nor may one praise the children, walk over a native's shadow, wear anything but blue in the rain-doctor's kraal or ever wear red in the witch-doctor's kraal. A punctilious politeness is thus necessary in dealing with the peoples of primitive culture.—*Nathan Miller.*

ASIA

(See also Entries 7998, 8000, 8002, 8418, 8430, 8433, 8435, 8438, 8440 9322, 9324)

8057. ASTROM, JOHN WARD. An immunity rite of the Japanese spring. *Asia*. (N.Y.) 29(7) Jul. 1929: 546-547.—Each spring at the shrine of Konomiya, in Inasana is held the *hadaka Matsuri*, or Naked Festival, at which immunity from evil for the coming year is sought by the participants. Priests choose by lot a man to represent the deity by according him immunizing power. The masses of men who come to the festival try to touch this godly representative, his clothes, or persons touched by him. There is a great din and tumult as the "god" is tossed over the heads of the men who are attired only in loin cloths and head towels. These rites are supposed to be especially efficacious for men between 25 and 45 years of age.—*Nathan Miller.*

8058. A., S. Z. The Karen sing-song party. *Jour. Burma Research Soc.* 18(2) Aug. 1928: 72-73.—The custom of the Karen in the choice of lovelorn mates through a song ceremony, does not exist among the Burmans and Talaings.—*E. Cole.*

8059. MEIER, JOSEPH. Adoption among the Gunantuna. *Publ. Catholic Anthropological Conference*. 1(1) Jan. 1929: 1-98.—The Gunantuna were, up to 1914 when last observed, a tribe of about 30,000, inhabiting the northeastern corner of the Gazelle Peninsula, New Britain, Bismarck Archipelago. They were anthropophagous when found fifty years ago and had a stone age culture. Adoption among them is an old, deeply imbedded custom, practiced by men and women who need children to fulfill some social function and compensation may be claimed by the ceding parents. Between adopted and natural children, a clear social distinction is made and an heir by adoption is shamed by public knowledge of his status. To protect him his adoptive state is concealed if possible and adoption is arranged at the moment of birth by previous agreement whenever it can be done. The districts are divided, each into two exogamous moieties. Moiety descent is matrilineal and immutable. Hence the adopted child always stays in its own moiety which must be the same as that of its adoptive mother, never that of its adoptive father. Incest would otherwise be suggested by the relationship. An adopted boy inherits from his adoptive mother's brother, his "maternal uncle." He cannot inherit from his adoptive father, being of a different moiety. A girl usually does not inherit property. If a man and wife conjointly adopt a boy, he inherits from his maternal uncle but his adoptive father looks after his puberty rites and arranges his marriage as would a true parent. A man who wishes to adopt a boy heir does so conjointly with one of his close female kin and calls the husband of that female relative the boy's "father." For himself he takes the closest possible title of blood relationship which is "brother." (Texts expressive of the sentiment involved in these relationships are given and translated.)—*Lyman Bryson.*

HISTORY

ARCHAEOLOGY

(See also Entry 8225)

EGYPT

(See also Entry 8092)

8060. BRUNTON, GUY and CATON-THOMPSON, GERTRUDE. The Badarian civilization and predynastic remains near Barari. *Publ. Brit. School of Archaeol. in Egypt & Egyptian Research Account. 30th year, 1924.* 1928: pp. 128. [Numerous plates. Description of specimens.]—*E. Cole.*

8061. DAVIS, N. de G. Egyptian expedition 1927-1928: The graphic work of the expedition at Thebes. *New York Metropolitan Mus. of Art. Bull.* 22 (12-2) Dec. 1928: 37-48.—The walls of the tomb of Rikh-mi-Re present a picture of the organization of the slaves and their duties. Women—whether Hitites, Nubians, or Syrians—are shown with children; men with linen or with cattle. Supervision was apparently lax, and there is no sign that there were separate laws for the aliens; probably those brought in as slaves had the same rights as laborers among the Egyptians.—*E. Cole.*

8062. HOELSCHER, UVO. The architectural survey of the great temple and palace of Medinet Habu (Season of 1927-28). *Oriental Inst. Communications* #5. 1929: 37-50.—The survey of the great temple of Ramses III was begun in the winter of 1926-27. It soon became apparent that a survey of the whole Medinet Habu area would be necessary if the work was to be complete. The nature and purpose of the extensive mud-brick structures which had filled the great inclosure of Medinet Habu remained unknown in spite of the conjectures based upon the Ramesseum, which had undoubtedly served as a model for Medinet Habu. Medinet Habu is better preserved than the Ramesseum and upon its excavation depends our only hope of arriving at a complete understanding of the original ground plan of a pharaonic mortuary temple with all its dependencies. The chief interest of the year's excavation was centered in the royal palace. The foundation walls of two palaces were found, the first palace having been raised when the second was begun. The first palace was planned and built simultaneously with the temple. Its simple plan consists of an audience hall in front and a throne room in the back. To the left of the throne room are three chambers which were probably storerooms; to the right is a bedroom; and beside this are two small adjoining rooms. A building in the rear contains storerooms and servants' quarters. The second palace follows a different plan: A six-columned hall, which was probably the throne room, is behind a two-columned hall in which a double flight of stairs leads up to the balcony window. Small adjoining storerooms contained a stairway leading to the flat roof. Behind the audience rooms follow the private rooms of the pharaoh. A number of fragments of elaborate stone grill work were found, as well as fragments of columns and doorposts, so that it will be possible to reconstruct the essential portions of both palaces. The next season's work will be largely concerned with the court which borders the west side of the palace. (Illus.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

8063. NELSON, HAROLD H. The epigraphic survey of the great temple of Medinet Habu. *Oriental Inst. Communications* #5. 1929: 1-36.—Nelson's report on the work of his expedition is published in conjunction with that of Hoelscher, whose architectural survey of the Medinet Habu buildings was undertaken shortly after the epigraphic work began. The two reports are

preceded by a foreword by James H. Breasted. After a brief historical sketch, Nelson explains the organization of the Epigraphic Expedition, its purpose, and its scope. The staff consists of epigraphers, artists, and photographers. Upon the walls of the temple are over 1,600 linear feet of historical reliefs, forming a sort of cinema of the wars of the pharaoh, Ramses III. These wall-scenes, together with their inscriptions, are reproduced and preserved by a process which involves the "mechanical accuracy of the camera, the trained eye of the artist, and the special knowledge of the Egyptologist", the completed work now comprising the records of three campaigns, material occupying over 35 large plates. "The vast mass of records at Medinet Habu contains a mine of information—historical, religious, archaeological, and artistic. With the help of every possible modern device it is the desire of the Oriental Institute to make these records available in reproductions as nearly accurate as human fallibility will permit, to be published as promptly as is compatible with the requisite accuracy." (Plates.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

8064. WINLOCK, H. E. The Egyptian expedition, 1927-1928: The Museum's excavations at Thebes. *New York Metropolitan Mus. of Art. Bull.* 22 (12-2) Dec. 1928: 3-28.—The excavations of the Temple of Hat-Shepsut were continued and more statues outside the Temple (at Deir el Bahri) were discovered during the year. When Queen Hat-Shepsut died in 1479 B.C. Thutmose III decreed that every mention of her and every portrait of her be erased from all visible monuments throughout the two lands. Below Naville's dump (opened in 1893) fragments of sculpture appeared some gigantic, some utterly destroyed. Sphinxes of red granite in the temple, several kneeling statues, some limestone figures which were integral parts of the masonry, are being restored. In the tombs were bits of pottery (broken by thieves), baskets and mats used in embalming, and amphorae like those of Phoenicia dated between the 7th and the 4th century B. C.—*E. Cole.*

BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

(See also Entries 6261, 8060, 8061)

8065. BOYLAN, P. C. Ur and Abraham. *Studies: Irish Quart. Rev.* 18 (69) Mar. 1929: 1-19.—This article opens with a sketch of earliest Sumerian history, and then turns to the recent excavations at Ur of the Chaldees. The article is based largely upon Woolley's reports of his excavations. Boylan makes much of the fact that the older the graves of Ur are the richer is the civilization reflected in them and he calls in question the conclusions of "evolutionary" scholars.—*J. M. Powis Smith.*

8066. MORET, ALEXANDRE. Un événement archéologique. Les tombes royales d'Our. [An archaeological event; the royal tombs of Ur.] *Rev. Deux Mondes.* 49 Feb. 1, 1929: 568-589.—The French mandate for Syria and the British for Palestine and Irak have greatly facilitated archaeological work in these districts and Woolley's eight years' work at Ur have been particularly fruitful. These reveal a civilization totally unexpected for its date, with an art still barbarous in certain respects but in full flower. Its themes and plastic forms are already known from the excavations at Susa (I) and Lagash but appear here farther in the past, richer in materials and un-

paralleled in execution. Ur demonstrates the riches and civilization of a Sumerian capital at the end of the fourth millennium such as Lagash has been unable to show. The problems set by the discoveries are greater than the conclusions. Three are of especial interest: the origin of the human sacrifices at the royal tombs and the continuance of the cult, reminding us of Herodotus' description of the sacrifices at the death of a Scythian king; the astonishing inventions of architects and metallurgists in a country lacking in precious stones, metals, and building stone, which raises again the question of the origin of the Sumerians; and lastly, the problem of the diffusion of these inventions in early Asia and in Egypt where under the contemporary monarchs, art and architecture were less advanced though there are similar plastic motives. (A map of the region of the discoveries is given.)—*Eva M. Sanford.*

8067. WOOLLEY, C. LEONARD. Ur of the Chaldees: more royal tombs. *Museum Jour.* 20(1) Mar. 1929: 7-36.—The seventh campaign at Ur, just closed, has yielded results almost rivaling those of last year. Next to the royal tomb and death pit, this season has brought more information about the ritual of those royal burials. In the first shaft striking into a section of the king's grave, we find in layered form such objects as reeds, clay vessels, bones of animals and men; and in the open part of the shaft less than 20 ft. by 10 ft., more or less in ordered rows, the bodies of 39 women and one man. The second shaft yielded a wooden box with two daggers with gold blades, gold-studded handles and a cylinder seal of "Mes-kalam-dug the King". Beneath this "find" there was a coffin burial with stone and copper vessels and clay vessels all about the entire brick building which was found to occupy the pit; then more layers of votive pots and more subsidiary burials, separated only by floors of beaten clay or strata of clean earth. In corners of the pit were heaps of wood ash and, lower down, clay cooking vessels and animal bones, relics of a funeral feast or sacrifice made in the pit itself. The crest of a dome of a subterranean chamber showed that underneath were other secrets to be discovered. In fact, the entire level bristled with the marks of the elaborate ritual that attended the burial of the dead. Underneath this dome lay the bodies of 6 persons, 4 servants or soldiers, and one maid and a woman wearing a wreath of gold beech leaves, gold earrings, and many ornaments of precious metals and stones. Surrounding her were articles and vessels of marvellous craftsmanship,—these were found in a tomb whose excavation is not yet finished. Aside from the royal tombs were found some notable private graves; also another remarkable ten-stringed harp decorated with a copper head of a bull. An alabaster lamp with a figure of a man-headed bull carved in relief on its base differs from the one found last season. Perhaps the best object is a copper sculpture in the form of a human head with bull's ears and horns. The third shaft yielded among other things two more notable harps, and a pair of statues in the round of rampant rams. The number of graves dug this season was more than 350 and the yield of small objects has been abundant. In some of the deepest tombs old tablets, not as primitive as those found at Kish, have been rescued. The last grave discovered was that of the Sargonid age 2650 B. C., accompanied by a mass of valuable ornaments such as gold beads, agate, carnelian, lapis lazuli, etc. The last task was the tracing of the old wall line of Ur, and determining in part its character, after all its repairing and reconstructions. This can be done only partially as yet. The temple of Nannar, the patron deity of Ur, has almost revealed itself to the excavator as embodying all the accessories of the best temple of the Sumerian age.—*Ira M. Price.*

ITALY, SICILY, NORTH AFRICA

(See also Entry 8081)

8068. BADGELEY, C. DALE. The capitulum at Ostia. *Memoirs Amer. Acad. in Rome.* 7 1929: 221-223.—*E. Cole.*

8069. KRETSCHMER, PAUL. Das altrömische Drillingsgefäß mit der sogenannten Duenos-Inscription. [The early Roman triple jar with the so-called Duenos-inscription.] *Wiener Zeitschr. f. Volkskunde.* 34(1-3) Mar. 1929: 33-36.—Since its discovery in 1880 this triple jar has been the subject of many theories, supported by no less than 38 translations of its inscription. One of the newest books on the subject connects both the jar and the words with love-magic. Double or triple jars, however, are fairly common in the period to which this belongs, and called for no far-fetched explanation; a more likely hypothesis connects it with the Roman custom of sending at the New Year or other festivals three kinds of gifts (e.g., dates, figs, and honey), which would be contained in the three bodies of the jar; reconciliation, presumably with a relative, rather than love, is hoped for in the inscription. By comparison with other remains, the jar seems to belong to the first iron age in Italy, and is therefore not much later than 600 B. C. and one of the oldest objects preserved from ancient Rome.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

8070. PETCH, JAMES A. Excavations at Benwell. *Archaeologia Aeliana.* 4th Ser. 5. 1928: 46-74.—The Roman fort of Condercum shows an original floor of the Hadrian period. The remains of the building near it, erected about 150, represent the civil activities of the inhabitants of Condercum.—*E. Cole.*

8071. SESTON, WILLIAM. Le secteur de Rapidum sur le Limes de Mauritanie césarienne après les fouilles de 1927. [The Rapidum sector of the Limes of Mauretania Caesariensis according to the excavations of 1927.] *Mélanges d'Archéol. et d'Hist.* 45(1-5) 1928: 150-183.—Rapidum, now Sour-Djourab, is the rampart of Algeria against the southern tribes. The form of the camp recalls the great camp of Lambaesis. Hadrian's road ran to the camp, not the city. The camp was completed in 122 A.D.; the inscriptions indicate that a praetorium had been completed in the reign of Trajan. Two baths were built within the camp precinct, as was general in Africa, the southern ones at the end of the second century when Commodus' fortification of the frontier made larger accommodations necessary for the increased number of troops. The second Sardinian cohort comprised the garrison until the new frontier of Septimius Severus made Rapidum a second line defense. The camp ceased to be used in the course of the fourth century; the city lasted longer, built closer to the camp walls than regulations permitted. At first it lacked walls and a name of its own. In the second half of the second century it had become a *pagus*. Its population was largest at the beginning of the third century. It was destroyed by rebels in the latter part of the century and restored in the age of Diocletian. Its later history cannot be clearly traced.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

8072. WILSON, LILLIAN M. Sculptural evidence of an army order issued by Marcus Aurelius. *Memoirs Amer. Acad. in Rome.* 7 1929: 169-172.—*E. Cole.*

8073. WUILLEUMIER, P. Mobilier de l'Afrique romaine. [Furniture of Roman Africa.] *Mélanges d'Archéol. et d'Hist.* 45(1-5) 1928: 123-149.—A fine bronze base found at Affreville shows three wild panthers supporting a candelabra; its close analogy to a base in the Louvre, formerly in the Campana collection, suggests that it is of Italian origin. From numerous bronze fragments from Tigava has been reconstituted a folding tripod of unusual form and decoration, sup-

porting three groups of Triton and Nereid, the first known instance of the use of this group, familiar in other connections, for tripod ornament, as members of the Dionysiac group are usually employed. (Four plates and a list of tripods previously known.)—*Eva M. Sanford.*

OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE

(See also Entries 6868, 6869, 6946, 8134)

8074. I., J. H. A Roman British collection. *Bull. Royal Ontario Mus. of Archaeol.* 7 1929: 2-5.—*E. Cole.*

8075. MOIR, J. REID. The Romans in East Anglia. *Sci. Amer.* 140(2) Feb. 1929: 144-145.—In the past season excavations have been carried out at Castle Hill near Ipswich, 18 miles north of Colchester, in Suffolk. The finds have been two areas of tessellated pavement, a bronze gold magnet ring, bronze dice and gaming counters, carved bone hair-pins, a colored glass medallion, bronze bracelets, large numbers of pieces of broken pottery, roofing tiles, some coins, cooking vessels, and 45 skeletons. These latter have their feet pointing to the east indicating, says the author, that they were Christians. The teeth of the skeletons were found to be damaged or decayed showing the use of prepared or cooked food, a sign of the luxury of that age. The absence of any signs of fortifications would indicate the tranquility of the district. The excavations are to be continued.—*J. F. Dilworth.*

8076. NEWSTEAD, ROBERT. Records of archaeological finds at Chester. *Jour. Chester and North Wales Archaeol. & Hist. Soc.* 27(2) 1928: 59-187.—*E. Cole.*

8077. UGOLINI, M. LUIGI. L'attività archeologica dell'Italia in Albania. [The archaeological activity of Italy in Albania.] *Nuova Antologia.* 64 (1367) Mar. 1, 1929: 88-101.—Since 1924 Italy has enjoyed prior rights for archaeological investigation in Albania. Italian expeditions have greatly extended the evidence for a prehistoric and pre-Illyrian period in the country, and have proved that the Romanizing influence in the

interior was much greater than had been supposed. The acropolis of Feniki yielded both Greek and Roman buildings of which Roman cisterns were the most important, and also terra cotta burial urns of the rectangular hut type of the 4th century B.C. At Buthrotum, now Butrinto, the site of Aeneas' visit to Helenus, excavations revealed important materials from the prehistoric to the Venetian period, notably a Greek gate, Greek and Roman sculpture, and Roman and early Christian mosaics.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

8078. HOCART, A. M. Archaeological summary. *Ceylon Jour. of Sci. Sec. G. Archaeol., Ethnol. etc.* 2(1) Dec. 31, 1928: 1-16.—Recent excavations in Ceylon described by the archaeological commissioner (Plates.)—*E. Cole.*

8079. PARANAVITANE, S. Epigraphical summary. *Ceylon Jour. of Sci. Sec. G. Archaeol., Ethnol., etc.* 2(1) Dec. 31, 1928: 17-34.—Account by the epigraphical assistant to the Archaeological Commissioner.—*E. Cole.*

8080. RATNAKAR, JAGANNATH DAS. The historical stone horse in the Lucknow Museum. *Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 1927. Jour. & Proc.* 23(3) Feb. 1929: 369-379.—There is preserved in the Provincial Museum at Lucknow a rudely carved life-size stone figure of a small earless horse which was found standing in the dense jungle about two miles south-west of the ancient fort of Khairigarh, in the Kheri district of Oudh. The horse closely resembles the figure on a rare coin of Samudra Gupta, who flourished in the 4th century A. D. The statue was probably erected by Candragupta in honor of his father. On the back is found a Sanskrit inscription, *Candraguptapituh*, "of the father of Candragupta". Later the son had an inscription in Prakrit carved on the neck of the animal, *Samuddaguttasa deyadhamma*, "the charity of Samudra Gupta". No doubt the statue represents a copy of the figure found on the coin.—*Henry S. Gehman.*

THE WORLD TO 383 A.D.

GENERAL

8081. FRIEND, J. NEWTON and THORNEY-CROFT, W. E. The silver contents of specimens of ancient and mediaeval lead. *Metal Indus.* 34(11) Mar. 15, 1929: 273-274; (13) Mar. 29, 1929: 321-323.—Specimens of lead from a Sumerian tablet, an Egyptian fish-net sinker, an Assyrian statue, Spartan figurines, anchors from Cyrene, an Italian cinerary urn; lead from Roman buildings at Bath, Caerleon, and Uriconium, Roman piglead from Bristol, and lead from Merlin's Cave, for the pre-Roman and Roman periods; and from Rievaulx, Glastonbury, and Roche Abbey, for the medieval period, have been tested for their silver content, with the general conclusion that the pre-Roman lead does not seem to have undergone any process of desilverization, the variations in silver content being attributable to the qualities of ore used. The silver content is higher in the Spartan figurines than in any other specimens tested, being 0.0568 per cent. The Roman leads show marked variations, but several of them have undergone marked desilverization. The medieval leads show a wide variation also; one specimen from Glastonbury had apparently not been treated. Much of the medieval lead was undoubtedly of Roman origin; and it is also known that in medieval

times lead was desilverized fairly thoroughly.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

8082. OERTEL, FRIEDRICH. Soziale Frage und Sozialismus im Altertum. [The social question and socialism in antiquity.] *Süddeutsche Monatsh.* 26(6) Mar. 1929: 423-426.—This article gives a bird's eye view of the social question and socialism in antiquity. Social problems in the earliest times could only exist where the historical state existed and had in it a social gradation, i.e., in Egypt and Mesopotamia. The social question turns up when masses, in their struggle for liberty, aim at securing equality of rights both in daily life and politics. "Yet in the realization of political equality the attempts at emancipation encounter the fact that political equality threatens to become illusory through economic inequality." The events in Egypt at the end of the Old Kingdom lay within the range of the social question as defined above, but the energetic onsets there in this direction withered away and remained exceptional phenomena. The case is different with the Israelites and the Greeks. Since the 8th century one can find among them a conscious subjectivism, represented on the Jewish side by the prophets, on the Greek by Hesiod. While Hesiod spread the social slogan among the Greek masses, the prophets of Israel preached only conversion. Thus

while the social movement in Palestine was submerged in religion, another factor was also at play: the early loss of Jewish independence. This was not the case with the Greeks, among whom the seeds sown by Hesiod bore fruit in the form of socialistic ideas, which in the lapse of time succeeded in removing only some of the existing conditions of distress and social abuses (cp. the legislation of Solon). But with the development of a political proletariat there began for Greece a period of social struggles that proved her doom. The Roman conquest of Greece did not kill the proletarian idea; it took root at Rome. The Gracchan revolution and its consequences till the advent of the Empire have a close relation with the ideas which were imported from Greece. That this "Greek poison" did not infect the Romans too deeply was due to the fact that the Roman state organism rested on a sound national and political organization that could not be compared with the conditions in the Greek city-states of the 4th century. The social question of Graeco-Roman antiquity was concerned with city dwellers and farmers of the middle-class. The social question of antiquity, instead of being solved from below, i.e., through co-operation by the proletariat itself, was terminated by a solution imposed from above by the Hellenistic monarchy, and later by the Roman Empire, after the hitherto sovereign people had been put under imperial tutelage.—*J. Hammer.*

8083. PERSYN, ALFRED. *Les routes anciennes et modernes. [Roads ancient and modern]. Mouvement Communal.* 105 Mar. 31, 1929: 35-40.—Roads were first built by the Assyrians, Persians, and Egyptians for use in military strategy, but did not reach a high stage of development until the Roman Empire whose great network of roads has been famous throughout the centuries. The Roman roads in France consisted of four layers, a foundation of large flat stones covered by broken stones and softer material and finished with large paving stones in the middle of the road and gravel on the sides. Good roads were unknown in Europe from the fall of the Roman Empire until the time of Louis XIV. In 1775 a French engineer, Tresaguet, revolutionized the construction of roads. The rebirth of commercial activity after the Napoleonic wars gave a new impetus to road building and the old system was modified by MacAdam's introduction of smoother paving and by Lemoine's invention of the steam roller. *Helen M. Cory.*

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entry 8155)

8084. EBBELL, B. *Der chirurgische Teil des Papyrus Ebers. [The surgical part of the Papyrus Ebers.] Acta Orientalia.* 7(1) 1928: 1-47.—Dr. Ebbell, a Norwegian physician, here analyses from the double point of view of Egyptian philology and medicine the surgical section of the Papyrus Ebers (106^a-110^b). Galen is in agreement with this Egyptian document in using the classification "tumor" for a number of diseases and injuries, and the two are probably ultimately connected. The 15 diseases mentioned are classified by clinical symptoms and treatment; they include parasitical and other troubles of the skin, diseases of individual organs, abscesses and hemorrhages, as well as the various kinds of tumors known today. Most of the cases mentioned are easily operable and were operated on with considerable intelligence (care being taken, for instance, that an abscess was completely drained) with knife or cautery. The three serious cases in which the physician is told to do nothing (or in one case referred to a magical formula) are cases for which today nothing can be done. One type of injury to veins or arteries (aneurysma), today extremely rare, is here carefully

described; it is possible that arrow or spear wounds may have made it more common in antiquity.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

8085. LUCIA, SALVATORE PABLO. *Invocation Medici: code of Fushi Ikai No Ryaku, oath of Hippocrates, and supplication of Maimonides. Calif. & Western Medic.* 30(2) Feb. 1929: 117-120.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

8086. PEREPELKIN, J. J. *Die Aufgabe Nr. 62 des mathematischen Papyrus Rhind. [Problem 62 of the mathematical Papyrus Rhind.] Quellen u. Studien zur Gesch. d. Mathematik.* 1(1) Mar. 1929: 108-112.—It is established in this article that the problem in question, concerning whose interpretation there has been disagreement, undoubtedly represents one of the early mixture problems involving different metals of different rates of value.—*L. C. Karpinski.*

HISTORY OF ART

8087. ROBINSON, FLORENCE HEATON. *The tri-dimensional problem in Greek sculpture. Memoirs Amer. Acad. in Rome.* 7 1929: 119-168.—*E. Cole.*

8088. SCHÄFER, HEINRICH. *Die Leistung der ägyptischen Kunst. [The achievement of Egyptian art.] Alte Orient.* 28(1-2) 1929: 9-54.—In the third millennium B.C., the Egyptians first invented the use of squared stone blocks for building purposes and it was not long before they had freed architecture from its dependence on tile and wood, thus establishing this method of building, formally and technically. With the exception of the spire, they created the elements of all stone architecture. It is significant that with all this progress they did not achieve the establishment of definite rules of proportion in the relationship of one part of a building to another, or in the relationship of the members of a given part, such as the relation of the diameter to the height of a column. We must not expect to find in Egyptian art, however, forms perfected in the spirit known, since the rise of German humanism, as the artistic-organic. This is, namely, the conception that each part must exist for the sake of the whole, and the whole for the sake of each part, a Greek conception which it is unreasonable to seek in pre-Greek times. In the plastic art of the Egyptians, we find vivid portrayals of many phases of life, extending far into the realms of funerary and religious cults. In the religious and monumental statues, life-forms reach a high degree of perfection. As early as the Pyramid Age, the Egyptians established a scale of proportions for human and animal figures, and they were thus the first people to combine in their statues of natural forms the use of recognized proportions and tectonic skill. It was left to the Greeks to achieve organic perfection in architecture, but insofar as living forms are concerned, the Egyptians, too, had some feeling for the organic. (Plates.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

8089. STUTTERHEIM, W. F. *Le jālalakṣaṇa de l'Image du Bouddha. Acta Orientalia.* 7(2-3) 1928: 232-237.—The author criticizes A. Foucher's explanation concerning the jālalakṣaṇa, one of the characteristic signs of the mahāpuruṣa or cakravartin,—a world-ruler. Such signs, as is well known, appear on the sculptures and paintings of Buddha. To establish his own theory, the author adduces a passage from Kakidaśa s Śakuntalā, asserting that the jālalakṣaṇa of the artists and sculptors is an effort to picture the translucent aspect of the extended hand, when held against the rays of the sun.—*G. Bobrinskoy.*

EGYPT

(See also Entries 8082, 8084, 8110)

8090. DRIOTON, ETIENNE. Religion et magie. Un avertissement au chercheurs de formules. [Religion and magic. A notice to seekers for formulae.] *Rev. de l'Égypte Ancienne*. 2(1-2) 1928: 52-54.—An inscription in the Louvre, here published, dedicated by a certain Tsenminis, probably in a temple at Coptos, is an interesting example of the higher tradition in Egyptian religion; it is a reminder, addressed to those who look for magical formulae, that the religious universe is moral,—Ra, as truly as he shines, is omniscient and rewards men according to their works.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

8091. GUSTAVS, ARNOLD. Subaräische Namen in einer ägyptischen Liste syrischer Sklaven und ein subaräischer (?) Hyksos-Name. [Subaraic names in an Egyptian list of Syrian slaves and one Subaraic (?) Hyksos name.] *Zeitschr. f. Ägyptische Sprache u. Altertumskunde*. 64(1) 1929: 54-58.—In *Zeitschrift* 38 (1900), Georg Steindorff published a list of Syrian slaves which occurs on a limestone fragment. Steindorff, Lidzbarski, and W. Max Müller have all attempted to explain these names as Semitic. In the light of more recent knowledge, however, this list is now found to contain various Subaraic elements. Only a few remnants of the Subaraic language are left to us, the most important document being the letter from Tushratta of Mitanni to Amenophis III. The Hyksos may prove to be Subaraeans. Albrecht Götze published a suggestion of this in *Der alte Orient* 27, (2). He also stated there that the Mitanni were the most important successors of the Hyksos Empire. Among the Hyksos names one, *Smkn*, can be demonstrated to be of probable Subaraic character.—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

8092. ROWE, ALAN. The two royal stelae of Beth-shan. *Mus. Jour.* 20(1) Mar. 1929: 89-98.—In the excavation of Beth-shan were discovered two stelae, one of Seti I, the other of Ramses II. The former is published with photograph, hieroglyphic text, and translation. It is dated in year I (1313 B.C.) and tells of the revolt of Hamath and Pella, cities in the Jordan valley below the lake of Galilee, and their attack on the neighbor cities of Beth-shan and Rehob. Then comes the successful advance of Seti with three divisions of the army, named from three chief gods. The second stela is considerably defaced and therefore a partial translation only is given. It is dated in year IX, (1284 B.C.), and mentions the obeisance of the Rethennu chiefs and the retreat of the Aamu. Under figures of manacled captives are cartouches with names of the chief foes of Ramses. Among them may be read: "Bowmen of the desert," the "Aamu," the "Shasu (?)" or nomads, and the "lords of the North," the peoples of the Mediterranean. The supposed reference to the Hebrews is unjustified.—*A. T. Olmstead.*

8093. RUSCH, AD. Dramatische Texte aus dem alten Ägypten. [Dramatic texts from ancient Egypt.] *Orient. Literaturzeit.* 32(3) Mar. 1929: 145-163.—Sethe has made an exhaustive study of the Shabako-text which enables us at last to understand this dogmatic script which attempts, by the citation of certain passages, to prove the important role which Ptah played in the Osirian cult. The text shows how the Osirian cult, propagated from Heliopolis, was brought into contact with Ptah and the region of Memphis. It also proves that the understanding of the deeper meaning of the Heliopolitan creation-myth and of the Heliopolitan Ennead depends upon accepting Ptah as creator and ruler of the world. Sethe's contribution is especially important not only for the light which it throws upon a theological tendency of the earliest times, but also for the fragments of dramatic liturgy

of Old Kingdom date which he presents to us.—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

(See also Entry 8082)

8094. JEREMIAS, ALFRED. Die Weltanschauung der Sumerer. [The world-view of the Sumerians.] *Alte Orient*. 27(4) 1929: 2-34.—The Sumerian had a distinct view of the world. He looked upon the world as in harmony with the starry heavens above. What is above, is below. "The earthly earth is a counterpart of the heavenly earth." Space and time, the two forms of reality were in the thought of the Sumerian one and the same. In Sumerian thought all knowledge and arts are a revelation of the wisdom of the gods, *Sophia de deo inspirata*. Both in the heavens above and the world beneath the spirit of the gods held sway, which the priests in imagination or by magic endeavored to control. The view of the heavens by the Sumerian should be called not astrology but *astrophie*. This was a part of religion, perhaps the heart of it. The planets and the fixed stars became the interpreters of the divine primeval wisdom and will. The liver inspected in the slaughter-house of the priests was a transcribed cosmic view. The liver served as a microcosmos. Their views of the age of the world were reduced to four axioms: (1) perfect time was at the beginning; (2) times will become worse; (3) at the end there will be a time of cursing; (4) after the cursing a time of blessing is expected. The action of evil stars requires reconciliation. Sin is separation, rebellion against the will of the gods, caused by demons. For protection one called on the good gods. In the oldest Sumerian we find a sublime primitive view of death and life. Death is a catastrophic cut off. But the dead live. About the graves are placed the things needed in the future. The Sumerian was a devout man; he regarded man as the image of the godhead. God created man, mixing earth and his own blood. Man invented sacrifices and other ways of worshipping and securing favor. The Sumerian view of the world has productive significance for the spiritual and philosophical culture of all mankind: (1) in Sumer the origin of the idea of a mysterious birth of a saviour by a *Madonna-Urmutter* was fully developed; (2) the Sumerians originated the mystic idea regarding the whence and whither of the world; (3) the spirit creates the body; (4) man is an image of the godhead; (5) the Sumerian saw instinctively the inner unity of space and time as the two forms of reality; (6) "the secret of the heavens and the earth" is the source of revelation for the godlike primitive wisdom and will. The priests aimed to keep that pure and to eliminate all error.—*Ira M. Price.*

PALESTINE

(See also Entries 8122, 9244)

8095. EICHRODT, W. Hat die alttestamentliche Theologie noch selbständige Bedeutung innerhalb der alttestamentlichen Wissenschaft? [Has Old Testament theology still independent significance within Old Testament science?] *Zeitschr. f. d. Alttestament. Wissensch.* 6(2) 1929: 83-91.—Recently several demands have been made upon Old Testament scholars for a more comprehensive or more searching study of Old Testament religion. This article undertakes to set forth clearly the distinction between the historical study of the Old Testament and the systematic evaluation of its ideas. The essence of the Old Testament religion is defined as that which the Old Testament means, of what the essential element in its history consists, and what the deepest sense of its religious thought-

world involves. The Old Testament investigator cannot be satisfied with a mere genetic analysis, but must undertake the larger systematic effort through taking a cross-section of history, to show the inner nature of a religion in relation of its different elements one to another. There is no conflict with the historical method at this point; it is an unwarranted restriction of the term "historical" to limit it to the consideration of origins and to genetic relationships. The "historic" is to be understood only as the contrary of the "normative". Hence the "systematic" is to be included in the "historic". The inclusion of the systematic in the historical involves the recognition of the fact that there is a subjective element in historical investigation, which appears plainly in arranging or selecting amid a great mass of details, in the perspective from which the historical development is surveyed, and in the spiritual adaptability which every investigator must possess, if he is to treat his materials sympathetically. Lack of these subjective qualities gives rise to prejudiced judgments, uncritical methods, and biased interpretation. There is no history of Hebrew religion free from subjective presuppositions. The goal of Old Testament religion is to be found in the New Testament and the preaching of Jesus. The Old Testament interpreter is not called upon to make existential judgments. He works under the influence of one existential judgment, but for the rest, he moves in the sphere of practical facts and leaves it to the systematic theologian to evaluate and integrate his results in the system of Christian faith.—*J. M. Powis Smith.*

8096. GALLING, KURT. Der Beichtspiegel. Eine gattungsgeschichtliche Studie. [The confessional. A comparative historical study.] *Zeitschr. f. d. Alttestamentl. Wissensch.* 6(2) 1929: 125-130.—The "negative confession" which the spirits of the departed had to make before the judges of the dead in order that they might be admitted into the court of Osiris suggests the possibility of some such usage in connection with admission to the temple and shrines of Yahweh. Such a custom is attested by certain of the Psalms. The pilgrim to the shrine asks the priest, the representative of God, for permission to enter. The priest lays down the conditions and the pilgrim declares his fitness to meet them. Such confessions are to be seen in Ps. 24:4. A similar usage after the payment of the tithe to the temple at Jerusalem is prescribed in Deut. 26:12ff. An analogy to such confessions is seen in Ps. 50:16-20. Other passages reflecting such usage are Ps. 119:101f.; 101:3; 26:1-6a, 9-11, 6b-8; 73:13; 15:1-5; Isa. 33:16. *J. M. Powis Smith.*

8097. HOMMEL, HILDEBRECHT. Das religionsgeschichtliche Problem des 139. Psalm. [The religious-historical problem of Ps. 139.] *Zeitschr. f. d. Alttestamentl. Wissensch.* 6(2) 1929: 110-124.—A fresh discussion of the long familiar claim that the 139th Psalm was dependent upon a Vedic hymn (Atharvaveda, IV, 16). The parts of the two poems most closely related are printed in German translation in parallel columns, together with other Greek parallels and non-Biblical Semitic parallels. The questions of possible or probable dependence of Ps. 139 upon the Vedic hymn are carefully considered and the conclusion reached that the

breaking away of the thought of the omnipresence of God from the substratum of pure nature-worship was probably the work of the Hittites through whom it was mediated to the Hebrews.—*J. M. Powis Smith.*

8098. HORST, F. Die Doxologien im Amosbuch. [The doxologies in the book of Amos.] *Zeitschr. f. d. Alttestamentl. Wissensch.* 6(1) Feb. 1929: 45-54.—The doxologies in Amos are Am. 4:18, 5:8, and 9:5f. Each of these three passages is isolated from the surrounding context. Horst makes some interesting suggestions as to the text of the doxologies and then raises the question as to what significance the doxologies have in their present connection. He rejects previous attempts to account for their present location and offers a new theory in explanation of it. In Josh. 7, Achan, having been condemned to death by lot, is bidden by Joshua to give praise to Yahweh and to make full confession of his crime, i.e., a doxology and a confession are required in such cases. Similar procedure is attested by Job 4 and 5 (cf. 5:9-16), by Jer. 13:15f., by I Sam. 6:5, Ps. 118:17-21, and by I Chron. 30:8. So also must the doxologies in Amos be explained. In Am. 4:6-11 the confession of sin is made; in 4:12a the appearance before God is provided for, and thereafter comes the doxology in 4:18. Similarly in 9:1-4 the avowal of sin is made, while in 9:5 the doxology immediately follows. The doxologies therefore, though they be later additions, attest the writer's recognition of the ways of God's dealings with man.—*J. M. Powis Smith.*

8099. MORGENSTERN, JULIAN. Beena marriage (matriarchate) in ancient Israel and its historical implications. *Zeitschr. f. d. Alttestamentl. Wissensch.* 6(2) 1929: 91-110.—Several cases of this type of marriage among the patriarchs and other early folk are cited. The wife stays with her own people and the children are reckoned as belonging to the clan of the mother rather than that of the father. The clearest case of it is the marriage of Gideon with the Shechemite woman (Judges 8:31-9:1ff.). David seems to have sought to put an end to this type of marriage. The traces of *beena* marriage are indicated in connection with the families of Saul and David. The contact of the Hebrew clans with Canaanites and Phoenicians hastened the discontinuance of such *beena* marriages. The influence of such customs in the origins and early history of the tribes of Manasseh and Gad, and the clans of Ya'ir and Kenaz is interestingly discussed.—*J. M. Powis Smith.*

8100. WELCH, A. C. The source of Nehemiah IX. *Zeitschr. f. d. Alttestamentl. Wissensch.* 6(2) 1929: 131-137.—It has long been recognized that the 9th chapter of Nehemiah is not in its proper place and many attempts have been made to find a better position for it. After a detailed scrutiny of the contents of the chapter, Welch points out (1) its close relationship to and dependence upon Deuteronomy and (2) evidence pointing to a northern origin for this litany of Neh. 9. It belongs to the period of Israel's history after the destruction of Samaria. It was written for the use of Israel on the occasion of a day of fasting, confession, and prayer. Ps. 80 was written for a similar purpose and about the same time.—*J. M. Powis Smith.*

CRETE AND GREECE

(See also Entries 8082, 8113, 8115, 8117, 8121, 9244)

8101. BOYANCÉ, PIERRE. Le sommeil et l'immortalité. [Sleep and immortality.] *Mélanges d'Archéol. et d'Hist.* 45 (1-5) 1928: 97-105.—Greek and Roman inscriptions show a frequent substitution of the terms of sleep for those of death, especially since sleep more surely than death implied a reawakening. Thus the conception arose of Hypnos as a conductor of

souls, and in the hair of the Hypnos of the Louvre the little wings of Hermes Psychopompos may be seen. A fresco from the vault of a Roman tomb, published in the Bellori-Bartoli collection, (Rome, 1706, Appendix Table III) shows Hypnos not only conducting the soul of the dead, but presiding at the resurrection.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

8102. CADOUX, C. J. Hesiod, a neglected pioneer-poet. *Nineteenth Century*. 105 (624) Feb. 1929: 256-268.—An excellent account of Hesiod's life and works for the general reader.—*Donald McFayden*.

8103. CLOCHE, PAUL. Histoire grècque, 1926-1928. [Greek history, 1926-1928.] *Rev. Hist.* 160 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 319-358.—This article is an abstract of the chief books and articles published on Greek history in the years indicated. The author contributes some suggestions in regard to the contents of a Cyrenaean inscription, which gives the *diagramma* of "Ptolemy" on the constitution of Cyrene. The date for the inscription proposed by Th. Reinach (322-321 B.C.) appears best to fit the facts. The Cyrenaean constitution presents some analogies with the constitution imposed on Athens by Antipater at the same period. In each case, a democratic regime was modified from without, and a garrison of foreigners was established in an old city. The Cyrenaean constitution was more aristocratic than the Athenian, but the interference with democracy was more serious in Athens, because the Athenians had had longer experience in democracy, and a larger proportion of Athenians was deprived of rights it had formerly enjoyed.—*R. Johannessen*.

8104. DE SANCTIS, G. Julius Kaerst. "Geschichte des Hellenismus." Erster Band, dritte Auflage. 1927. Zweiter Band, zweite Auflage. 1926.—*Riv. di Filol.* 57 (1) Mar. 1929: 122-127.—While criticizing the work of Kaerst, the reviewer gives his own interpretation, in particular of the work of Alexander the Great. Kaerst errs in giving excessively abstract discussions of the guiding principles of history. Nor are all his conclusions correct. The importance of the Persian War lies less in the mere fact of victory than in its influence on the development of the Greek spirit. In the 4th century before the Corinthian League was formed, the Great King was nominally the arbiter of Greece, and Kaerst believes that Philip prevented the premature Orientalizing of Greece. On the contrary, the Persian influence in Greece at the time was not far-reaching, and Greek civilization was gaining ground in Asia Minor, Egypt, and Syria. It was rather the monarchy of Alexander that by its conquests and even more by its own transformation into an Oriental monarchy prepared the way for Oriental influences. When these were resisted in the 3rd century, this was because the Antigonids did not follow in the footsteps of Alexander, and because Greece proper opposed the Oriental despotisms of the Diadochi. As to Alexander, aside from the creation of the divine monarchy and his unsuccessful attempt to equalize Greeks and Persians, he accomplished little that was constructive. Nor is it correct to speak of the exceptional manner in which Orient and Occident were merged in his personality. He was not affected by the cultures of India, Persia, and Palestine. The spirit of the Occident and Orient were fused much better in Paul of Tarsus or Julian the Apostate.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen*.

8105. GALLAVOTTI, CARLO. Genesi e tradizione letteraria dell' agone tra Omero ed Esiodo. [The origin and the literary transmission of the contest between Homer and Hesiod.] *Riv. di Filol.* 57 (1) Mar. 1929: 31-59.—The story of the contest between Homer and Hesiod is found in a life of Homer written by a grammarian of the time of Hadrian or later. It has been suggested that the story goes back to the rhetorician Alcidas. This is now proved by means of a recently published papyrus fragment of Alcidas. Except for minor changes, the entire work of the later grammarian is based on Alcidas, who had written a work on poetry in general. But the story of the contest is still older and is probably developed from Hesiod's own reference to a contest. It was well-known to Aristophanes. Since the story glorifies Hesiod, it must have originated

among the didactic poets that carried on the tradition of Hesiod. It represents a budding literary criticism which prefers the poetry of peace to that of war. It probably originated in Boeotia about 600 B.C. The grammarian that wrote the later life of Homer was probably Titus Castricius.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen*.

8106. KAERST, JULIUS. Nationale Aufgaben der griechischen Republiken. [National problems of the Greek republics.] *Süddeutsche Monatshefte*. 26 (6) Mar. 1929: 419-422.—The question as to how the ancient Greek republics solved their national problems raises immediately another question, namely, whether these problems were solved at all. The answer is in the negative and the author disapproves of the importation into Greek history of the "national idea." Permanent cultural values were developed by the Greek city-state, yet its social character rendered impossible the development and extension of an individual state into a national one. Even the common culture of the Greek nation did not lead to a uniform state organization which could secure for the Greeks an independent and lasting position in the world. Thus on the inability to produce such an organization rests the political guilt of Hellenism. The policy of a Greek state, being predominantly a home policy, was of necessity narrow. It is this narrowness of the social character of the Greek state that above all exhibits the state's limitation in relation to a policy with national aims. Inasmuch as a Greek's devotion belonged to an individual state, not to a political organization of national entity, the greatness of a Greek state or idea of the state did not lie in national political strength.—*J. Hammer*.

8107. REGLING, K. Neue Königstetradrachmen von Istros und Kallatis. [New royal tetradrachms from Istros and Callatis.] *Klio*. 22 1928: 292-302.—Three coins are published from Istros and Callatis. These bear the heads of Alexander and Lysimachus although they are local issues by independent states. The reason for autonomous states continuing to issue coins with the royal portrait is that they wished their money to enjoy the same freedom of circulation as it possessed under the kings. For this reason they continued to issue the royal portraits adding the name of the city in a monogram. Other coins of the same character are described.—*A. C. Johnson*.

8108. SCOTT, JOHN A. Plural verbs and neuter plural subjects in Homer. *Amer. Jour. Philol.* 50 (1) Mar. 1929: 71-76.—The choice of singular or plural verb with neuter plural subject depended rather on the metrical form of the verb than on any shift of meaning in the subject and cannot be used as a basis for the dissection of Homer.—*C. H. Olfather*.

8109. SKALET, CHARLES H. Ancient Sicyon with a prosopographia sicyonia. *Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies in Archaeol.* 3 1928: pp. 223.—Sicyon, the chief city of Sicyonia, the territory which adjoined Corinth on the west, never attained a prominent position in the political history of Greece except during the brilliant period of the 6th century tyrant, Cleisthenes, and for considerable time after entering the Achaean League in 251 B.C. Unfortunately Aristotle's constitutional history of Sicyon was lost. After being ruled by Dorian nobility dependent upon Argos, local tyrants usurped the power; after 100 years of tyranny, it reverted to a Spartan oligarchy. From 367 B.C. to the Macedonian supremacy, popular government prevailed. At this period Sicyon contributed to Greek tragedy and literature; epigraphical notices attest to the pursuit of music and athletics. Excavations reveal the marks of the journey recorded by Pausanias in the second century A.D.—*E. Cole*.

8110. VOLKMANN, HANS. Studien zum Nemesiskult. [Studies in the Nemesiskult.] *Arch. f. Religionswissenschaft*. 26 (3-4) Feb. 1929: 296-321.—The author presents a summary of the newer evidence and finds,

such as reliefs, coins, sculpture, and papyri that throw additional light on the known characteristics of Nemesis. These studies fall under three heads: 1. Nemesis in Egypt; 2. the activity of Nemesis in relation to the Agonalia; 3. development of Nemesis into the fighting Goddess of the Agones, with the conclusion that the gaps in the development cannot as yet be bridged. (Several interesting illustrations accompany the text.)—*Marius Hansome.*

8111. WILAMOWITZ-MOELLENDORF, ULRICH von. Kronos und die Titanen. [Kronos and the Titans.] *Sitzungsber. Preuss. Akad. d. Wissensch.* (1-5) Mar. 11, 1929: 35-53.—Kronos was familiar only to the Ionians from whom the father and predecessor of Zeus became more widely known through the epic

poets. According to the older Homeric tradition Kronos with his followers the Titans lay imprisoned deep beneath Tartaros. According to the later tradition he was set free and ruled in the Isles of the Blest. Kronos exists only in relation to Zeus; in company with him he came to Olympia where more was related of him in later times. As Zeus, the god of thunder, became the king of the gods, reflection demanded parents and predecessors for him who had instituted the present ruling order of the world. Criticism of contemporary life assumed a previous Titanic savagery which Zeus had overthrown, or a life of paradise to which Zeus had put an end. These are not matters of religion but the speculations of theology and cosmogony.—*H. G. Robertson.*

ROME

(See also Entries 8071, 8073, 8075, 8101, 8142, 8191, 8247, 8647, 9244)

8112. ALBERTARIO, EMILIO, L'uso traslato di salubris, salubritas, salubriter nelle fonti giuridiche romane. [The metaphorical use of salubris, salubritas, salubriter in the sources of Roman law.] *Riv. di Filol.* 57 (1) Mar. 1929: 86-96.—A study of all the cases of the occurrence of the three words quoted in the codes of Theodosius and Justinian and in the Pandects. The conclusion is that as late as the time of Diocletian these words were never employed metaphorically in legal language. In the few cases in which this usage occurs in older documents, this seems due to interpolation. An editorial note added at the end of the article points out that the conclusion reached implies that legal Latin had its own rules and usages different from those of ordinary Latin.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

8113. BIGNONE, ETTORE. Ennio ed Empedocle. [Ennius and Empedocles.] *Riv. di Filol.* 57 (1) Mar. 1929: 10-30.—This is a study by a scholar already known as the author of a volume on Empedocles. He takes as starting point a comparison of the Allecto episode in Aeneid VII and certain fragments of Ennius's *Annales* made by Norden in his *Ennius und Vergilius*. The *paluda virago* of one fragment of Ennius is by Norden identified with the *Discordia* of another. In describing the *virago*, Ennius employs the expression, *cui par imber et ignis, spiritus et gravis terra*. Norden interprets this to mean the presence in equal measure of the four elements of Empedocles, this combination producing a monster subject to internal discord. This interpretation is incorrect. The *Neikos* of Empedocles is entirely distinct from the elements. An equal combination of all four elements, far from producing discord, is the most perfect combination. A comparison with a fragment of Empedocles shows that the meaning of *cui par ignis etc.* is that *Virago-Discordia* is equal to each one of the four elements. This demonstrates that the *Virago* and *Discordia* are identical, and that Ennius took over the *Neikos* of Empedocles. Ideas similar to those of Empedocles can be traced in earlier Greek thought, particularly in Pythagoreanism. In the *Purifications* Empedocles personified Strife. His treatment influenced not only Ennius but also Vergil and Valerius Flaccus.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

8114. BRONZINI, GIUSEPPE. La questione di Ocello Lucano. [The question of Ocellus the Lucanian.] *Nuova Antologia*. 64 (1367) Mar. 1, 1929: 110-120.—Harder's recent publication of the *De universi natura* ascribed to Ocellus, the Lucanian follower of Pythagoras, renews the question of the authenticity of the work and the existence of its author. To a Lucanian the man and work are authentic, and the material ample for a reconstruction of his character and activities as a philosopher, a satellite of Pythagoras. The especial interest of his book lies in his emphasis on marriage and education in connection with his conception of an eternal

world in which the human race, but not the individual man, is immortal. The customary arguments based on silence of contemporary philosophers about Ocellus and on points of style are insufficient to prove the work a forgery of the 2nd century or later.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

8115. BURRISS, ELI EDWARD. The religious life of Tibullus as reflected in his Elegies. *Classical Weekly*. 22 (16) Feb. 25, 1929: 121-126.—The data on the religious life of Tibullus from his *Elegies* is enriched by interpretation of related aspects of primitive Roman religion and of Greek and Oriental religious tendencies, drawn largely from Fowler and Cumont. Tibullus, though living in a skeptical age, cherished a naïve belief in primitive Roman gods, shrines, rites, and festivals of the family and country side. His *Elegies* also reflect a simple faith in magic, witches, love potions, and all forms of divine monition. But his rural cults have been much affected by the prevalent Greek and Oriental religious influences. The article points out that Jupiter as rain-maker (Pluvius) is first mentioned in Tibullus, and that this conception is a survival of primitive magic, that Venus and Mars were originally rural Italian divinities, and that the early introduction of the Greek *lectisternium* into Rome marked the definite introduction of the emotional element into Roman religion, and a degeneration of Roman ideas of divinity from spirits to humanized gods.—*A. A. Trever.*

8116. GAGÉ, JEAN. Le Colosse et la fortune de Rome. [The Colossus and the fortune of Rome.] *Mélanges d'Archéol. et d'Hist.* 45 (1-5) 1928: 106-122.—Contrary to his former opinion Huelsen has recently established the fact that the Coliseum took its name from Nero's colossal statue; the medals show this as the figure of a nude god, his head rayed, and bearing the scepter. The conception of Eternal Rome in the time of Hadrian was linked with the divinities of the Sun and Moon. We are told that Hadrian planned to match the Colossus by a colossal Moon, to flank his great temple, Venus and Rome, that is, Eternal Rome. The colossus came to be vaguely connected with the eternity of the emperor from this time, and clearly so under Commodus and the Severi. The scepter was added instead of the earlier attributes when the Sun came to be considered as the "master of Fortune" and therefore took over her symbol. In the third century Rome assumed identity with Fortuna, as she had earlier with Eternity, and the statue became completely symbolic of the city, incarnating the Fortune and Eternity of Rome, and hence, as Bede's proverb indicates, of the world. Apparently the martyrdoms connected traditionally with the amphitheater should be referred instead, as is done in accounts prior to the 16th century, to the colossal statue.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

8117. GUARDUCCI, MARGHERITA. Gli Scipioni in una nuova iscrizione cretese ed in altri monumenti

dell'epigrafia greca. [The Scipios in a new Cretan inscription and in other Greek epigraphical records.] *Riv. di Filol.* 57 (1) Mar. 1929: 60-85.—This is a study centering around a new inscription from Aptera in Crete published here for the first time. The document contains two proxenic decrees. In one Lucius Cornelius Scipio, Publius Cornelius Scipio, Gnaeus Cornelius Scipio, and Lucius Aemilius Regillus are mentioned. The decree must belong to the period of the war against Antiochus III. It is concluded that in 189 B.C. Lucius and Publius Scipio and Aemilius visited Delos and Crete before they returned to Rome. They probably accompanied Q. Fabius Labeo, Aemilius' successor as admiral, who made an expedition to Crete. The grant of proxy to these men by Aptera was occasioned by this visit. The third Scipio, a cousin of the other two, probably already was in Crete, for there is no indication that he was with the others at Delos.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

8118. HOLLINGSWORTH, RICHARD. Impressions of some Roman remains in Provence. *Contemp. Rev.* 135 (759) Mar. 1929: 369-372.—A general description of the Maison Carrée and amphitheater at Nîmes, the theater at Arles, the arch and monument at St. Rémy, and the Pont du Gard, as they appear to the traveler.—*E. M. Sanford.*

8119. KENT, ROLAND G. The cookery inscription from Praeneste. *Language.* 5 (1) Mar. 1929: 19-22.—For this inscription (C.I.L. 1².2.560) the following interpretation is offered, in the order of the figures depicted as taking part in the cooking, (1) *Cofisce piscim*. "Finish up the fish." (2) *Coepi alia*. "I have begun something else." (3) *Cofeci*. "I have done so already." (4) *Feri porod*. "Cut up some more." (5) *Made mi recie* (addressed to the pot). "Boil for me right royally." (6) *Misc sane*. "Stir it then." (7) *Asom fero*. "Here I am bringing it." The order of (3) and (4) must be changed. In *recie*, *c* has the old value of *g*, in *miscit* is equivalent to *ce*. In *piscim*, *im* has not yet been replaced by *em* after consonant stems. A single consonant is still written instead of the double in *porod* and *asom*. The variations in final *od* and *regie* are matched in the Spoleto inscription C.I.L. XI. 4966. The final diphthong of *coepi*, and *cofeci* written *i* is surprisingly early, having become first a close *e*, and then *i*, following the influence of the perfect paradigm.—*A. M. G. Little.*

8120. KOEHNE, CARL. Die Gründe von Cäsars schnellem Rückzug aus Deutschland im Jahre 53 v. Chr. [The reasons for Caesar's retreat from Germany in 53 B.C.] *Hist. Vierteljahrschr.* 24 (4) 1929: 529-556.—The starting point of this discussion is the examination of the value of Caesar's *Gallie War* as a scientific and historically dependable account. The answer is in the negative. There follows an analysis of the different views advanced by modern scholars of the reasons which induced Caesar to cross the Rhine for the second time in 53 B.C., and the reasons for his hurried retreat. None is satisfactory to the author. He therefore examines Caesar's account in the *Commentarii* and reaches the conclusion that Caesar gives there only a partial account of his objective, namely that which he really accomplished, i.e. the prevention of the juncture of the Suebi and Eburones. But the second objective Caesar concealed, and had good reasons to do so; this the paper aims to elucidate. Caesar knew that he could not expect across the Rhine what he found in Gaul—the means of increasing and establishing his power; he also knew that to advance across the Rhine might cost him all the successes in Gaul. Why then did he cross the Rhine? He realized early enough that he could not depend on Celtic cavalry. Roman cavalry however, was steadily deteriorating since the second Punic War, and even before Caesar's time Rome secured cavalry either from her allies or through merce-

naries. Realizing this weakness of his army, he enlisted across the Rhine German mercenaries to supplement his cavalry, after he took, with the assistance of the Ubii, precautionary measures against the Suebi. Caesar did not mention this second objective, in order not to give the impression that he was arming dangerous enemies. Since the accomplishment of both objectives required little time Caesar soon left Germany. It was in keeping with the character of the *Commentarii* that another reason be given; the presence of the German cavalry could be mentioned later, after they had proved themselves useful to Caesar, for instance in the battle of Noviodunum.—*J. Hammer.*

8121. KRAEMER, CASPER J., Jr. Light from Arabia on classical things. *Classical Weekly.* 22 (15) Feb. 4, 1929: 113-119.—In the eighties of the last century Charles M. Doughty, traveler and poet, visited Arabia and spent two years among the nomads in a persistent attempt to secure copies of inscriptions and to learn by observation the traits of the Beduin people. His account of that visit is given in his book *Travels in Arabia Deserta*. The original edition appeared in 1888, but rapidly went out of print. The book was set up in a new edition with a new preface by the author, and an introduction by J. E. Lawrence in 1921. It has seen several additional printings, has attained almost the position of a "best seller," and exercises a strange fascination. When Doughty touches upon classical parallels, his comments have an unusual value. Doughty's observation on Augustus' attempt to conquer the peninsula of Arabia (25 B.C.) enables us to see the expedition from a fresh point of view. The first three chapters of the book describe in detail the caravan of pilgrims traveling from Damascus to Mecca, and the size and the organization of this large body (a strange mixture of the devout and the mercenary) remind one forcibly of Strabo's description of the caravans moving from Southern Arabia to Petra with gums, spices, and perfumes. The social basis for the interest of the Arabs in perfumes and the consequent predominance of that article in trade is explained. The actual contacts of Arabia with the Greek and Latin world were limited and transitory. However, many ruins are extant to attest the spread of the externals of Greco-Roman civilization. The book shows an intimate knowledge of the classics and furnishes many parallels to the superstitions, social usages, and economic ideas of the ancient world.—*S. Gandz.*

8122. LIBERTINI, GUIDO. Epigrafe giudaico-latina rinvenuta a Catania. [A Hebrew-Latin inscription found at Catania.] *Atti della R. Accad. delle Sci. di Torino.* 64 (8-11) 1928-1929: 185-195.—One of the earliest indications of the presence of Jews in Sicily was furnished by the recent discovery at Cantania of a grave-inscription of 383 A.D. The first line is the usual salutation to Israel in Hebrew; 13 lines in Latin form the epitaph of Aurelius Samiol (Samuel) and his wife, consisting of the date of the wife's death in Roman and Hebrew reckoning, and of an adjuration "by the victories which reign, by the honors of the patriarchs and the law which the Lord gave the Jews" as well as by the customary fine, that none should open the tomb and introduce another body into it, recalling closely the words of a Greek inscription on a Jewish tomb in Argos.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

8123. LIPSCOMB, HERBERT C. Horace and the poetry of Austin Dobson. *Amer. Jour. Phil.* 50 (1) Mar. 1929: 1-20.—Many illustrations of how the spirit of Horace is reflected in the poetry of Dobson, the "English Horace".—*C. H. Oldfather.*

8124. MANCINI, ERNESTO. Gli elefanti di Pirro. [The elephants of Pyrrhus.] *Nuova Antologia.* 64 (1366) Feb. 16, 1929: 525-530.—The use of elephants for military purposes first became significant in the battle of Arbela. In the wars of the Successors the

elephants played a prominent part. Just when the Carthaginians began to use them is uncertain. In the battles of Pyrrhus in Italy they were of decisive importance. The loss of Hannibal's elephants in the passage of the Alps and Apennines contributed to the decline of this branch of the army, and thereafter elephants were used chiefly for the sports of the arena. The lively interest aroused in Italy by the elephants of Pyrrhus is shown by a plate of the finest technique of the early third century in Italy, found at Capena in an ancient camera tomb, and now in the Villa Giulia Museum, evidently drawn from life, showing a war elephant bearing on its back a tower with two soldiers, and accompanied by a baby elephant. The use of elephants in offensive attack, and means of defense against them, are discussed.—*E. M. Sanford.*

8125. MARCHOT, R. Sur le repeuplement du pays Aduatique. [On the repopling of the country of the Aduatici.] *Rev. Belge de Philol. et d'Hist.* 8 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 5-17.—The Aduatici were a folk descended from the contingent of the Cimbri and Teutones which was left behind to guard the booty when the main expedition passed into Italy. When Caesar appeared in Gaul, they numbered about 60,000 souls. It is possible to determine the exact limits of a part at least of their district, and a study of the place names there is instructive. Of the names which go back to Roman times, only one is older than the settlement of the Aduatici: the Celtic Gemapia (Jemappe-sur-Sambre). The others are of Roman formation; none are Germanic. The recolonization of the district, after Caesar's devastations, was carried out, therefore, by the Romans from their own resources, and not by importing people from the German tribe of the Tungri, as was done in the case of the land of the Eburones.—*E. H. McNeal.*

8126. NICHOLS, EDWARD W. The semantics of the termination -ario. *Amer. Jour. Philol.* 50 (1) Mar. 1929: 40-63.—*C. H. Oldfather.*

8127. RICCOBONO, S. Johannes Stroux: Summum ius summa iniuria. Ein Kapitel aus der Geschichte der interpretatio iuris. [A chapter from the history of legal interpretation.] *Gnomon.* 5 (2) Feb. 1929: 65-87.—Stroux' monograph, writes Riccobono, is the most noteworthy contribution of the century to the study of Roman law. It definitely breaks with the interpretation of the "school of interpolation" and credits the transformation of Roman law to the Romans of Italy (200 B.C. and following), not to Romans of Berytus or of Constantinople. Stroux establishes only the beginning of a transformation so obvious to Cicero and his contemporaries that Caesar proposed a codification which would substitute the *ius honorarium* for the old *ius civile*. The failure of Caesar's successors to carry out his plan did not halt the process of development. Riccobono sketches the course of this development and pleads for an intensive study on the basis of the interpretation offered by Stroux.—*J. J. Van Nostrand.*

8128. SAGE, EVAN T. The text-tradition of Petronius—preliminary paper. *Amer. Jour. Philol.* 50 (1) Mar. 1929: 21-39.—*C. H. Oldfather.*

8129. SHERO, L. R. Lucilius's *cena rustica*. *Amer. Jour. Philol.* 50 (1) Mar. 1929: 64-70.—The term applied to a satire of Lucilius, which contained a burlesque description of a feast at which the menu consisted of a long array of cheap, common vegetables and herbs, grandiloquently described in mock-heroic terms.—*C. H. Oldfather.*

8130. SOLARI, ARTURO. Claterna. *Riv. di Filol.* 57 (1) Mar. 1929: 97-100.—A study of the name, location, extent, and history of a little known municipality on the Aemilian Way.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

8131. TURNBULL, PAULINE. Praenestine "asom fero." *Language.* 5 (1) Mar. 1929: 15-18.—For the translation of *asom fero*, the interpretation "here I am bringing it," is offered on the grounds that (1) *asom* is a correct archaic writing for *assum*=*adsum*, (2) that *assum* was often the pronunciation in the time of Plautus, (3) the *adsum* was used by Plautus in precisely parallel situations, at the beginning of a sentence, (4) that this satisfies the portrayal on the cista, where a process of boiling is depicted, and not roasting as the suggested reading *assum* would indicate.—*A. M. G. Little.*

8132. USSANI, VINCENZO. Magia, misticismo, e arte in Apuleio. [Magic, mysticism, and art in Apuleius.] *Nuova Antologia.* 64 (1368) Mar. 16, 1929: 137-155.—The defense of Apuleius in his trial for witchcraft suggests that he was less anxious to clear himself of the charge than to distinguish between the sacerdotal magic of the gods, and popular and vulgar magic, although there is much of the latter also in his works. His *de deo Socratis* shows that he believed in the miraculous operation of magi through the mediation of demons, and later legend greatly magnified his own operations of the sort as a counterpoise to the Christian accounts of the miracles of Christ. He was certainly a pupil of the great magi of Persia, and was especially devoted to Isis, in the light of whose worship and ritual much of the *Golden Ass* and especially Lucius's vision before his return to human shape, may be explained.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

8133. VAN DEN WOESTYNE, PAUL. Un ami d'Ovide: C. Iulius Hyginus. [A friend of Ovid: C. Iulius Hyginus.] *Musée Belge.* 33 (1-6) Jan.-Jun. 1929: 33-45.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

8134. WICKERT, L. Bericht über eine Reise zur Vorbereitung eines Supplementum Hispaniense des Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum. [Report of a journey for the preparation of a Spanish supplement to the Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum.] *Sitzungsber. Preuss. Akad. d. Wissensch.* (1-5) Mar. 11, 1929: 54-60.—The Latin inscriptions of the Iberian peninsula have not been collected since the last supplement to the second volume of the *Corpus* appeared in 1903 and their number has greatly increased through excavations and chance finds. The writer of this report was commissioned by the Academy to visit Spain to study these documents. In Catalonia, Madrid and vicinity, Estremadura, and Andalusia he has found material to furnish the foundation for an extensive new supplement to the *Corpus*.—*H. G. Robertson.*

OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

(See also Entries 8080, 8089, 8121)

8135. BUNYU NANJO and HOKEI IDUMI. The Suvarnaprabhāsa Sūtra, Sanskrit text with introductory note. *Eastern Buddhist.* 5 (1) Mar. 1929: 102-120.—The first two chapters of a critical edition of the Suvarnaprabhāsa Sūtra, one of the nine canonical writings of Nepāhesa Buddhism, occupying an impor-

tant position in the development of Mahāyāna Buddhism.—*G. Bobrinskoy.*

8136. CHATTOPADHYAYA, K. P. Social organization of Śātakarni and Śūngas. *Jour. & Proc.* 1927, *Asiatic Soc. Bengal.* 23 (3) Feb. 1929: 503-560.—A reconstruction of the dynastic lists of the kings of the Śātakarni and Śūnga dynasties. As a basis for this reconstruction are taken the lists of dynasties found in the Matsya, Vāyu and Brahmāṇḍa Purāṇas.

Moreover, the author of the article uses the evidence furnished by the rich inscription material, as well as available contemporary coinage. Considerable space is allotted to the question of Chandragupta Maurya's accession and ancestry.—*G. Bobrinsky.*

8137. HERZFELD, E. A new inscription of Darius from Hamadan. *Memoirs of the Archaeol. Survey of India.* 34 1928; pp. 7.—A gold and silver tablet, inscribed on one side only with a trilingual cuneiform inscription of Darius I, found in Hamadan, was first brought to notice by J. N. Ulvala at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute in Bombay, Sep. 24, 1926. The inscription indicates the limits of the Achaemenid empire and must be dated between 520 and 515 B.C.—*E. Cole.*

8138. PRZYLUKI, J. Le Bouddhisme. [Buddhism.] *Rev. de Paris* 36(6) Mar. 15, 1929: 323-341.—As Christianity has helped to sustain a certain moral unity among Western nations, Buddhism and Islam have played the same role in Asia. In Eastern Asia, Buddhism with its pacific message helped to bring order out of chaos. In India its efforts were directed against the Brahmanical caste system. Buddha declared that religion was the true principle of life and did not depend on mere external acts, and that the true Brahmin was he who led the holy life. Holiness was possible for all apart from high or low birth. The sage and the saint were above all caste laws. Buddha thus produced a social revolution in India. The ideal of the earlier school of Buddhism was indicated by the attainment of sainthood and Nirvana, but with the constant contact with Brahmanism and the deification of Buddha along with the new metaphysical developments, a new tradition with a higher ideal began to loom large in Buddhism. The former was called the Hinayana tradition and the latter came to be known as the Mahayana. The Mahayana tradition insisted that the saint should not

rest content with his own salvation but must reappear on the earth to carry out the missionary program of Buddhism. Buddhism originally started as a pure ethical movement, opposed all metaphysical speculations, found no evidence for the immortality of the soul, and emphasized the impermanence of all beings and things. The humility, love, and sympathy of the Buddhist saint were gradually modified by the intellectual pride and the contemplative spirit of the later Mahayana tradition. This tradition introduced into popular worship new elements that appealed to the people. It emphasized the possibility of every man becoming ultimately a Buddha, and became opposed to the narrow outlook of the Hinayana or the Little Vehicle. Wherever Buddhism went, its religious progress was followed by a literary, artistic, and philosophic renaissance, and religion thus proved its capacity as an efficient stimulant for culture. Another feature of Buddhism worthy of attention was its ability to adapt itself to different environments. In the peaceful quiet of their monkish cells the saints through meditation and self-discipline anticipated Nirvana, while in the whirlpool of human activity they touched the fringes of different races and traditions and proved themselves capable of a remarkable degree of adaptation. European scholars have often misunderstood the essence of the Buddhist doctrine, and have labeled it an atheistic religion, ending in the complete annihilation of human life. Like Christianity, the crust of superstitions has thickened around the essential teachings of Buddhism. But tradition survives. A rejuvenation is already beginning, for which the European influence is perhaps responsible. Asia restless, deceived by modern civilization, is returning to question the old sages. Buddhism, regenerated, can pacify souls again, and direct people toward new destinies.—*S. L. Joshi.*

EARLY CHRISTIANITY

8139. GAGÉ, JEAN. Membra Christi et la déposition des reliques sous l'autel. [The members of Christ and the placing of the dead under the altar.] *Rev. Archéol.* 29(50) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 137-153.—Placing the remains of saints, especially those of martyrs, under the altar, is an ancient practice of the church. The custom is founded on a passage in the Apocalypse. A recently found inscription on a vase of the 5th century throws light on the origin. According to it, the vase contained the *membra Christi*. Other ancient texts identify the remains of the saints with the *membra Christi*, for by their sanctification the martyrs have become members of Christ and His and their bodies have become one. Thus *membra Christi* here in contrast to St. Paul has a material meaning. There was a careful distinction made between the sepulchre of these remains and the *mensa* destined to receive the living body of Christ in the Host. These remains are the members, Christ, represented by the Host, the head.—*J. C. Andressohn.*

8140. GOGUEL, M. Le Jésus de l'histoire et le Christ de la foi. [The Jesus of history and the Christ of faith.] *Rev. d'Hist. et de Philos. Relig.* 9(2) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 115-139.—This is an answer to the Mythical and the Formgeschichtliche (religious tale) schools of Gospel criticism. History must be distinguished from the philosophy of history. Christianity depends on history as a record of fact, but the facts are not dissipated by the character of the records. The gospel narratives were drawn up with a religious object, but the means applied was historical tradition. The passion of Jesus is a fact calling for historical explanation. His preaching must be explained from its center. The evangelic history is the foundation of faith "because

it brings us face to face with a consciousness of which God had revealed Himself".—*B. W. Bacon.*

8141. HARNACK, von. A. Zwei alte dogmatische Korrekturen im Hebräerbrief. [Two ancient doctrinal corrections in the Epistle to the Hebrews.] *Sitzungsber. Preuss. Akad. d. Wissensch.* (1-5) Mar. 11, 1929: 62-73.—In the quotation from Ps. 8:5-7 in Hebr. 2:5f, 8-10 Origen testifies to the majority of the MSS in his day having *χαρις θεού* in Hebr. 2:9 instead of the reading adopted by most modern critics *χαριτι θεού*. Harnack gives reasons for preferring Origen's reading, the smoother but meaningless *χαριτι θεού* being a doctrinal correction. He also holds that in Hebr. 5:8 an *οὐκ* has been cancelled before *εἰσακουσθῆς καὶ περὶ ὧν* for similar doctrinal reasons. The latter emendation is conjectural only.—*B. W. Bacon.*

8142. HUBAUX, JEAN. La basilique souterraine de la Porta Maggiore à Rome. [The underground basilica of the Porta Maggiore in Rome.] *Flambeau.* 12(3) Mar. 1929: 289-305.—Since this basilica was discovered in 1927 the interpretation of its numerous bas-reliefs has offered a perplexing problem. The writer supports the view that the principal relief represents the leap of Sappho basing his argument on the text of Ovid, *Heroides* 15. This scene like the other reliefs must be interpreted allegorically. It is probably symbolical of the principal initiation rite of the sect which used the basilica—the rite of rapid immersion in water. The hypothesis that this sect was Neopythagorean is rejected.—*H. G. Robertson.*

8143. KOCH, UGO. I rapporti di Cipriano con Ireneo ed altri scrittori greci. [The relations of Cyprian with Irenaeus and other Greek writers.] *Ricerche Relig.* 5(2) Mar. 1929: 137-163.—It has been com-

monly held that Cyprian, Bishop of Carthage at the middle of the 3rd century, outside of the Scriptures knew no other writer but Tertullian; as his early biographer pointed out, he is said to have been *homo unius libri*, a man of only one book. The author of the present article, on the contrary, now gives an abundant list of references in order to prove not only that Cyprian was acquainted with Minucius Felix and Irenaeus (as he had already stated in his *Cyprianische Untersuchungen*, 1926) but even with many other Greek Christian writers such as Hippolytus of Rome and Justin Martyr, and with such works as *The Shepherd of Hermas* and the two so-called letters of Clement. It is probable, therefore, that Cyprian had a certain knowledge of Greek, and even that has often been doubted. As far as Irenaeus' book *Against the heretics* is concerned, it would be hard to say if Cyprian used it already in its Latin translation, the date of which has not yet been certainly established (it has been attributed to any time between 200 and 400 A.D.). A comparison between *Irenaeus* I, 27, 1 and *Cyprian*, exist. 74, 2, however,

makes it highly probable that the Bishop of Carthage had already before his eyes the text of the Latin translation.—A. Donini.

8144. TIERNEY, MICHAEL. Tarsus, the birthplace of St. Paul. *Studies: Irish Quart. Rev.* 18 (69) Mar. 1929: 83-95.—An up-to-date historico-geographical description of Tarsus and the Cilician plain. From Hittite records and other archaeological data we gather that the name was probably derived from "Town of Ptart" i.e., Perseus. In Gen. 10:4f it is named with Rhodes and Cyprus under "Ionians" as "Tarshish". Guarding access from the port (Rhegma) at the mouth of the Cydnus to the Anatolian plateau through the Cilician Gates it became through Greek engineering skill and commercial enterprise an important port. The population in New Testament times was largely Semitic. Paul's citizenship was probably due to colonization here by Antiochus IV (Epiphanes) of a Jewish contingent whose "isopolity" was confirmed under Roman control.—B. W. Bacon.

THE WORLD 383-1648

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entries 8139, 8213, 8265, 8266)

8145. DIX, E. R. MAC. Short papers. *Bibliog. Soc. Ireland.* 3 (7) 1928: 73-82.—Notes on early printing.—H. C. Engelbrecht.

8146. GRAVES, H. G. Notes on copper smelting, 1567-1616. *Newcomen Soc. for the Study of the Hist. of Engin. & Technol. Trans.* (1926-1927). 7 1928: 121-129.—E. Cole.

8147. HOWGRAVE-GRAHAM, R. P. Some clocks and jacks with notes on the history of horology. *Archaeologia.* 77 1928: 257-313.—Examination of horological remains consists of studying—(1) the mechanism, (2) the dial and astronomical representations, and (3) the jacks and other figures. The critical point in the history of horology was not the introduction of the weight drive but the invention of the oscillatory mechanical escapement. The existence of escapement clocks in Europe prior to the 14th century; investigation of Baillie indicate a progression of escapement clocks across the continent (ca. 1336 to ca. 1371). The horologes in England before 1368 may have been clepsydrae (water clocks). Since St. Paul's deed and St. Albans' records imply use of genuine clocks, we cannot dismiss the idea that the escapement was an English invention of the 13th century. Functions of clocks were gradually made more complex; examples in England include the Dover Castle, "Webster" and Peterborough clocks of the late 14th century; the Exeter of the 15th; Ottery, 16th; and Wimborne, late 16th century. Mechanical details formerly considered to be guides to antiquity are almost all valueless, since changes have occurred at various times; architectural detail in ironwork is of high importance.—E. Cole.

8148. RENAUD, H. P. J. La première mention de la noix de kola dans la matière médicale des Arabes. [The first mention of the kola nut in the materia medica of the Arabs.] *Hespéris.* 8 (1) 1928: 43-57.—The *noix de kola*, originally a product from the Ivory Coast, from Sierra Leon and Senegambia, is technically called *sterculia nitida*. The medical use of the kola in Europe is modern—dating scarcely fifty years back. The discovery of an Arabic document shows, however, that it was already in use in Africa even at the time that its existence was first mentioned by travelers from the Congo and Guinea. The original document is a treatise of Moroccan medical material: the *Hadiqat al-azhar*,

the work of al-Wazū al-Gassānī, who was the doctor of the sultan sa'dien Ahmad al-Mansūr ad-dahabi (1578-1603), the conqueror of the Sudan. The manuscript dates from early 1586. The article in question is called the "carob-bean of Sudan". The tree is like a chestnut tree. The fruit is red and white in variety and comes in pods with round nuts divided into two cotyledons. It is described as "dry and warm". It is a remedy against fatigue; it gives a pleasant breath; it aids digestion; it purifies and makes gay—and so is an ornament on kings' tables. The kola nut was carried by caravan in large quantities to the Moroccans, especially after the conquest of the Sudan.—Winnifred Brown.

8149. RUHRÄH, JOHN. Pediatric biographies: Felix Platter (1536-1614). *Amer. Jour. Diseases of Children.* 36 (5) Nov. 1928: 1037-1039.—Walther I. Brandt.

8150. RUHRÄH, JOHN. Pediatric biographies: Felix Würtz (1518-1574 or 1576). *Amer. Jour. Diseases of Children.* 36 (3) Sep. 1928: 574-577.—Walther I. Brandt.

8151. RUHRÄH, JOHN. Pediatric biographies: Guillaume de Baillous (Baillonius) 1538-1616. *Amer. Jour. Diseases of Children.* 36 (6) Dec. 1928: 1263-1265.—Walther I. Brandt.

8152. RUHRÄH, JOHN. Pediatric biographies: Hieronymus Mercurialis (1530-1606). *Amer. Jour. Diseases of Children.* 36 (4) Oct. 1928: 819-821.—Walther I. Brandt.

8153. RUHRÄH, JOHN. Pediatric biographies: James Primrose 1580 (?)—1659. *Amer. Jour. Diseases of Children.* 37 (1) Jan. 1929: 179-181.—Walther I. Brandt.

8154. MARCOLONGO, R. Le ricerche geometrico meccaniche di Leonardo da Vinci. [The geometrical and mechanical researches of Leonardo da Vinci.] *Atti d. R. Accad. Nazionale dei Lincei. Classe di Sci. Fisiche, Matematiche e Naturali.* 9 (4) Feb. 17, 1929: 259-261.—Walther I. Brandt.

8155. MEYERHOF, MAX. Notes sur quelques médecins juifs égyptiens qui se sont illustrés à l'époque arabe. [Notes on some distinguished Jewish Egyptian physicians in the Arab epoch.] *Isis.* 37 (12) Feb. 1929:

113-131.—A history of the Jewish physicians in the Orient does not yet exist. The works of Steinschneider, Kroner, and Muenz on the subject are only incomplete attempts. Already in the 4th century A.D. Jewish physicians must have existed, since Chrysostom says that one should rather die than consult a Hebrew physician. The Talmud (2nd to 6th century A.D.) contains much medical material and mentions some physicians among them the famous Mar Samuel (165-257 A.D.). One of the most famous physicians during the Arab epoch was Isaac ben Solomon Israeli (c. 832-932). He is commonly known under the name of Isrā'īl, was born in Egypt and lived as the court physician of the Moslem princes in Kairowan. He wrote several medical treatises, those on *The Fevers* and on *The Urine* enjoying the best reputation. In the 11th century his complete works were translated into Latin by Constantinus Africanus, and exercised a great influence on the medicine of that time. They were printed at Lyon in 1515 under the title *Opera Omnia Isaaci*. There are also Hebrew and other Latin translations of his works. The outstanding medical encyclopedias of the Middle Ages are the *Kitāb al-Hāwī* by ar Rāzī (10th century), and the *Kanon* by Avicenna (11th century). They were both translated by Jewish physicians. The first medical book in the Hebrew language is the *Sepher ha-Rephu'oth* (*Book of the Cures*) written by Asaph Judaeus (9th, or 10th century A.D.). From the 11th to the 14th century the number and reputation of the Jewish physicians was steadily increasing. The most famous among them was Mōshē ben Maimon (1135-1204). The Hebrew physicians of the Arab epoch were not only the promoters of medical science, but also, as translators, the mediators of scientific thought in general between the Orient and the Occident.—*S. Gandz.*

8156. SĀRADĀKĀNTA GĀNGULI. Notes on Indian mathematics. *Isis*. 37 (12) Feb. 1929: 132-145.—Although considered a competent authority, George Rusby Kaye has erred seriously in his *Indian mathematics* and his conclusions should not be accepted without careful scrutiny. Thus, e.g., he limits the period when mathematics flourished in India to 400-650 A.D., whereas the period of development did not come to an end until after the death of Bhāskara. The guiding principle in fixing these dates seems to have been the desire to establish his own theory that India borrowed her mathematical knowledge from Greece by way of

Persia, and in support of this contention, both Chasles and Colebrook are misconstrued. To make plausible the alleged non-Indian origin of the modern arithmetical notation, Kaye also postdates by several centuries the earliest use in India of the place value system, also of the alphabetic system of notation based on the place value idea, and of Āryabhata's value of π . In fact, it may well be questioned whether Kaye has ever made a close examination of his Sanskrit references.—*Theo. W. Hausmann.*

8157. STEELE, ROBERT. Practical chemistry in the twelfth century. Rasis' "de aluminibus et salibus"—translated by Gerard of Cremona. *Isis*. 37 (12) Feb. 1929: 10-46.—This article consists of a reprint in Latin of the *de aluminibus et salibus*, preceded by introductory comments in English and followed by a glossary of Arabic and Latin names of substances and apparatus. It is in substance probably a genuine work of Muhammad ibn Zakarya Abu Bakr Al-razi or Rasis, a most celebrated Eastern physician who died in 923; but before its translation into Latin by Gerard of Cremona in the 12th century it has been greatly altered by Moorish editors, as is shown by reference to mines in Spain and to the "Commentator". During the 13th century it was much read and quoted and was one of the principal sources of the chemistry of Vincent of Beauvais' Encyclopedia, but it was superseded in the 14th century by Geber's *de inventione perfectionis*. This text is the result of the collation of MS 6514 of the Bibliothèque Nationale with the British Museum MS. Arundel 164 and with Vincent of Beauvais' references. It deals with alums or vitriols, salts, "spirits" or volatile agents including mercury, arsenic, sulphur, and sal ammoniac, and "corpora" or metals, gold, silver, iron, lead, tin, copper. It gives descriptions of some of these, telling which of the four primary qualities, hot, cold, wet, and dry, they possess, their methods of preparation, especially of purification, and the effects of various combinations and alloys, including the transmutation into gold and silver, particularly of mercury and of sulphur. This takes place in nature after one thousand years. Lead may also be changed into gold. The four stages of chemical change of mercury and sulphur are discussed: calcination, to remove impure sulphur; ceration, to make the oxide into an easily fusible mass; solution, to fuse it by gentle, long-continued heat; and coagulation, to solidify the result.—*K. B. Collier.*

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 8183, 8206)

8158. HODGES, CHARLES CLEMENT. The church of St. Bartholomew. *Archaeol. Aeliana*. 4th Ser. 5. 1928: 46-74.—The Wittingham, Northumberland church is dated by some as having first been built in the 7th century.—*E. Cole.*

8159. HODGES, CHARLES CLEMENT. The Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Mitford, Northumberland. *Archaeol. Aeliana*. 4th Ser. 5. 1928: 75-80.—An example of 12th century border country architecture.—*E. Cole.*

8160. HONEYMAN, A. L. Embleton vicarage. *Archaeol. Aeliana*. 4th Ser. 5. 1928: 87-101.—The plan of this vicarage expresses five centuries of progress in the social and financial position of the clergy of Northumberland. The old wing was a sturdy fortlet sheltering the celibate vicar's household from the weather and the Scots; with peace and matrimony larger windows were inserted and a new wing added; the old tower later was reroofed; in time of George IV, it was enlarged and a vast new wing constructed.—*E. Cole.*

8161. JULLIAN, RENÉ. Le candélabre pascal de Saint-Paul-hors-les-murs. [The paschal candelabrum of the Church of St. Paul outside the Walls.] *Mélanges d'Archéol. et d'Hist.* 45 (1-5) 1928: 75-96.—This inadequately known work of late twelfth century ecclesiastical art was sculptured by the architect and artist Nicholas d'Angilo in Rome about 1190 A.D., giving scenes from the Gospel story of the Passion in superimposed registers on the column of the shaft somewhat after the manner of Trajan's column. The motifs resemble those of many Carolingian ivories, the figures those of Byzantine sarcophagi. Sculpture would seem to have been almost a lost art in Italy at the time.—*B. W. Bacon.*

8162. KLEINENBERG, VICTOR von. Zum Geheimnis der Mediceergräber. [On the secret of the tombs of the Medici.] *Zeitschr. f. Ästhetik u. Allg. Kunstwissensch.* 23 (2) 1929: 113-135.—In the explanation of the figures on the tombs of the Medici in the new San Lorenzo sacristy at Florence, historical

criticism has thus far reached inadequate results through lack of a strict formal-critical method. It is necessary to observe the statics and dynamics of the upright and reclining parts of the body taken as a whole. The *Leitmotive* is found in the figures of Lorenzo and Giuliano, both representing energy, the former that of relaxation, the latter, tension, which are the foundation of the cosmic surging of life. The four sarcophagus figures represent the six-hour points of the astronomical day: 6 A.M., 12 M., 6 P.M., 12 P.M., and thus they fulfill the logical demand that they be of equal importance. Likewise, they possess a general idea of similar interest, namely, four different human complexes, varied according to age, sex and temperament, thought of in terms of events happening to the spectator. The two groups represent the concept that the opposing forces (static-dynamic) of nature help human beings to the victory over life-destroying grief.—*H. P. Laitin.*

8163. MALE, ÉMILE. Le martyre dans l'art de la Contre-Réforme. [Martyrdom in the art of the Counter-Reformation.] *Rev. de Paris.* 36 (4) Feb. 15, 1929: 721-748.—The English College at Rome was founded by Gregory XIII in 1579 to train men for work in England on behalf of the church, a service which exposed them to imprisonment, torture, and martyrdom. The Jesuits used art to fire the imagination of the pupils, and familiarize them with death. About 1582 they had Nicholas Circignani, surnamed Pomarancio, paint a series of terribly realistic frescoes in the College to represent the history of martyrdom in England from St. Edmond to Fisher, More, and Campion. Students of the German College, looking forward to work in Germany, had less to fear; but Pomarancio and other artists of his school wrought their sombre frescoes of martyrdom in the church of Santo Stefano Rotondo which Gregory XIII had given to this college. Such a use of art offends modern sensibilities; but the pictures record the profound commotion of souls in the Reformation era. They were regarded as necessary to the church, "to glorify the courage of the martyrs, and to inflame the love of her sons". In all their buildings at Rome the Jesuits multiplied these pictures, later honoring their foreign mission martyrs. Others orders, such as the Carthusians, Order of Mercy, and Trinitarians, similarly celebrated their martyr-heroes. In the same period were discovered the catacombs of Rome, and the tombs of St. Cecilia and St. Priscilla; and Baronius in his *Martyrology* revived the memory of early Chris-

tian scenes of martyrdom. In contrast with Renaissance art, that of the late 16th and early 17th centuries shows an extraordinary attention to this theme. There is evidence of the rise of an historic sense; St. Sebastian, is no longer merely the patron of bowmen and intercessor against the plague, but an historical hero. There was also the rise of critical sense in dealing with the legends, but this was not applied to the traditions of the Roman martyrs, whose stories were still treated in art as they had been during the Middle Ages.—*John T. McNeill.*

8164. R., L. A product of Viking art. *Bull. of the Royal Ontario Mus. of Archaeol.* 8 1928: 11-13.—A Viking sword found in London during the building of the Vauxhall bridge (1906) is dated as 10th or 11th century.—*E. Cole.*

8165. WILKINSON, C. K. The Egyptian expedition, 1927-28: Early Christian paintings in the Oasis of Khargeh. *New York Metropolitan Mus. of Art. Bull.* 22 (12-2) Dec. 1928: 29-36.—The tomb chapels of the early days of Christianity were usually not rock cut (as was generally the case during the dynastic periods), but were badly built of unbaked brick. Apart from the catacombs of Alexandria, there have been found only three great groups of paintings of this period in Egypt: at Sakkareh, Bowit, and Khargeh. This art is totally different from the old Egyptian art in character and technique as well as in subject matters. Though crude, it is far more virile than the later phases of Egyptian hieratic art. In the most skilfully painted chapel on the bluff at the south end of the necropolis, is an arrangement of scenes and figures representing Adam and Eve, Abraham and Isaac, Daniel and others. The painting, the pieces of tapestry in the graves, the coins (of the period of Constantine), go to support the late 4th or early 5th century date.—*E. Cole.*

8166. ZALOZIECKY, W. R. Zur Frage des byzantinischen Ursprungs der fünfschiffigen Kreuzkuppelkirche. [The Byzantine origin of the five-bayed cruciform-domed churches.] *Byzantinische Zeitschr.* 28 (3-4) 1928: 372-391.—This is an article in answer to N. Brunov's article on the same subject which appeared in the *Byzantinische Zeitschr.* 27. Brunov adhered to the school which claims an old Slavic origin for such churches and Zaloziecky here defends the Byzantine origin of this type of architecture. Constantinople, not Russia, is the source of inspiration.—*J. L. La Monte.*

CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 8194, 8219, 8222, 8223, 8227, 8229, 8277, 9104)

8167. CHIMINELLI, P. Il debito della Riforma all'Italia. [The debt of the Reformation to Italy.] *Bilychnis.* 33 (2) Feb. 1929: 117-129.—The Joachinist, Waldensian, and original Franciscan movements contributed to the rise of the Protestant Reformation. The writings of Pico della Mirandola influenced Zwingli to study the New Testament. Calvin's juridical mind owes much to his first master, the Milanese Andrea Alciati. Luther's boyhood was partly spent at Eisenach, in the house of Corrado Cotta. His visit in Rome contributed a great deal to the shaping of his beliefs. He felt the influence of the writings of the Augustinians, Agostino Favaroni and Simone Fidati, and of the theologian and poet Pietro Speziali; of the example of Savonarola; and, by way of reaction, of the intolerant attitude of three Italian Dominicans, Silvestro Mezzolini, Ambrogio Caterino, and Cardinal Gaetano. In the movement of the open Bible vs. the closed Bible, the Waldensian colporteurs had already done much. The other contribution of Protestantism, that is, the independence of the state had been divined by Marsilio

of Padua. The Italian Renaissance in general was a precursor of the Reformation.—*V. M. Scramuzza.*

8168. DARLINGTON, REGINALD R. (ed.). The Vita Wulfstani of William of Malmesbury to which are added the extant abridgments of this work and the miracles and translation of St. Wulfstan. *Royal Hist. Soc. Publ.: Camden Third Ser.* 40 1928: pp. 204. (introd. pp. 52).—*E. Cole.*

8169. DAY, FRANCIS. The mediaeval popes and the Jews. *Month.* 153 (776) Feb. 1929: 116-125.—Gregory the Great handed down to his successors a policy of protecting the Jews and promoting a prudent apostolate among them, though placing Christian interests first. The repressive side of this policy was emphasized by Innocent III because of the economic importance of the Jews, their practice of usury, and the influence they exerted on heresies such as the Albigensian. The Fourth Lateran Council enacted the special Jewish sign or badge.—*A. H. Sweet.*

8170. FAULKNER, JOHN ALFRED. Luther and culture. *Papers Amer. Soc. Church Hist.* 8 1928: 149-

168.—Luther emphasized the founding of universities, the teaching of languages and dialectics, and the establishment of libraries. Humanism enlarged Luther's attitude and through him affected students in the schools.—*E. Cole.*

8171. FESTA, HILDA MONTESI. Un' eroina di Cristo: Santa Melania, senatrice romana. [A heroine of Christ; Santa Melania, a Roman woman of senatorial rank.] *Nuova Antologia*. 64 (1368) Mar. 16, 1929: 181-196.—Melania is an excellent example of the Christians of old Roman families who played a dominant part at Rome after the transfer of the capital to Constantinople. Shortly after her marriage, she devoted herself to charity, setting free in one year 8,000 captives of pirates. She fled to Africa from Alaric's invasion, and later lived in Jerusalem, where she continued to found monasteries as she had in Africa. She also exerted influence at the court at Constantinople. Her biography by Gerontius was published in 1905 by Cardinal Rampolla.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

8172. GAY, J. Notes sur la crise du monde chrétien après les conquêtes arabes. [Notes on the crisis of the Christian world after the Arab conquests.] *Mélanges d'Archéol. et d'Hist.* 45 (1-5) 1928: 1-7.—The article deals with the "first efforts for missions of the patriarchates of Rome and Byzantium to the Slavs". The introduction shows the situation in Rome and Byzantium created by the political and theological disputes during the 5th and 7th centuries. The growing conquests of Islam overturned the Christian West as well as the East. Then of necessity propaganda found its way into other regions. Rome agreed with the Anglo-Saxon missionaries to christianize Central Europe. As to Byzantium it had to go beyond Egypt and the oases of the Sahara conquered by Islam. The Nestorians were already in Central Asia, India and even China. In the 7th century the Patriarchate had many troubles and did not seem to be much concerned about organizing missions. Regarding Rome, Pargoire (*L'Église byzantine*) speaks of Roman missions to the Croats and Serbians; but no text justifies that assertion. The mission of St. Columbanus (612) to "Winedi" has been interpreted as being that to the Slavs of Slovenia. Father de Moreau in his study of St. Amandus thinks it probable that this missionary went to Southern Slavs, to Carinthia, between 620 and 650. Amandus was a bishop-missionary. Now there is a fragment of a letter of Pope Agathon (end of 7th century) speaking of some bishop-missionary who defended Christianity among "Lombards and Slavs, Franks, Goths and Bretons." But these missionaries, it is obvious, had no fixed residence. In fact we do not know the precise region that is referred to. This propaganda must have been unimportant. Real traces both of Latin and Byzantine missions are to be found in the 9th century only. However in his recent book *Les Slaves, Byzance et Rome au IX^e siècle*, M. F. Dvornik devotes one chapter to showing the evangelization of the Slavs by Byzantium up to Photius; also the foundation of the tradition, preserved by Constantine Porphyrogenitus, according to which Heraclius addressed himself to the Pope for the evangelization of Croats and Serbians.—*Gabriel Rombotis.*

8173. ODLOŽILIK, OTAKER. Wycliffe's influence upon Central and Eastern Europe. *Slavonic and East Europ. Rev.* 7(21) Mar. 1929: 634-648.—The contact between Prague University and Oxford began soon after the former was founded. Czech students studied at Oxford and Czechs were at the court of Richard II who married Anne, daughter of Charles IV. Perhaps none of these saw Wycliffe but his work was known to them. By 1400 both his philosophical and theological writings had found much favor at the University of Prague. They exerted an influence in Bohemia greater than elsewhere because the popular

preachers who led the reform saw that that movement could be based on Wycliffe's writings. In 1406 two students went to Oxford to copy his tracts. Wycliffe's works, however, were already suppressed in Oxford. Nonetheless the students established and maintained relations with his followers, the Lollards. It is difficult to say how much of the Hussite doctrine was original and how much came from Wycliffe's writings. There was in Bohemia a wide range of opinions in regard to Wycliffe's work. John Hus stood about midway between conservatives and radicals. After his death the reform movement spread rapidly and finally merged with the Czech struggle for improved economic and social conditions. Hussitism, never regarded merely as a local movement, was carried into other countries by preachers and students. Its influence was felt widely but not deeply in Poland and in Slovakia. Certain of its doctrines were accepted by the lower classes in Moldavia and Transylvania. Under its influences the first translations of the Bible appeared in Hungarian and Rumanian. Traces of the Hussite doctrine appeared in other countries and finally returned to Wycliffe's own country. Thus Wycliffe's views, blended with the Czech reform movement, spread and were kept alive almost to the coming of Luther.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

8174. POU Y MARTÍ, JOSÉ MARIA. Estado de la orden Franciscana y de sus misiones en America y extrema Oriente en el año de 1635. [State of the Franciscan order and its missions in America and the Far East in 1635.] *Arch. Ibero-Amer.* 30 (88) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 33-70.—This article is continued from vol. 28 of the periodical. It is a report written in 1635 by Juan de Ocaña, Franciscan Commissary General of the Indies, supplemented by extensive textual and bibliographical notes. In North America the Franciscans had 10 provinces and 4 custodia, with over 3,000 religious in more than 450 monasteries. They cared for over two million Indians, and though more friars constantly arrived, there still lacked enough for the need. In South America, there were seven provinces with some 2,000 religious living in about 250 monasteries, controlling perhaps one million Indians. The order also had charge over 14 convents of the nuns of Santa Clara, and innumerable Spaniards and Indians not in missions, in the two Americas. The document contains much material on individual martyrdoms and some on other activities, such as education.—*Roland Dennis Hussey.*

8175. ROUSSEL-DESPIERRES, FR. L'incantation d'Assise. [The spell of Assisi.] *Nouvelle Rev.* 99 (4) Feb. 15, 1929: 272-283.—The Franciscan secret is the secret of love, for St. Francis loved all, Jesus, men, beasts, flowers, and he loved as a troubadour, as a poet, as a saint. The spell still cast by St. Francis is due not only to this, but also to the contradictions of his life (he preached joy, he sang, but he also wept passionately), and to the fact that he touches us more nearly than Christ. Great uncertainty attaches to most places connected with the life of Christ, but the actual places connected with St. Francis are still visible. The *raison d'être* of the Franciscan order, poverty, was effaced by decree of the pope in 1223; thus St. Francis' life work had been in vain. This aspect of his life profoundly moves the author.—*H. P. Latin.*

8176. SCHATTENMANN, PAUL. Johann Arndt. *Zeitwende.* 5(2) Feb. 1929: 139-146.—This is an account of the life and teaching of Johann Arndt (1555-1621), the author of the *Wahres Christentum*. Arndt was the forerunner of the Pietist movement in Germany and represented that tendency in the Lutheran church which attempted to unite Lutheranism with the mysticism of Tauler, the "Teutsche Theologie", Weigel, etc. and which aimed at a synthesis of faith and life, of "*sinceritas doctrinae*" and "*puritas*

vita." His *Wahres Christentum* reveals a tendency towards Catholicism and marks a return to the mystical Franciscan piety of the middle ages in that it is rather the mystical union of man and God and not the experience of justification through guilt and subsequent forgiveness which is made the basis and final goal of personal Christianity. Sin bears the character of disease rather than of guilt, and Christ is not so much the expiator as he is the "medicine for our depraved nature". The question of his orthodoxy was the subject of a prolonged struggle within the Lutheran church, but among the great masses he continued to be widely read and used as an inspiration for genuine religious feeling and "true Christianity".—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

8177. STROHL, H. *Bâle et Strasbourg au siècle de la Réforme.* [Basel and Strasbourg in the age of the Reformation.] *Rév. d'Hist. et de Philos. Relig.* 9(2) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 140-148.—The year 1929 is the 400th anniversary of the introduction of the Reformation at Basel. At the commemorative exercises Strohl, speaking for Strasbourg, indicated the friendly relations which existed between the two cities at the time of the Reformation and since. Bucer and Capito of Strasbourg were in constant intercourse with Oekolampadius of Basel. All three, in fact, married the same woman, though not, of course, at the same time.—*R. H. Bainston.*

8178. WEISKOTTEN, HERBERT T. Unidentified sermons of Severian, bishop of Gabala. *Papers Amer. Soc. Church Hist.* 8 1928: 125-145.—Servian, a Syrian by birth, became bishop of Gabala, on the coast of Syria directly east of the Island of Cyprus, in the late 4th century. His sermons in phrase and style

are easily distinguishable from those of Chrysostom, his famous contemporary.—*E. Cole.*

8179. YODER, EDWARD. Nine letters of Conrad Grebel. *Menonite Quart. Rev.* 2(4) Oct. 1928: 229-259.—This is the first publication of nine letters of Conrad Grebel, the first Anabaptist leader in Zurich (died in 1526), which have been preserved in the *Staatsarchiv* at Zurich. The original Latin text (transcribed from photostats in the library of Goshen College) is printed with an English translation and critical notes to both texts, preceded by an editor's introduction. This is the largest group of Grebel letters unpublished to this time. They date from 1519 to 1521, eight of them written while Grebel was a student at Paris, and all addressed to his former teacher, Oswald Myconius (originally Geissshuesler or Mueller), a leading humanist teacher of Switzerland, who took an interest in Grebel when his own parents neglected him, and during a time when Grebel felt that he had many personal difficulties. Grebel's writing is often emotional. He uses obscure expressions and is careless with his Latin. He uses proverbial expressions and many classical allusions, typically humanistic. These nine letters seldom refer to contemporary events, but are subjective, devoted to self-pity, deploring his personal difficulties. Most of Grebel's other letters are accessible in the *Vadianische Briefsammlung*, Vols. II, III, by E. Arbenz (*St. Galler Mitteilungen zur vaterländischen Geschichte*, XXV 2, XXVII 1. St. Gallen 1894, 1897) and *Zwingli's Briefwechsel* (*Huldreich Zwingli's Saemtliche Werke*, Vol. VII, 1911), by E. Egli.—*Guy F. Herschberger.*

EASTERN EUROPE

BYZANTINE EMPIRE TO 1453

(See also Entries 6923, 6963, 6975, 7008, 8166, 8178, 8241, 8425)

8180. ANDRÉADÈS, A. *Deux livres récents sur les finances byzantines.* [Two recent books on Byzantine finances.] *Byzantinische Zeitschr.* 28(3-4) 1928: 287-323.—This is a review of F. Dölger's *Beiträge zur Geschichte der byzantinischen Finanzverwaltung des 10. und 11. Jahrhunderts* and G. Ostrogorsky's *Die ländliche Steuergemeinde des byzantinischen Reiches im 10. Jahrhundert* with certain additions made by Andréadès himself. After reviewing the two works Andréadès studies particularly the much disputed question of the exact character of the *kapnikon*, and brings in evidence from Macairas. There are still many problems to be settled in connection with this tax on chimneys. The basis of both books and of this article is the text published in 1915 by Ashburner in *Jour. Hellenic Studies* under the title, *A Byzantine treatise on taxation*.—*J. L. La Monte.*

8181. ANDRÉADÈS, A. *Περὶ τοῦ ἀν ὑπὲρ ὅρων Ἑβραίων ἐν Κρήτῃ ὅτε οἱ Βενετοὶ κατέλαβον τὴν Μεγαλόνησον.* [Whether there were Jews in Crete when the Venetians occupied that great island.] *Πρακτικά τῆς Ἀκαδημίας Ἀθηνῶν.* 4 Feb. 1929: 32-37.—Professor Andréadès believes that the Jews were settled in Crete before the Venetian occupation, despite the silence of Benjamin of Tudela (who never visited the island), because numerous Jews are mentioned in the early years of the Venetian rule; because they existed before the Venetian domination of Cyprus, Chalkis, and Corfu, in those places; because Hebrew documents always call the island "Creta" and not by the Italian name "Candia"; and because Jesaja of Trani (who visited Crete before 1250, i.e., in the early years of Venetian sway) describes them as enjoying freedom there—a freedom confirmed by the treaty between Kallerges and the Venetians in

1299, but afterwards limited by the inclusion of the Jews in *ghettos*. The Jewish population probably decreased under the Venetians owing to heavy taxation and forced loans, so that the Jewish traveller Volterra in 1481 estimated it at 600 families, who had sunk by the end of the 16th century to 1,160 individuals.—*William Miller.*

8182. DÖLGER, F. *Die Kaiserurkunden des Johannes-Theologos-Klosters auf Patmos.* [The imperial diplomata of the Cloister of St. John the Theologian on Patmos.] *Byzantinische Zeitschr.* 28(3-4) 1928: 332-371.—This is a critical description of the imperial diplomas found in the monastery at Patmos. Dölger studied them in 1928 and here publishes the result of his work in establishing these documents of the years 1073 to 1340. Three plates accompany the text. The documents are cited according to the numbers in Miklosich and Müller's *Acta et Diplomata Graeca Medii Aevi* VI. and collation is made with that edition, as well as with that of Florides in *Pandora* (1868-69). The diplomas are dated in indictions and Dölger here dates them in years A.D. They are described and dated, but the contents are not fully noted.—*J. L. La Monte.*

8183. IORGA, N. *Quelques observations sur l'histoire de Byzance.* [Some observations on Byzantine history.] *Byzantinische Zeitschr.* 28(3-4) 1928: 273-277.—In this report of the international congress of Oslo, N. Iorga discusses the problems of oriental influences on Byzantine history and of Byzantine art, based on papers given by Hiesenberg and Diehl. The Orient contributed to Byzance its monarchical principle, its tradition of kingship, and the essentially oriental Christian religion. Rome, which Byzance continued, was an orientalized state and the Greek language which Byzance used was a conquered and orientalized Greek—the Greek of the Hellenistic not the Hellenic age. In the 11th century the West overthrew the Eastern influences, and the Latin Empire resulted.

The restored Greek empire was not the old oriental empire of the earlier period. The chief problems of Byzantine art history are the extent of the oriental influence; how far it came in with, and as part of, Christianity; the place of Armenia in the development and transmission of Byzantine art; the channels of the transmission of Byzantine styles to the west. The materials for the definite solution of these problems have not yet been exploited.—*J. L. La Monte.*

8184. KRAUSS, SAMUEL. *Un nouveau texte pour l'histoire judéo-byzantine.* [A new text for Judeo-Byzantine history.] *Rev. des Études Juives.* 87 (173) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 1-27.—In his *Genizah Studies*, vol. I, pp. 313-323, Louis Ginzberg has published a Hebrew apocalypse, in the style of Daniel, referring to Byzantium. Ginzberg dates it in the time of Romanos (920-944) or Constantine VII (d. 959). Krauss' running commentary to the apocalypse dates it shortly after the fall of Constantinople in 1204. Krauss differs considerably from Ginzberg, too, in the interpretation of details. The period discussed by Krauss begins with Michael III (842) and ends with the capture of Constantinople in 1204.—*Jacob Rader Marcus.*

8185. SCHISSEL, OTTO. *Ἀπόβλεμμα bei Troilos von Side.* [Apothegms in Troilos of Sidon.] *Byzantinische Zeitschr.* 28(3-4) 1928: 241-250.—A study of the use of apothegm and the definition thereof in the works of Troilos of Sidon, the fifth century gram-

marian, is the subject matter of this philological study.—*J. L. La Monte.*

8186. DE FALCO, VITTORIO. *Altri scolii di Giovanni Pediasimo agli Analitici.* [Other commentaries of Giovanni Pediasimo on the Analytics.] *Byzantinische Zeitschr.* 28(3-4) 1928: 251-269.—Publication from the Paris MSS Coislinianus Gr. 323 of the 14th century, of the notes and commentary of Giovanni Pediasimo on the Analytics. These notes are supplementary to those previously published by the author in his edition of the work. They vary somewhat from the commentaries of Filopono and Alessandro d'Afrodisia. The notes are not given in full but only those portions which give variant and new interpretations.—*J. L. La Monte.*

8187. ZAKYTHINOS, D. A. *Poèmes inédits de Ciriaco d'Ancona.* [Unpublished poems of Ciriaco d'Ancona.] *Byzantinische Zeitschr.* 28(3-4) 1928: 270-272.—Publication for the first time from the *B. N. MSS ancien grec* 425 of a rhyming Greek sonnet to St. Nicholas written by Ciriaco of Pizziccoli called of Ancona. It is accompanied by an edition of a free Latin translation which accompanied the sonnet in the MSS, and by an epigram to Ciriaco written by Theodore Gaza, the Renaissance grammarian. The poem follows the general line of Renaissance purism, but has some interesting idiomatic forms.—*J. L. La Monte.*

WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

GENERAL

(See also Entries 5925, 8083, 8192)

8188. ASHDOWN, MARGARET. The attitude of the Anglo-Saxons to their Scandinavian invaders. *Saga-Book of the Viking Soc. for Northern Research.* 10(1) 1928: 75-99.—The early English accounts of the Scandinavian invasions are brief and objective. However, later both the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* and other documents show hatred and personal animosity toward the invaders. Still their courage and skill as fighters are recognized, and the severest condemnation is reserved for the English traitors. It is evident that the Anglo-Saxons looked upon the Scandinavians as people of "quality". The fusion of the two races was "facilitated by their essential kinship". But a more important factor in this fusion was the acceptance on the part of the invaders of the religion and culture of England.—*Paul Knaplund.*

8189. HOLMES, URBAN T. The vulgar Latin question and the origin of the Romance tongues; notes for a chapter of the history of Romance philology prior to 1849. *North Carolina Univ. Studies in Philol.* 25 1928: 51-61.—*E. Cole.*

8190. LACOMBE, GEORGE. What were the Middle Ages? *Commonweal.* 9(17) Feb. 27, 1929: 481-483; (18) Mar. 6, 1928: 506-508.—This paper aims to give a purely historical account of the development of the study of medieval thought. The medieval churchman's interest in metaphysics preserved a thread of historical continuity in our artistic and cultural inheritance, and it is in the works produced by scholastics rather than in the vernacular literatures that we will obtain a complete picture of the Middle Ages. St. Thomas, the greatest of the scholastics, synthesized medieval thought and gave it its most complete expression, but he did not originate Scholasticism. He was indebted to many individuals, known to their own age, and now becoming known to us through the work of the Abbé Migne, followed by a long list of scholars representing practically all the great Western European countries except the United States. All these men have been engaged in an attempt to establish

the intellectual background of Scholasticism, and, in consequence, have become interested in determining the authenticity, that is, the age and authorship, of medieval manuscripts. "How long can Catholic America stay aloof?"—*Gladys Dahlgren.*

8191. RAISTRICK, A. Notes on lead mining and smelting in West Yorkshire. *Newcomen Soc. Study of the Hist. of Engin. & Technol. Trans.* (1926-1927). 7 1928: 81-96.—There is a strong presumption of the working of metalliferous ores in the West Yorkshire Dales during the Bronze Age. Pigs of lead bearing inscriptions of Roman Emperors, found at Dacre Pasture, Nidderdale, prove the mining during the Roman occupation; others point to the date 81 A.D. for Roman possession of the Greenhow Hill mines; still others have been discovered at Lampeter, South Wales, and at Shelve, Shropshire (Hadrian, 117-138 A.D.) and between Grassington and Tateley Bridge (Trajan, 98 A.D.). Pliny's description of the Roman mines in Britain is peculiarly applicable to Yorkshire, where the Dales are full of old hushes. The size and productiveness of the mines are shown by the large Roman baths at York and the lead coffins used by the Romans there. There are no Saxon records of mining in Yorkshire. Pipe Rolls of Henry II record combination of mines, and a Pipe Roll of 1182 shows that lead was brought by pony track from Arkengarthdale for export. The list of lead merchants in the Assize Roll for Richmond confirms the importance of lead mining. Grants of mines from 1396 to the 16th century show slight but gradual extension of the industry. The smelting was done close to the mines in this early period, the method being shown by traces in the Bayle Hills where a small space surrounded by stones was built in a low wall with a shallow trench to allow a steady draught from the southwest winds. Brushwood and peat gave sufficient fire for smelting the ore placed on top. The ore hearth was borrowed from Germany where it had developed in the 15th century. A difference exists between the Keswick and Swaledale mines and those of the rest of the country in the use of "stone coal" for smelting. The reverberatory furnace never really replaced the ore hearth in Yorkshire.

In Wensleydale, Greenhow Hill, and Wharfedale, the principal era of expansion of the industry was the 16th century when numerous leases were made, the Bathurst family receiving several. The horse gin was used for winding and pumping at the shallow shaft mines. The working of hard rock before the invention of gun powder was done by "firing" followed by slaking with water; by "plug and feathers,"—driving a wedge between two pieces of steel placed in a deep hole; and by the expansion of quick lime in holes (with the addition of water). Although Newcomen applied steam to mines in 1712, there is no evidence of steam engines at the Dales at this period. Speculation in mines became rife in the early 18th century with the prospect of deep sinkings. The construction of drainage level was necessary but difficult at the vein complex in Swaledale. Before its completion, the mine had to close for lack of profit. Before the long level undertakings of the early 19th century could be completed, a change in the economics of the industry made them a financial burden resulting in many failures. In Wensleydale the richest veins are on the edge of high moors; in Grassington Moor the capital was turned to improvement of smelting methods. The long chimney flues and condensers adopted in the 19th century effected a saving in smelting costs. The most recent phase of mining in Yorkshire began with the Limited Liability Company's reorganization of old mines in the later 19th century; deeper exploitation is now possible. The decline of the industry had resulted (1) from import of cheap ores first from Spain, then from Australia, and (2) from the failure of veins in depth because of "nipping."—*E. Cole.*

8192. SINGER, S. *Der Geist des Mittelalters.* [The spirit of the Middle Ages.] *German.-Roman. Monatssch.* 17(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 81-96.—It is in non-ecclesiastical literature of high quality that Singer believes a comprehension of the spirit of the Middle Ages can be discerned. Not unity, but diversity must be the result of any such investigation, but it is evident that there were certain recurrent types which aid in attempting any interpretation. The heathen ideal as found in the *Nibelungenlied* or in the *Gudrun* is never completely lost and lives again for the Renaissance mind. The Christian ideal never lost its hold, but, contrary to general belief, was never a sole dominating force. The courtly ideal (the lady and the gentleman), so characteristic of the 12th and 13th centuries, Singer finds even in the *dulcedo* of the Merovingian Venantius Fortunatus and appearing later in the *gentilezza* of the Renaissance. The last of the salient types is the ideal of the fool or of the foolhardy one, such as Parsifal, which found fertile soil in the customs emerging from the various yearly festivals of Germans, Celts, and Italians.—*G. C. Boyce.*

EARLY MIDDLE AGES TO 962

(See also Entries 8164, 8169, 8171, 8188, 8400, 9104)

8193. BONFIGLIO, SALVATORE. *Regno italico e impero germanico nel sacro impero romano.* [The Italian kingdom and the German empire in the Holy Roman Empire.] *Riv. d'Italia.* Aug. 15, 1928: 534-543.—The kingdom of Italy (which begins at the watershed of the Alps) was created by Odoacer and Theoderic, and continued by the Lombard and Frankish kings. Thus it had been in existence for four hundred years before it came under a king of Germany (Arnulf). After the formation of the Holy Roman Empire, the German rulers of Italy were elected by the Italian lords, and the royal title and power in Italy were legitimate

only after an imperial coronation at Rome in addition to the German election at Frankfurt and coronation at Aix-la-Chapelle. Separate diets for Italy were held at Pontelungo near Pavia and on the Roncaglian plain near Piacenza. The imperial "capitulations" in favor of the electoral princes were supplemented by a separate capitulation in favor of Italy.—*E. H. McNeal.*

8194. CECHELLI, CARLO. *I restauri de S. Spirito in Saxia.* [Restoration of S. Spirito in Saxia.] *Capitolium.* 4(7) Oct. 1928: 341-355.—This article begins with brief general notes on the asylums and on the hospices which were erected from early medieval times in order to provide for the pilgrims who came from all parts of the world to Rome, and of which that of S. Spirito in Saxia (founded by the Anglo-Saxons and then given over to the order of S. Spirito) is the oldest. There follows the story of the principal changes in the building, illustrating the provisions which some of the popes made in favor of it, especially Innocent III (who founded a confraternity annexed to the hospice), Eugene IV, and Sixtus IV. At the time of this latter pontiff there arose the modern building, essentially in its present lines; and Cecchelli raises the question as to the architect, a problem on which modern critics have not yet agreed. There follows a description of the recent restoration made with the intention of restoring the *avant-corps* of the building in the form which it had at the time of Sixtus IV according to ancient cuts, pictures and descriptions.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

8195. KRAPPE, ALEXANDER HAGGERTY. *Volsungasaga.* [The saga of the Volsungs XXVII 61-64.] *Zeitschr. f. deutsch. Altertum u. deutsche Literatur.* 66(1) Mar. 1929: 60-64.—The author suggests a new explanation of why Brynhild, believing her apparent wooer and actual conqueror to be her future husband Gunnar, accepts forthwith Sigurd's statement that he must place his sword between her and himself in the bridal bed lest he suffer death. How could this white lie pass unchallenged? In ancient Ireland there were in force several personal prohibitions, called *geasa*, which were always respected without questioning. These and their chief underlying motives were well known and understood by the ancient Scandinavians, who during the Viking period colonized the Irish and Scotch coasts. The excuse offered by Sigurd must be regarded as a genuine *geis*, and as such becomes intelligible.—*A. B. Benson.*

8196. MJELDE, M. M. *The Norse discoveries of America. The Eyktarstadr problem.* *Saga-Book of the Viking Soc. for Northern Research.* 10(1) 1928: 57-68.—The saga containing the account of the Norse voyages to America relates that Leif Ericson observed that on the shortest day of the year at his winter camp in Vinland the sun set in "eyktarstad". In order to ascertain the latitude of his camp it is, of course, necessary to identify the point on the compass which he called "eyktarstad". Several scholars have tried it with the result that the camp has been located at various places between Boston, Mass. and Labrador. Mjelde examines the theories of his predecessors and asserts that they have been based on incorrect interpretations of the old Norse and Icelandic methods of reckoning time. He then gives the available evidences on this point and interprets them in the light of his personal knowledge of old Norwegian customs of dividing the day and presents rather detailed astronomical and mathematical calculations. His conclusion is that the site of Leif Ericson's camp must be sought in the vicinity of Chesapeake Bay. The author, now deceased, was connected with the Norwegian legation in London.—*Paul Knoplund.*

FEUDAL AND GOTHIC AGE 962 TO 1348

(See also Entries 5925, 5928, 8161, 8168, 8169, 8175, 8191, 8217, 8226)

8197. BRAUN, GEORG. Der Einfluss des südfranzösischen Minnesangs und Ritterwesens auf die nordfranzösische Sprache bis zum 13. Jahrhundert. [The influence of the Southern French minnesong and knighthood on northern French language to the 13th century.] *Romanische Forsch.* 43 (1) Mar. 1929: 1-160.—H. C. Engelbrecht.

8198. DOUGLAS, D. C. The Norman Conquest. *Hist. Assn. Leaflets.* 73 1928: pp. 16.—The trend of study of the Norman Conquest since Freeman's day has been to contradict his theories. The real struggle was not between Norman and English but between two systems of political and ecclesiastical government. In justice, war, and administration we may regard the conquest not as a revolution but as a reorganization of existing usage. And it saved England from a chaos of warring factions and a relapse into provincial barbarism.—E. Cole.

8199. FARAL, EDMOND. L'abbaye de Glastonbury et la légende du roi Arthur. [Glastonbury and the legend of King Arthur.] *Rev. Hist.* 160 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 1-49.—Several of the episodes in the legend of King Arthur are closely connected with the abbey of Glastonbury. Arthur was supposed to have been in that region, to have been intimately associated with the monks of the monastery, and to have been buried in the monastic cemetery. How were these traditions established and upon what historical facts, if any, do they rest? Up to the 10th century the monastery was relatively obscure. Dunstan gave it prestige, power, and wealth. Upon his death its chief problem was the retention of what it had gained. It defended itself against its enemies by forging documents to prove the patronage of the most distinguished names in British history. The *De Antiquitatibus Glastoniensis Ecclesiae*. (1129-1135) of William of Malmesbury is merely such a compilation inspired by the monks. By comparing its interpolated revision with the earlier and later editions of the same author's *Gesta regum Anglorum*, it is possible approximately to date the appearance of various parts of the later Arthurian legend. Up to about 1130 Arthur was not associated with Glastonbury in any way. But about 1135 Geoffrey of Monmouth published his *Historia Britonum* by which Arthur became a national hero and therefore of value to Glastonbury. No effort was now spared to attach his name to the institution. Caradoc of Llancarvan in his *Vita S. Gildae* led the way and the names of Arthur, Gildas, and Glastonbury came to be joined together. The revised and interpolated *De Antiquitatibus* made Arthur's isle of Avalon identical with Glastonbury and described the miraculous discovery at Glastonbury of Arthur's tomb shortly after the great fire of 1184. Giraldus Cambrensis and others enlarged upon this relationship so that, in a short time, the great national hero became peculiarly the especial patron of Glastonbury.—M. R. Gutsch.

8200a. HANSAY, A. Notes critiques sur les chartes de Colmont et de Brusthem. [Critical notes on the charters of Colmont and Brusthem.] *Rev. Belge de Philol. et d'Hist.* 8 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 134-140.

8200b. GESSLER, J. Un dernier mot à propos des chartes de Colmont et de Brusthem. [A last word on the charters of Colmont and Brusthem.] *Rev. Belge de Philol. et d'Hist.* 8 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 141-144.—In 1920, Hansay discovered and published (with a French translation) the Flemish text of a charter of enfranchisement of Colmont of 1170. Jean Gessler criticized the edition as defective, and published the two Flemish texts; he also found and published the

Latin text, with a translation, of a similar charter of Brusthem. Hansay then called attention to what he considered serious errors in the work of Gessler. The notes cited above are the latest, if not the last, incidents in this exchange of comments.—E. H. McNeal.

8201. GUYER, FOSTER E. The chronology of the earliest French romances. *Modern Philol.* 26 (3) Feb. 1929: 257-277.—Though the relative dates of the works of Chrétien de Troyes and of the three 12th century romances of *Thebes*, *Eneas*, and *Troie* have been accepted by scholars for the past thirty years, they are not based on solid evidence. The similarities in rhyme, expression, or style between the works of Chrétien and the other romances are so striking as to prove that Chrétien borrowed from the three authors of the romances of antiquity or they from him. Borrowing on Chrétien's part has always been presupposed. Yet logic seems rather to demand that he wrote his first romance, *Erec et Enide*, before his interest in love portrayed in the Ovidian manner became pronounced; that he next translated the *Ars Amatoria*; that he then introduced Ovidian love into *Cligés* and thus started the great vogue for that style which was imitated by the author of *Eneas*. To prove the dependence of one author on another, words alone would suffice only when the ideas or information they impart could not be found elsewhere or when these words are numerous and appear in a similar fixed order. A series of similar ideas, especially in the same order, would be useful. Rhymes or traits of style are of value only when accompanied by similarity of ideas and language or when occurring in a series in a similar fixed order. To decide which of two romances is older, one must find, if possible, a passage in an author known to be older than either, which is clearly the original source for the idea or figure in question. Then if the first is more like the source than is the second and the second is more like the first than it is like the source, the priority of the first is proven. Applying this method when external evidence fails, one gets the following:

<i>Erec et Enide</i>	1148-50 or earlier
<i>Guillaume d'Angleterre</i>	c.1150
<i>L'Art d'Amors</i> begun before	1152
<i>Tristan</i> and the other works mentioned in <i>Cligés</i>	1152-62
<i>Cligés</i>	before 1164
<i>Lancelot</i>	1164-65
<i>Yvain</i>	1166-67
<i>Thebes</i>	1167-70
<i>Eneas</i>	before 1174
<i>Lais</i> of Marie de France	c.1170
<i>Ille et Galeron</i>	finished after 1170
<i>Eracle</i>	finished after 1170
<i>Troie</i>	after 1184

—Jean Birdsall.

8202. NEILSON, NELLIE (ed.). The cartulary and terrier of the priory of Bilsington, Kent (with introd.). *Brit. Acad. Rec. of the Soc. & Econ. Hist. of England & Wales.* 7 1928: pp. 255.—The documents relate to the foundation and endowment of the priory of Augustinian canons established in Upper Bilsington in 1253 by John Mansel, the canon of St. Paul's, provost of Beverly, treasurer of York, keeper of the seal, favorite of Henry III. Written about the end of the 13th century, they give a list of the priors of Bilsington which supplements Dugdale's incomplete enumeration. The priory was dissolved in 1535 and the site leased to Anthony Saintleger; in 1538 it went to archbishop Cranmer. Bilsington lay in the marsh where the *coutume* was peculiar. Yet the variations from common law practice—partibility of tenement, dower with one-half tenements, wardship in the hands of *procheyn ami* to whom inheritance could not come, attainment of majority for most purposes at 15 years,

succession of the son to the land of a felon, substitution of gavelkind jury for the grand assize—represent an early stage in social and agrarian arrangements of partitioned holdings and tribute-paying tenants, which was once probably in existence throughout England, but which were strong enough only in Kent to survive the consolidations under the common law.—*E. Cole.*

8203. **PHELPS, J. J.** The Boydell effigy at Grapenhall. *Trans. of the Lancashire & Cheshire Antiquarian Soc.* 44 1929: 8-16.—From authorities on arms and armor, the conclusion is drawn that the Boydell effigy found beneath the floor of the nave of Grapenhall church during restorations in 1873 and assigned to the period of Henry III, belongs instead to the time of Edward II.—*E. Cole.*

8204. **ROUND, J. H.** "Cesterwald." *Trans. of the Essex. Archaeol. Soc.* 19(3) 1928: 170-173.—The location and extent of Cesterwald, mentioned in connection with the monks of Little Horkesley and Robert of Essex in the 13th century records, have now been cleared up: to the east, Pitchbury Wood, and about Woodhouse on the Horkesley Causeway.—*E. Cole.*

8205. **STHAMER, E.** Original und Register in der sizilischen Verwaltung Karls I. von Anjou. [Original and register in the Sicilian government of Charles I of Anjou.] *Sitzungsber. d. Preuss. Akad. d. Wissensch.* (6) Feb. 21, 1929: 78-159.—A study of the registers of Frederick II and Charles I of Anjou provides the basis for a study of mediaeval register technique. This is possible because of the many original texts of mandates of Charles I in the archives in Naples. By using these the author is able not only to make corrections in Durrieu's reconstruction, but also to study the lost registers and to date many undated ones of Charles. Having used the originals in Naples, Siena, Marseilles, and Paris, Sthamer is of the opinion that interesting comparative studies of registers could be made by using the material in the Vatican archives and in the archives of Barcelona, Paris, and London. Germany is lacking in material of the 13th century. Registers there do not begin until the 14th century. By comparing originals and registers and by appending a long list of documents the author shows clearly what he has accomplished. He has dated 195 mandates.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

8206. **ZIEGLER, H. de.** Le miracle Sicilien. [The Sicilian miracle.] *Correspondant.* 100 (1593) Feb. 10, 1929: 353-379.—The richness of the architectural remains of Sicily is not generally realized. The fusion there of Byzantine, Saracen, and Norman influences superimposed upon the older heritage of Greek, Carthaginian, and Roman culture has produced an art of peculiar variety and originality. With the accession of Roger II (1130-1154) there began in Sicily a century of civilization which embraced what is perhaps the most delicate flowering of mediaeval culture. The art of the Normans condensed and reflected in itself the intensity of the Sicilian spirit, and reduced to a triumphant harmony the singular and diverse influences which met and mingled in twelfth century Sicily.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

LATER MIDDLE AND EARLY MODERN AGES, 1348 TO 1648

(See also Entries 5928, 6285, 7982, 8147, 8163, 8167, 8170, 8176, 8177, 8179, 8191, 8202, 8232, 8251, 8257, 8295, 8301, 8303, 8749, 9096, 9097)

8207. **BERTAS, P.** Le mystère de la naissance de Bernardin de Baux (Le Grand Corsaire). [The mystery of the birth of Bernardin de Baux (The Great Corsair).] *Mém. de l'Inst. Hist. de Pro-*

vence. 5 (1-2) 1928: 34-53.—All historians have worked from the statement of Francis I that Bernardin was a foreigner, born and bred outside the kingdom, illegitimate and incestuous. Of all the possible families of similar name, none has been found which fulfills all the above conditions. The choice centers in Balb, Bidoux, and Baux; Bidoux because city of origin is removed; Balb is spelled Baud, Bolbi and Baussi. Thus this family is eliminated, for Bernardin was always referred to by one of the following: Baulx, Baux, Baus, Balcio, Baussio, Bauxio. This is of Arlesian origin.—*H. M. Seemann.*

8208. **BRANDEL, FERNAND.** Les Espagnols et l'Afrique du Nord. [The Spanish and North Africa.] *Rev. Africaine.* 6-9 (2-3-4) 1928: 184-233; 351-428.—The many historical studies and biographies concerning Spain and North Africa in the 16th century lay too much emphasis on the purely military aspect of the invasion and even though some attempts have been made to consider this phase of history from a Spanish, North-African, or European point of view, the question has never been considered from all angles in order to create a unified presentation of the whole. When such a study is made, several features stand out which otherwise would remain unnoticed. Some of the most noteworthy of these in connection with the origin of the invasion (1492-1516) after the fall of Granada are: the importance of the earlier commercial relations of the Spanish in North Africa in making the territory a known world to them; the influence of spiritual interests upon the Spanish monarchs and the archbishop of Toledo; and the influence of temporal interests on the nation as a whole, for the Spanish were not at that time an ardently Catholic people and supported the venture purely as an enterprise to establish trade and suppress piracy. A comparison of the first ventures of the Spanish in Africa and the events which took place at home show that the immediate origin of the venture lay in the revolt of the Moors in Spain in the first years of the century. Before that time the Spanish gains in Africa had been accidental and not due to any concerted plan. This most brilliant phase of the Spanish crusade lost much of its force with the death of Isabella, for Ferdinand had encountered little difficulty with the Moors in his country, and consequently was more interested in the Pyrenees and Italy than in Africa. The second period of the crusade from the death of Ferdinand to the treaty of Cateau-Cambrésis (1516-1559) is characterized by the small number of the expeditions. Charles V was completely involved in European politics but his interest in Africa is shown by the fact that whenever a lull occurred in continental warfare, he sent an expedition against the Moslems. These expeditions were usually to Algeria which had grown into a strong state threatening the Spanish boundaries in Africa. During the final period the campaign was carried on even more intermittently. The war against Turkey and the trouble in the Netherlands absorbed all of Philip's energies and even though John of Austria succeeded in capturing Tunis, the Spanish treasury was too empty to afford the necessary expense of holding it. The forced peace of 1477 with the Sultan left Spain but a few coast towns. Too little attention has been given to the effect of the crusade on the Spanish merchants; a considerable influence is clearly manifested in the literature of the next century.—*Helen M. Cory.*

8209. **CARUS-WILSON, E. M.** The aulnage accounts: a criticism. *Econ. Hist. Rev.* 2(1) Jan. 1929: 114-123.—Nothing is sacred to the scientifically minded; the economic scriptures too must meet the higher critics. The aulnage accounts, such a gold mine to economic historians, have been examined by Miss Carus-Wilson and found to be glittering "fool's gold". They are "works of art rather than transcripts

of fact". Not only did the medieval aulnager cook his statistics of cloths sealed, but he frequently invented even the names of those paying aulnage. Excerpts from the accounts damn him utterly; for a series of districts the total returns remain the same from year to year, or are derived by simple arithmetical calculations; numbers are assigned arbitrarily to names of which there are traditional lists; Christian and surnames are shuffled mechanically, etc. One concludes that the aulnagers went about their work as the financially embarrassed approach a bill of fare, their minds on their pocketbooks and their eyes on the column of prices.—*A. Rive.*

8210. CASSORE, JEAN. L'Escorial. [The Escorial.] *Rev. Européenne* 3 Mar. 1929: 1593-1606.—The erection of the Escorial in an unknown town was not unusual considering the Castilian viewpoint. Philip II commenced by building a small home for some religious. Apr. 28, 1563, the first stone was laid. One of Philip's first concerns had been to construct there a hospital for the workers. The plan of the Escorial was of vast simplicity, so much so that Philip refused a Saint Maurice, that he had commanded El Greco to paint, because it was too ornate. In 1574 his happiness was nearly complete, for he reintroduced eight of his relatives there. The grandeur of the conception of the Escorial reflects the grandeur of the soul of Philip.—*H. McG. Seeman.*

8211. COLLAS, GEORGES. Richelieu et "Le Cid." [Richelieu and "The Cid."] *Rev. de France.* 9(3) Feb. 1, 1929: 472-497. Collas supports the credibility of Pellisson's account of "the quarrel of the Cid" against the recent attempts to re-interpret it as an incident of the political rivalry between the Cardinal and Anne of Austria. He accepts the facts given by Pellisson—which are corroborated in other contemporary sources—but supplies a new conclusion. From a re-examination of the sources he comes to the conclusion that Richelieu was hostile to the play and not to the author, Corneille; that Corneille, on the other hand, remained convinced all his life that Richelieu was jealous of him as a dramatic poet; that Richelieu resented the great success of *Le Cid* because he was made to feel that its popularity represented a triumph on the part of the ignorant and insensitive public against his efforts and the Academy's to educate and elevate the popular taste. He was particularly interested in that discussion because the elevation of popular taste had assumed in his eyes a matter of great significance—a question involving the national prestige of France.—*Leo Gershoj.*

8212. CRAIG, HARDIN. Recent literature of the English Renaissance. *North Carolina Univ. Studies in Philol.* 25 1928: 178-294. [Bibliography.]—*E. Cole.*

8213. CUMSTON, CHARLES GREENE. The diseases and death of King Louis XI of France. *Medic. Jour. and Rec.* 128(4) Aug. 15, 1928: 185-186.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

8214. DONCOEUR, PAUL. La chevauchée de Jeanne d'Arc. (1429) [The journey of Joan of Arc.] *Études: Rev. Catholique.* 198(1) Jan. 5, 1929: 5-22; (2) Jan. 20, 1929: 141-162.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

8215. ERB, PAUL. John Bunyan, Christian. *Mennonite Quart. Rev.* 3(1) Jan. 1929: 5-12.—This article treats Bunyan as the exponent of Anabaptism (Mennonitism), in his adherence to the following principles: Cultivation of the conscience on questions of right and wrong; refusal to compromise principle even at the behest of civil authorities; attitude of non-resistance toward personal enemies; acceptance of the Bible as authoritative in all its precepts; recognition of the holiness of God and the sinfulness of man; emphasis on a personal religion through conversion; the longing for purity of heart and a pure, undefiled church; a

ministry for the common people, laboring with them, even with its own hands.—*Guy F. Hershberger.*

8216. HAUSER, HENRI. L'histoire économique de l'Europe de 1559 à 1660 (I): La crise de 1557-59 et ses conséquences. [The economic history of Europe from 1559 to 1660 (I): The crisis of 1557-59 and its consequences.] *Rev. des Cours et Conférences.* 30(7) Mar. 15, 1929: 621-628.—In this article Hauser describes the beginning of a financial crisis which involved Europe and which lasted in England until the period of the Restoration and in France until the advent of Colbert. He first shows how Europe during the last part of the 15th century and the beginning of the 16th century, experienced a remarkable economic development. This was largely due to the great discoveries, resulting in the importation of luxuries, and of precious metals. To exploit the "new lands" capital was needed to pay for the ships and other things necessary in commerce and colonization. Meanwhile the rulers collected huge sums in order to continue their wars. The result was a vast increase in credit and gigantic inflation. Kings soon found it difficult to pay their debts, and consequently many bankers were ruined. To make matters worse inflation was accompanied by high prices, due to the increase of precious metals and the extension of credit. Moreover, the numerous wars resulting in waste of money and destruction of property, tended to accentuate this financial crisis. The important outcome of it was a change in the relative positions of social classes as well as the relative territorial position of countries. Many nobles with fixed incomes were ruined, while the middle class grew rich. The workingman tended to become more dependent upon capitalists who owned the tools of industry, while the peasants suffered from the wars, but at the same time benefited as a result of "high prices". As to the European countries, the first half of the 16th century marked the fall of the Mediterranean region as the great financial and commercial center, and the rise of western Europe with Amsterdam, the money capital of the world. However, during this period a great rival appeared, for London was soon to become the center of the remarkable civilization which developed around the Atlantic.—*F. C. Palm.*

8217. HERMANNSSON, HALLDÓR. Icelandic manuscripts. *Islandica.* 19 1929: 1-76.—The first printed edition of Icelandic texts was in Ole Worm's *Danica literatura antiquissima*, 1636, in which curiously enough runic characters were used. The oldest Icelandic runic inscriptions found thus far date from about 1300, nearly 200 years after the oldest extant MSS. in Latin. Classical culture reached Iceland via England, while the first schools were founded by bishops educated in Westphalia, and in Paris. Latin was certainly used in writing by the 12th century, possibly earlier. There is good reason to assume that Anglo-Saxon insular writing and the Carolingian minuscule were also known to them. The earliest existing document (undated) is from about the middle of the 12th century; the oldest one dated is from 1315. The 14th and 15th centuries saw great collecting and copying activity. Some 700 vellum MSS. (including all fragments) are extant, dating from before the middle of the 16th century. The *Codex regius* of the *Elder Edda* dates from the second half of the 13th century, parts of *Njals saga*, *Snorra Edda*, the *Heimskringla*, and *Hauksbók* from ca. 1300, two MSS. of *Olafs saga Tryggvasonar*, a Codex of the *Flateyjarbók* from the latter half of the 14th century, the *Völsunga saga*, *Ragnars saga*, and fragments of the *Snorra Edda* and *Sturlunga saga* from ca. 1400. The authorship of this literature, lay and clerical, is discussed, and the story of its preservation and provenience. The history of exportations to the Northern lands, and their fate after arrival, is traced in detail. The last and greatest systematic collector was Árni Magnússon (1663-1730),

whose collection of parchment MSS. in large part survived the Copenhagen fire of 1728, though most of his books were destroyed. The Arnemagnæan collection is now at the Copenhagen University Library. The National Library at Reykjavik contains but a small part of the literary treasures of the country, mostly of modern origin. The study concludes with a list of catalogues of Icelandic MSS. and 8 plates.—*W. Westergaard.*

8218. HILLS, ALFRED. The chapel of St. James in Bocking. *Essex Rev.* 36 (147) Jul. 1928: 125-132.—Many references are found in Bocking wills, before the suppression of the monasteries, to this chapel, which was probably reconstructed through bequests, about 1515. It is possible that Six Bell Inn was at one time the hospice of the lords of the Manor of Bocking. There is no record of the fate which befell the chapel of St. James, but mention of it is made in particulars for sale of colleges and chantries in the reign of Edward VI.—*E. Cole.*

8219. IVARS, ANDRÉS. Nuevos datos sobre el franciscano fray Francisco Riquer, obispo de Segorbe. [New data concerning the Franciscan friar Francisco Riquer, bishop of Segorbe.] *Arch. Ibero-Americano.* 30 (89) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 253-264.—Biographical notes upon a 14th century Spaniard.—*Roland Dennis Hussey.*

8220. LAVEDAN, HENRI. Pour le cinquième centenaire. Jeanne d'Arc à Orleans. [Joan of Arc at Orleans.] *Rev. Deux Mondes* 49 (4) Feb. 15, 1929: 769-777.—*James E. Gillespie.*

8221. LEGOUIS, ÉMILE. La réaction contre la critique romantique de Shakespeare. [The reaction against the romantic criticism of Shakespeare.] *Essays & Studies by Members of the Engl. Assn.* 13 1928: 74-87.—*E. Cole.*

8222. LESELLIER, J. Une curieuse correspondance inédite entre Louis XI et Sixte IV. [Curious unpublished correspondence between Louis XI and Sixtus IV.] *Mélanges d'Archéol. et d'Hist.* 45 (1-5) 1928: 21-37.—Louis XI was in almost constant conflict with the papacy because of his unceasing efforts to master the Gallican Church and to establish his supremacy over the Italian states. One after another Pius II, Paul II, and Sixtus IV resisted his demands. In 1478, after the murder of Julian de Medicis, Louis wrote to Sixtus IV: "Would to God your Holiness had remained stranger to such a crime." When the King wanted his cousin Charles de Bourbon to be proclaimed cardinal and legate at the same time, Sixtus refused to grant either of these titles unless Charles renounced one of them. Finally, Sixtus proclaimed eight new cardinals, but de Bourbon was not among them. Instead, three of the King's enemies were given this honor. This irritated Louis greatly but he controlled himself. Meanwhile evil tongues spoke of simony in connection with the proclamation of the new cardinals. Louis endorsed this rumor, so that all Europe through its ambassadors to France, was talking about it freely. This "calumny" caused the correspondence referred to in the present article. The Pope wrote (1473) from Tivoli to Louis, who answered him. Lesellier gives, in Latin, the text of both letters. Sixtus denied simony in language which, though written in ecclesiastical style, was very provoking. Louis had no outlet for his vengeance for the time being; contented himself with writing a deliberately insulting answer. However, all this quarrel was limited to verbal violence.—*Gabriel Rombotis.*

8223. LÓPEZ, ATANASIO. Fray Fernando de Illescas, confesor de los reyes de Castilla, Juan I y Enrique III. [Father Fernando de Illescas, confessor of the Castilian kings John I and Henry III.] *Arch. Ibero-Amer.* 30 (89) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 241-252.—This

article consists of corrections and additions to this famous cleric and royal agent's biography as given in the *Enciclopedia Universal* of Espasa. It especially proves him a Franciscan instead of a Dominican.—*Roland Dennis Hussey.*

8224. LUZZATTO, GINO. Sull'attendibilità di alcune statistiche economiche medievali. [On the reliability of some mediaeval economic statistics.] *Gior. degli Econ.* 44 (3) Mar. 1929: 122-134.—In spite of the scepticism of Sombart in regard to mediaeval reckoning, it is inconceivable that officials, at least in the Italian communes, did not have some reliable demographic and economic statistics to serve as a basis for their complicated administrative functions. The difficulty is rather that these sources of information have generally disappeared, and modern students have had to depend largely upon the scanty references of chroniclers who were not primarily interested in economic and social history. Hence the great importance of the chronicles of Giovanni Villani and Marin Sanudo, with their statistical information bearing on the trade respectively of Florence and of Venice. During the last generation there has been a tendency to decry the reliability even of these writers. Just recently, however, Davidsohn, the great authority on Florentine history, has come to defense of Villani's figures. Similarly, a study of Venetian financial documents tends rather to confirm the specific statements which Sanudo in his chronicle attributes to the Doge Mocenigo. The test is applied in detail to the speech of April, 1423, in which the doge describes the prosperity of Venice under his government, giving figures as to finance, ship-building, the movement of maritime international commerce, and the profits which it brought to the city. The result establishes the general reliability of this source and its value for the economic history of the time.—*Edgar H. McNeal.*

8225. MAHER, ERNST. Der holländische Freistaat und die Oranier. [The Dutch republic and the House of Orange]. *Süddeutsche Monatsh.* 26 (6) Mar. 1929: 430-435.—E. E. Kolbenheyer, in his novel *Amor Dei*, a brilliant picture of the Dutch republic in the middle of the 16th century, represents the period when the two de Witts and not the stadholders of the house of Orange were ruling, as the zenith of that state. If Kolbenheyer's view is correct, it offers a strong historical argument for republic against monarchy. The purpose of this article is to reconsider this problem. It was the Calvinistic "democracy" of the Dutch provinces which alienated the Catholic south and made impossible the union prepared by the wise tolerance of William of Orange in the treaty of Ghent, 1576. Such a union would have developed a strong barrier against French aggression. It was the military skill of Maurice of Orange that maintained the defence of the 7 provinces against Spain. The commercial aristocracy looked at foreign policy from the commercial point of view. During the first part of the 17th century, the merchant princes opposed taking advantage of opportunities to secure the Belgian provinces because they feared the competition of Antwerp. They fought England and helped pave the way for the hegemony of Louis XIV which led to the invasion of 1672. The army and navy were allowed to decline. After the war of 1672, William III of Orange was made captain general and stadholder but, at his death, the commercial aristocracy re-asserted its power. During the War of the Spanish Succession and in the Peace of Utrecht, the Dutch republic was unable to play more than a secondary role. The restoration of the stadholder in 1748 came too late to arrest the decline of Dutch power that had come from the petty policy of the notables.—*L. D. Steefel.*

8226. O'GRADY, STANDISH HAYES (tr.). Magrath, John MacRory: Caithréim Thoirdealdbraigh

[The triumphs of Turlough.] *Irish Texts Soc. Publ.* 27 1929: pp. 240.—The period covered is 1172-1364; first written by Magrath in 1459.—*E. Cole.*

8227. **POU Y MARTÍ, JOSÉ MARIA:** Conflicto diplomático entre Felipe IV y Urbano VIII por la elección del General Fray Juan de Campagna. [Diplomatic conflict between Philip IV and Urban VIII over the election of Juan de Campagna] *Arch. Ibero-Amer.* 30 (89) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 145-178: (90) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 290-335.—The quarrel between Spain and Pope Urban VIII over the latter's French sympathies is reflected in the diplomatic conflict culminating in 1633 over the election of a new General of the Franciscans by the General Chapter at Toledo. The Neapolitan Juan de Campagna was favored by the majority of the chapter and known to be favorable to Spanish interests. Urban desired the choice of someone not too friendly to Spain, having his own candidate, but wishing above all things to exclude Campagna. The intransigent attitude of both and the attempts of the pope to restrict the chapter's liberty of choice, nearly produced a diplomatic rupture and expulsion of the nuncio from Spain, but Campagna was finally elected.—*Roland Dennis Hussey.*

8228. **RICHARDSON, H. G.** The calendar of Charter Rolls. *Law Quart. Rev.* 45 (177) Jan. 1929: 86-91.—For the benefit of all who use the six volumes of *Calendar of Charter Rolls* now completed by H. M. Stationery Office, Richardson points out the extremely inaccurate editing of the earlier volumes which has resulted in a corrupt and misdated Latin text. The article concludes by showing the possibility, from evidence contained in the later rolls, that the turning point between parliamentary representation being considered a liability and not a privilege occurred midway in the 15th century rather than later.—*G. W. Gray.*

8229. **ROTH, CECIL.** Léon de Modène, ses Riti Ebraïci et le Saint Office à Venise. [Leon Modena, his Riti Ebraïci and the Holy Office of Venice.] *Rev. des Études Juives.* 87 (173) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 83-88.—Some time before 1637, Leon Modena, (1571-1648) a rabbi of Venice, had composed a work on Jewish ceremonies: the *Riti Ebraïci*. It was distributed to some Christians in manuscript and finally printed in France in 1637. Modena realized when he heard of its publication in France, that he might get into trouble with the Holy Office in Italy which had not examined the work. To anticipate any attack from this source when the book came out he presented himself before the Holy Office with a manuscript copy of it and asked indulgence for any error that might have crept in. The Dominican who read the book for the Holy Office denounced it. The Jewish formulation of the dogma of the incorporeality of God and the theory of transmigration of souls were found objectionable. The Holy Office forbade him to publish his manuscript in Italy and confiscated it. His anxiety, however, was in vain, for when the work that had been published in France, appeared in Italy, Modena found that it had been cleansed of all objectionable ideas. The Holy Office even allowed Leon to publish an edition in Italy after it had been expurgated by the author.—*Jacob Rader Marcus.*

8230. **SCHADEL, L.** La "Recevesse" de Notre-Dame d'Avioth. [The depository of Our Lady of Avioth.] *Pays Lorrain.* (265) Feb. 1929: 65-70.—The hypothesis that the family of Rodemack constructed "la Recevesse" having been generally admitted, it remains to establish its use. The view of Viollet-le-duc that it was a chapel placed at the entrance of a cemetery from the top of which hung a light has been widely accepted. In fact, the commission thus inscribed the copy placed in Paris. But in a rare manuscript of 1636 it is mentioned as being a depot for offerings of

the faithful, a custom then ancient. The statue of the Virgin adorning it originally was of wood and came from the church of Avioth (a center of pilgrimages). (Illustrated).—*H. McG. Seemann.*

8231. **SEGUIN, J.** Découverte de sarcophages à Lolif. [The discovery of sarcophagi at Lolif.] *Rev. de l'Avranchin.* 22 (137) Mar. 1929: 247-248.—On Oct. 11, 1927, in the cemetery of Lolif were found three sarcophagi. They are of limestone filled with shell, which led older antiquarians to believe that it was artificial stone. However they came from Sainteny, a famous quarry of the Middle Ages.—*H. McG. Seemann.*

8232. **SEYMOUR, HENRY.** Analogies in the lives of Scipio and Bacon. *Baconiana.* 20 (75) Feb. 1929: 40-47. Seymour's lecture at Canonbury Towers, London, Oct. 4, 1928, has been abridged in this article. It is a summary of Scipio's phenomenal rise to the highest place in statesmanship and his fall due to the charge of accepting bribes. At the end of this account there is a brief résumé by the editor of the part of Seymour's lecture which covered a similar rise and fall of Francis Bacon.—*Harold Hulme.*

8233. **SIMPSON, PERCY.** Marlowe's tragical history of Dr. Faustus. *Essays & Studies by Members of the Engl. Assn.* 14 1929: 20-34.—*E. Cole.*

8234. **SOLTER, H. E.** [ed.]. Oxford council acts (1583-1626.) *Oxford Hist. Soc. Publ.* 87 1928: pp. 452.—The freemen made up the electorate of Oxford. The legislative assembly was the council, with a sort of cabinet consisting of 13 members. The council were gathered when a meeting was necessary, but no definite day or week was set. The town clerk and the sergeants were always re-elected by the freemen; the mayor, bailiffs, and chamberlains were changed every year. Duties of the mill masters, fairmasters, money masters, bailiffs were determined and regulations were made respecting companies of players, servants and apprentices, city lecturers, and various miscellaneous subjects.—*E. Cole.*

8235. **STEINHAUSER, WALTER.** Eine deutsche Altertumskunde aus dem Anfang des 16. Jahrhunderts. [A German source book of antiquity from the beginning of the 16th century.] *Zeitschr. f. deutsch. Altertum u. deutsch. Literatur.* 66 (1) Mar. 1929: 25-30.—Attention is called to an almost wholly forgotten German antiquarian, Franciscus Irenicus, b. 1495, a Heidelberg humanist, who in 1518 published an important German source work, *Descriptio totius Germaniae in XII vol. divisa*. This erudite production shows a remarkably broad reading knowledge, a critical gift, and possesses, besides an index, a table of contents and extensive genealogies, a comprehensive alphabetical list of Germanic names of places and races. Irenicus was one of the very first to investigate and describe German antiquity. The present article notes four early editions of the *Descriptio*, chief of which is a critical edition of 1728.—*A. B. Benson.*

8236. **STEPHEN, RAOUL.** "Cinna" ou une conspiration sous Richelieu. *Rev. Bleue.* 67 (5) Mar. 2, 1929: 137-140.—*Cinna* was the title of a tragedy by Corneille. Although written years later than the conspiracy under Richelieu here recorded, both have a similar plot. The plot analyzed is that led by Henri de Tallyrand, comte de Chalais. It was a part of Richelieu's policy to subordinate the French nobles through the central control of Louis XIII. Beginning in 1626 Chalais succeeded in weaving a conspiracy that enveloped many men and women prominent in noble society. The plot was discovered and easily crushed. As the conspiracy of Cinna under Augustus was ended by Augustus' clemency so was the conspiracy under Chalais easily crushed. In his *Mémoires* Richelieu referred to it as a very dangerous attempt.—*H. C. Mitchell.*

8237. **UNSIGNED.** List of books printed before 1641 not in the Bodleian Library. *Oxford Bibliog.*

Soc., Proc. & Papers. 2 (3) 1929: 151-200.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

8238. WOLSELEY, VISCOUNTESS. Historic houses in Sussex: 10, Rotherfield; 11, Peppers; 12, Coombe Place; 13, Slindon House; 14, Cuckfield Place; 14, Woolbeding; 15, Great Dixter, Northiam; 16, Gravetye Manor; 17, Plaistow Place; 18, Drungewick Manor House; 19, Arundel Castle; 20, Coke's House, Westburton. *Sussex County Mag.* 2 (7-12) Jul.-Dec. 1928; 3 (1-6) Jan.-Jun. 1929: 274-278; 342-346; 386-390; 427-432; 478-485; 524-528; 6-9; 72-77; 139-144; 210-214; 276-287; 356-360.—Most of these houses were originally built in the 15th and 16th centuries.—*E. Cole.*

THE MOSLEM WORLD

(See also Entries 8121, 8155, 8208, 8369, 8418, 9103)

8240. BARTHOLD, W. W. *Der Koran und das Meer.* [The Koran and the sea.] *Zeitschr. d. deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellsch.* 83 (1) 1929: 37-43.—The sailing of the vessels on the sea made a strong impression upon Mohammed. The descriptions of the sea and sea storms in the Koran are distinguished by a clarity that is otherwise not frequent in this book. The traditional biography of Mohammed, however, the so-called *sira*, knows nothing about Mohammed's travels on the sea or to the seashore. The question therefore arises: where and how did Mohammed gain such a clear conception of the sea and its storms? The answer is that the *sira* is not trustworthy, and that we have to assume that Mohammed did know the sea and sea-life from his own experience.—*S. Gandz.*

8241. BELL, H. I. *The administration of Egypt under the 'Umayyad Khalifs.* *Byzantinische Zeitschr.* 28 (3-4) 1928: 278-286.—Egypt under the Byzantine administration was weak in that the province was divided into too small units which could not stand alone against attack, the tax system omitted exempt areas, and the army was inferior. The Arab conquerors maintained the old Byzantine organization, with the pagarchy as the basic unit, but centralized the government. The Aphrodito papyri show the tax system of the Arabs to have included public and extraordinary taxes. The former included gold land taxes, poll taxes and tax for the support of officials and the corn tax or embola paid in wheat or barley. The extraordinary taxes were regular levies for the support of the fleet, dockyards, arsenals, etc., and corvées for canal upkeep and other forced labor, including conscription for naval and construction work. The papyri also show that the Egyptians had been deserting their holdings and a New York papyrus, edited by Bell,

8239. WOODWARD, PARKER. Robert, second Earl of Essex. *Baconiana.* 20 (75) Feb. 1929: 29-35.—

This article is a synopsis of Woodward's lecture delivered at Canonbury Towers, London. He is convinced that Francis Bacon wrote all or most parts of Shakespeare's plays and sonnets and that he (Bacon) was an unacknowledged son of Queen Elizabeth by a belated marriage with Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. He also attempts to prove that Robert, second Earl of Essex, was another son of Elizabeth and the Earl of Leicester and therefore, brother of Francis Bacon.—*Harold Hulme.*

shows the first revolt of the Copts to have occurred sometime before 712, 13 years before they were formerly believed to have first revolted. The Arabs kept most of the Byzantine administrative and financial systems, amending them in the line of centralization, but they also kept the policy of exploiting the country to the utmost limit.—*J. L. LaMonte.*

2842. BRAUNLICH, E. *Abū Du'aib-Studien.* [Studies in Abū Du'aib.] *Islam* 18 (1-2) 1929: 1-23.—Joseph Hell, Kairo, discovered the divan of Abū Du'aib, an old-Arabian poet, in two MSS. of the Khedive library in Kairo. Hell edited the Arabic text with German translation and critical notes under the title *Der Divan des Abu Du'aib* (Hannover, 1926). Abū Du'aib lived under the Caliph Othman (644-656) and participated in the battles leading to the conquest of North Africa. Braunlich in his review quotes a number of the verses of Abū Du'aib and suggests several corrections of the translation.—*S. Gandz.*

8243. JUNGFLIECH, MARCEL. *Les ratls discoïdes en verre.* [Disc-shaped glass ratls] *Bull. de l'Inst. d'Égypte.* 10 Session 1927-1928. Published in 1929: 1-71.—The study of Moslem metrology is still in a stage where information must be gathered on details and general theories can only be put forward tentatively. With that intention two eighth century weights from Egypt are here published. In addition to their historical value (as their inscriptions give the names of Egyptian finance officials of the time), they give us some definite metrological information. The average of these two and one previously known gives us for the ratl 434.18 gms., for its 144th part, the dirhem, 3.015 gms., which is definitely smaller than the system later established.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

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GENERAL

8244. CLAYTON, JOSEPH. *Europe in 1829: a short survey.* *Dublin Rev.* 369 (2) 1929: 229-240.—An analysis of continental political currents at the time of Catholic Emancipation.—*J. E. Pomsfret.*

8245. HIMES, NORMAN E. McCulloch's relation to the Neo-Malthusian propaganda of his time. *Jour. Pol. Econ.* 37 (1) Feb. 1929: 73-86.—Although the position that J. R. McCulloch took with respect to Neo-Malthusian practices as a mode of adjusting the supply of labor to the demand is of little moment in the history of ideas, the episodes that forced him to express himself shed some light upon the attitude of the more radical members of the working class movement. Some published *Notes* of McCulloch's lectures

expressed opinions which were interpreted as approving practices which were promptly condemned as "unnatural", "immoral" and "detestably wicked". He therefore was forced to explain his remarks, which he did in terms of Malthusian "moral restraint", thereby separating himself from the propaganda then being so adroitly managed by Place.—*M. L. Hansen.*

8246. GOTTLIEB, THEODOR. *Husung, Max Joseph.* "Bucheinbände aus der Preussischen Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin in historischer Folge erläutert." [Bookbindings in the Prussian State Library at Berlin in historical sequence.] *Göttingische Gelehrte Anzeigen.* 191 (2) Feb. 1929: 57-76.—In this review Theodor Gottlieb pronounces Husung's book a splendid contribution to the study of book-bindings. The work contains many excellent reproductions including a num-

ber of colored plates, and offers much material that is new and valuable, but he holds that it would have been more representative if the author had not limited himself in his selection to one library. In the opinion of the author the history of book-binding is not the history of a trade but rather of an individual art, and he therefore devotes more attention in his discussion to the art than to the trade. According to the reviewer a knowledge of the technique is more important for the study of old bindings. A number of omissions and questionable statements are noted which detract seriously from the value of a book which is intended to be a survey of the history of book-binding.—O. C. Burkhard.

8247. LEZIUS, JOSEPH. Nationalitätenpolitik einst und jetzt. [The policy of dealing with foreign nationalities formerly and now.] *Deutschlands Erneuerung*. 12 (11) Nov. 1928: 650–656.—Perhaps the greatest accomplishment of the Romans as a people was the Latinization of southwestern Europe. Exercising a prudent policy in dealing with various nationalities the Romans succeeded in imposing their language not only on all Italy, but also on Spain, France, southern Belgium, and wide stretches along the Danube. The modern policy of dealing with foreign nationalities differs from the Roman practice. The principles on

which the modern policy is based go back to the French Revolution, which proclaimed the equality of all men. Since all men are equal, they have equal rights, and all the inhabitants of a state, regardless of nationality, may claim the same political rights. Consequently in the French Republic, not only the French but also the Jews, Basques, Bretons as well as the Germans in Alsace and Lorraine were accorded the political rights of citizenship. In return, these foreign elements were required to give up their language and their nationality. If this was not done voluntarily, they were suppressed by force. This policy, originating in France, was adopted by the other European countries. But forceful suppression has never met with success. Foreign elements and foreign peoples will be successfully absorbed only when they voluntarily adopt the language and customs of the new government, and where such a change offers them broader legal privileges and material advantages. The classical example of this practice we find in the procedure of the Romans. The Romans offered the political rights of citizenship only as a reward for voluntary adoption of the Latin language, and they accepted as citizens only those peoples and individuals who were satisfied to be completely Romanized.—O. C. Burkhard.

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entries 6369, 8083, 8289, 8321, 8364, 8407, 8462, 8464, 8493, 8509, 8515, 9478)

8248. ACHARD, FERDINAND and SEGUIN, LAURENT. Marc Seguin and the invention of the tubular boiler. *Newcomen Soc. Study of Hist. of Engin. and Technol. Trans.* (1926-1927). 7 1928: 97–116.—From the notebooks of Seguin showing details of experiments in 1827 we discover he must be credited not only with having been first to patent a tubular boiler, but he was first to think of its application to locomotives and first to construct a locomotive embodying this essential improvement.—E. Cole.

8249. BRAGMAN, LOUIS J. Dr. Tertius Lydgate: his life and works. *Medic. Jour. and Rec.* 128 (3) Aug. 1, 1928: 137–139.—Walther I. Brandt.

8250. BROWNING, WILLIAM. Medical men as early American geologists. *Medical Life*. 36 (2) Feb. 1929: 137–144.—A list of 68 geologists of North America is given, including Benjamin Silliman and Joseph Lebonite, who received complete or partial medical training. Twenty were at some period practitioners. All but two were born before 1845. They entered upon the science of geology in its earlier days, usually as a matter of personal inclination; and the majority of them made their contributions in state or local geology, either upon geological surveys or as college teachers.—C. P. Wright.

8251. CAJORI, FLORIAN. Christiaan Huygens. *Sci. Monthly*. 28 Mar. 1929: 220–225.—Apr. 14, 1929 is the 300th anniversary of the birth of Christiaan Huygens of Holland. One of his most important material contributions to science was the improvement of the telescope by a superior method of grinding and polishing lenses and by the invention of an aerial telescope with the objective at the top of a high pole. He made more accurate time measurements possible by the invention of a pendulum clock, one of which he presented to the states-general in 1657. About the same time he discovered Titan, a satellite of Saturn, and the true form of the abnormal appendages of that planet. He accepted Newton's explanation of planetary motion but not his view that gravitation was a property of matter, and in opposition to the great Englishman's emission theory of light propounded his own wave theory. His book *Cosmotheoros*,

on the inhabitants of other planets, was published after his death. Not only in his own country but also in England and in France was he honored, having been made a member of both the Royal Society and the French Academy of Sciences.—K. B. Collier.

8252. CARDANI, MASSIMILIANO. I primordi della biologia moderna: Lazzaro Spallanzani. [The origins of modern biology: Lazzaro Spallanzani.] *Scientia*. 45 (6) 1929: 377–386.—The important biological work of the 17th century was done by the Italians, Francesco Redi and Marcello Malpighi. Another Italian, Antonio Vallisnieri, attained great glory in the scientific field in the early 18th century. He it was who inspired Lazzaro Spallanzani (1729–99) to devote his life to the search for truth. Following the methods of experimentation and rigorous observation, Spallanzani studied everything—astronomy, mineralogy, physics, chemistry, etc.—because nature seemed a unit to him, all things united by analogy. But especially he studied zoology and experimented with infusoria. Among his publications the most important are those contained in six volumes of the *Opere classiche italiane* (1825). The greatest part of his work however, is in manuscript form—at the Library of Reggio, Parma and in the possession of individuals. These notes show anticipation of the Darwinian theory. His *Essay on the system of generation* (1765), written in connection with his work on *The little animals*, is a gem of scientific literature, leading to modern bacteriology. In fact, he anticipated Pasteur, the French founder of bacteriology. The greatest contribution of Spallanzani lies in this work on microscopic organisms. The results of his experiments in reproduction oppose both Buffon and Needham and the theory of organic molecules. His belief is that motion is not mechanical, but regulated by an internal principle; organisms are "real animals." He made other important studies also—for example, in circulation and respiration. Again a precursor, his discoveries in connection with animal reproduction and artificial fertilization led to mechanical embryology. Finally his laboratory at Portovenere was the point of origin of the present zoological stations.—Winnifred Brown.

8253. DE SCHWEINITZ, G. E. Abner Well-born Calhoun. *Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics*. 47 (5) Nov. 1928: 731-732.—Walther I. Brandt.

8254. FINNEY, J. M. T. Charles Burnam Porter. *Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics*. 47 (1) Jul. 1928: 128-130.—Walther I. Brandt.

8255. GIBSON, MANBY A. The early days of coal gas as an illuminant. *Trans. Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquar. Soc.* 44 1929: 37-40.—Covering the years 1659-1824.—E. Cole.

8256. GRATZ, CHARLES MURRAY. Samuel Lloyd. *Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics*. 47 (6) Dec. 1928: 870-871.—Walther I. Brandt.

8257. JOHNSON, J. W. S., and KREKICH, A. La peste de 1763 en Dalmatie. [The pestilence of 1763 in Dalmatia.] *Isis*. 36 (11) Dec. 1928: 343-363; 37 (12) Feb. 1929: 47-87.—General Cicavo, a resident in Dalmatia, in 1767 gave Professor Brännich, a Danish scientist visiting his city, a copy of a work of his written in consequence of the pestilence of 1763 in Dalmatia containing a project for the protection of the country from future pestilence. This was to be accomplished by a system of sequestration and of military cordons along the whole frontier; these measures had already been employed in 1763, but Cicavo presents a detailed scheme for their enforcement. Although we are not certain that his plan was adopted, the doge of Venice in 1764 had a medal struck in recognition of his services in Illyria against the plague. Part 2 of this article reprints Cicavo's treatise, edited from Brännich's copy, now at Copenhagen, and from a manuscript at Zara. Part 1 is a study of public measures of protection against plague beginning with official edicts of the second half of the 14th century and culminating in the permanent sanitary cordons of the 18th. The failure of these last led to abandonment of the theory of transmission by contact, and the discussion by international sanitary conferences of miasmatic infection. There are reproductions of drawings accompanying both Cicavo's and Brännich's works.—Anna M. Campbell.

8258. MALLOCH, ARCHIBALD. William Harvey. *Amer. Jour. Surgery*. 5 (3) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 302-316; 415-427.—Walther I. Brandt.

8259. MEISEN, V. Williams Harveys bog om blodets kredsløb (introduction til en Dansk oversættelse). [William Harvey's book on the circulation of the blood. (Introduction to a Danish translation.)] *Bibliotek for Læger*. 120 Dec. 1928: 711-748.—Walther I. Brandt.

8260. MOSHER, GEORGE CLARK. Theophilus Parvin. *Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics*. 47 (4) Oct. 1928: 569-572.—Walther I. Brandt.

8261. NICHOLS, ROBERT H. Edward Jenner and vaccination. *Medic. Jour. and Rec.* 128 (7) Oct. 3, 1928: 359-361.—Walther I. Brandt.

8262. PHANEUF, LOUIS E. Historical notes on the technique of Caesarean section. *Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics*. 47 (5) Nov. 1928: 851-857.—Walther I. Brandt.

8263. ROME, A. Le R. P. Henri Bosmans, S. J. *Isis*. 37 (12) Feb. 1929: 88-112.—Henri Bosmans was born at Malines, Belgium on Apr. 7, 1852, and died on Feb. 3, 1928, became a Jesuit in his youth and taught

mathematics, chiefly in the Collège Saint-Michel at Brussels. In spite of many difficulties, including eyesight so poor that for a few months he suffered from total blindness, he accumulated a vast store of unusual information on the history of mathematics. The central part of his work consisted of studies on Belgian Jesuit mathematicians of the 17th century. Therefore he had to study the whole scientific world of that epoch and of the preceding one. In many cases he felt the necessity of tracing influences back to antiquity, since one of his characteristics was an aversion to advancing any fact without having controlled it in the sources. Then Bosmans tried to find out about the mathematical work of the Jesuits in China during the 17th century, at which period the emperor tolerated them and permitted them to preach because they formed a "tribunal of mathematicians", capable of ordering his calendar and predicting eclipses. Their methods were more exact than those of the mandarins or of the disciples of the Arabic school. Bosmans had no desire to generalize and "preferred to fabricate a good brick rather than a beautiful house." Therefore his work appeals to the specialist rather than to the general reader. Most of the 101 works listed and analyzed in the bibliography which follows this article were published in periodicals, and a large proportion of them are less than twenty pages in length.—K. B. Collier.

8264. RUHRÄH, JOHN. Pediatric biographies: Jonas and Raynalde. *Amer. Jour. Diseases of Children*. 36 (2) Jul. 1928: 133-135.—Walther I. Brandt.

8265. SCHLUETER, ROBERT E. Theodore Frelinghuysen Prewitt. *Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics*. 47 (2) Aug. 1928: 268-271.—Walther I. Brandt.

8266. WALSH, JAMES J. Role of Catholic physicians and scientists in the advancement of civilization. *Medical Life*. 36 (3) Mar. 1929: 169-188.—The author attempts to show in this paper, written for the History of Science Society, that the Catholic church and churchmen have not opposed but have encouraged the development of medicine and science. This is one of the revelations of the development of the history of medicine and science in recent years. New ideas provoke opposition: medical scholars denounced Harvey as a quack and a charlatan for teaching the circulation of the blood; the London Surgical Society blackballed Lister for his contributions to medical science; practically every step forward among scientists of all kinds has been attended with like difficulties. It is only natural to expect that the names of some churchmen are to be found among the number of such opponents of progress. The church must be considered as great a patron of science, as of art and architecture and education. The fact of her patronage can be seen by examining the origins and the most noted exponents of the principal sciences. Anatomy, astronomy, anthropology, biology, botany, clinical medicine, electricity, geology, public health, and several fields of medical science have been subjected to a study from which the author draws the conclusion that the church has ever been a very liberal patron of these sciences.—F. A. Mullin.

8267. WILLIARD, DeFOREST P. DeForest Williard. *Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics*. 47 (3) Sep. 1928: 424-425.—Walther I. Brandt.

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 8350, 8431, 8442)

8268. BANDINI, CARLO. Centinari di artisti: Giovanni Spanga. [The centenary of Giovanni Spanga.] *Emporium*. 68 (404) Aug. 1928: 71-85.—*Walther I. Brandt*.

8269. BROCK, ERICH. Philippe de Champaigne. Der Maler von Port Royal. (Philippe de Champaigne. The painter of Port Royal.) *Zeitwende*. 5(5) May 1929: 425-437.—*Walther I. Brandt*.

8270. HUTCHINGS, J. Old oak chests in Sussex churches. *Sussex County Mag.* 3(2) Feb. 1929: 91-94.—(Drawings.)—*E. Cole*.

8271. INIGUEZ, DIEGO ANGULO. La miniatura en Sevilla: el maestro de los cipreses. [The miniature painting "The master of the cypresses" in Seville.] *Arch. Español de Arte et Arqueol.* (11) May-Aug. 1928: 65-96.—*Walther I. Brandt*.

8272. REINBACH, EDNA. Kansas art and artists. *Kansas Hist. Coll.* 17 1928: 571-585.—*E. Cole*.

8273. ROMERO DE TERREROS, MANUEL. Illumination and miniatures in colonial Mexico. *Rev. de Estudios Hispánicos*. 2(1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 21-26.—The author provides a sketch of the rise of illumination in Europe till the development of printing. In choir books the vogue continued in both Europe and Mexico, the latter favoring Italian styles. Skull bones, or queer animal-like figures frequently distinguished the work of individual artists. Titles, letters

patent of nobility, and diplomas of the Inquisition also helped to keep alive the art. Miniaturizing (derived from "minium," the color, red, most freely used) meanwhile developed from portraying religious subjects to that of individual personal likenesses after the 17th century. In this, ivory soon took the place of playing-card-board because of better reproduction of human flesh. The popularity of fans in the 18th century helped prolong the life of the art, but it too gave way on the introduction of daguerreotypes and wax portraits. (Reproductions of five miniatures painted in Mexico between 1785 and 1808.)—*W. H. Callcott*.

8274. VIARDOT. Les grands violonistes des 17^e et 18^e siècles. [The great violinists of the 17th and 18th centuries.] *Bull. Soc. de Geog. d'Alger et de l'Afrique du Nord*. 34(117) 1929: 139-154.—Viardot, in this article, has mentioned some 60 great violinists of the 17th and 18th centuries. Before giving the names and some information concerning these virtuosos, he has briefly discussed the history of the violin as it developed from the rebec. He has also defined such terms as "sonata", "concerto", "trio-sonate", etc. telling of their evolution in musical form.—*Anne E. Pierce*.

8275. WHITE, W. C. (Bishop of Honan.). Chinese bronze. *Bull. of the Royal Ontario Mus. of Archaeol.* 8 1929: 6-11.—*E. Cole*.

CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 8296, 8297, 8299, 8300, 8310, 8313, 8319, 8323, 8325, 8326, 8366, 8414, 8434, 8435, 8444, 8448, 8480-8482, 8487, 8508, 8512, 8529, 9273, 9274)

8276. LÓPEZ, ATANASIO. Notas de bibliografía Franciscana. [Notes on Franciscan bibliography.] *Arch. Ibero-Amer.* 30(90) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 336-374.—*Roland Dennis Hussey*.

8277. McNEILL, JOHN T. Catholic Protestantism. *Canadian Jour. Religious Thought*. 5(6) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 449-462.—To those who regard Protestantism as essentially individualistic, the now wide-spread union movement within it presents an arresting question. May not contemporary unionism be interpreted as the outcropping of an element original to Protestantism, though hitherto largely frustrated? The present article is concerned with only one phase of the subject of the corporate as opposed to the individualistic interest in early Protestantism, viz., the conception and claim of catholicity. By Luther the claim that he represented the true catholic church from which Rome had departed, was strongly advanced. From the Disputation at Leipzig he clearly distinguished between "Catholic Church" and "Roman obedience". Melancthon's assertion of the same claim, Zwingli's teaching on the universal church, and Calvin's doctrine of the Holy Catholic Church, are illustrated from the sources, and reference is made to the views of Knox and the teaching of the Tudor theologians. The principal Protestant confessions are quoted in assertion of the doctrine of the visible Catholic Church and in representing the Roman Church not only as corrupt but as sectarian. The Roman Church had substituted the idea of subjection for the earlier expression of catholicity in a universal free communion. With a considerable degree of insight, though not with logical consistency, the early Protestants attempted the recovery and promotion of catholicity in Christianity.—*J. T. McNeill*.

8278. MISCIATTELLI, PIERO. Un libro di ricordi e di preghiere del papa Leone XIII. [An annotated prayer book of pope Leo XIII.] *Nuova Antologia*. 64(1367) Mar. 1, 1929: 3-16.—A book

much used by Leo XIII, found among his intimate papers. It consists of a collection, made by an admirer of his, of encyclicals and prayers. Its significance lies in the marginal comments in Leo's own hand. The writer of the article explains these comments in connection with Leo's career and shows how they throw light not so much on his theological and diplomatic career as on his spiritual and religious life.—*E. Ellery*.

8279. MÜLLER, GEORG. Das Rechtsbuch der Katholischen Kirche. [The law code of the Catholic church.] *Deutschlands Erneuerung*. 13(2) Feb. 1929: 83-86.—The *Codex Juris Canonici*, couched in the official Latin of the church, consists of 2,414 canons whose object it is to regulate the legal relations, first, between the church and its members and, second, between one church member and another as such. The existence of an immense number of statements and decisions, many seemingly contradictory, was the primary reason for putting forth this work. The *Codex* was originated by Pius X, but was published by his successor Benedict (1914-1922). The present Papal Secretary of State Gaspari served as the chief of the editorial commission. The *Codex* is divided into five books, as follows: (1) general rules (canons 1-86) concerning church statutes, indulgences, privileges; (2) personal law (can. 87-725) respecting the priesthood, orders, congregations; (3) property (can. 726-1551), including sacraments, church institutions, acquisition and management of church property; (4) rules concerning the organization and procedure of ecclesiastical courts (can. 1552-2194); (5) rules concerning crimes and punishment (can. 2195-2414). Finally, in the form of an appendix, there are several papal decrees, such as, for example, one issued in 1904 which set forth definite rules respecting the election of the successors of St. Peter.—*Maurice Schor*.

8280. PÉREZ, LORENZO. Los españoles en el imperio de Annam. [The Spanish in the empire of

Annam.] *Arch. Ibero-Amer.* 30 (89) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 179-240.—This is the continuation of a book length study. It covers the period from 1752 to 1774. Internal dissension upon nationalistic grounds among the Jesuits provoked renewed persecution and destruction of all missionary work, though a few priests and friars managed to remain till full restoration of the mission in 1776 on the death of the persecuting monarch. Several thousand baptisms took place between 1764 and 1767, in which year the king once more prohibited the Christian religion. Aided by friendly mandarins various Franciscans managed to continue some activity. Conflict between Spanish and French is indicated throughout the period.—*Roland Dennis Hussey.*

8281. PEYTON, SIDNEY A. (ed.). *The churchwardens' presentments in the Oxfordshire peculiars of Dorchester, Thame and Banbury.* *Oxfordshire Rec. Soc. Series.* 10 1928: pp. 350.—Churchwardens were furnished with assistants, chosen annually. Periodically a report (or presentment) of all who had offended against contemporary standards of morality or decorum, or who refused to contribute to parish dues, or who were in any way suspected of evil life, was handed in to the Ordinary who caused the delinquent to appear before him the next court day.—*E. Cole.*

8282. T. E., *The life of Joseph Metford, 1776-1863.* *Jour. of the Friends' Hist. Soc.* 25 1928: 33-50.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

8283. SOLAGES, BRUNO de. *Chronicle: Une bataille pour la scholastique.* [A defense of scholasticism.] *New Scholasticism.* 3 (2) Apr. 1929: 169-184. This is a summary of the answers made by Neo-Scholastics to Rougier's attack on Neo-Thomism. They point out the fact that the historical part of Rougier's work contains nothing new, since it is only a reproduction, without acknowledgment, of the objections brought against Neo-Thomism by recognized authorities. The truth of the conclusions that Rougier draws from his historical arguments is also contested. The Neo-Scholastics contend, moreover, that from the philosophical viewpoint Rougier is attacking a man of straw instead of the real Scholasticism.—*F. A. Mullin.*

8284. UNSIGNED. *Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, 1855-1928.* *Rec. Amer. Catholic Hist. Soc. Philadelphia.* 40 (1) Mar. 1929: 38-64.—Following a period of distressing schisms and persecution in the Catholic diocese of Philadelphia, three pious ladies and a priest suggested to Bishop Neumann, who felt the need of institutions to foster works of mercy, the foundation of the first community in the United States of the Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, and the sisterhood was formed in 1855, with Sister Mary Francis, formerly Mrs. Anna Bachmann, as Mother. They were provided with a set of rules by the bishop, and lived a life of ascetic severity often intensified by actual want. The article traces the expansion of the community and the development of its educational, hospital, and orphanage work to the death of Mother Mary Francis in 1863.—*J. T. McNeill.*

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

(See also Entries 8244, 8337, 8361, 8391, 8392, 8533, 8537, 9244, 9293)

8285. ANCEL, JACQUES. *Аустро-Руска криза и политика Фон-Билова.* [Austro-Russian crisis and von-Bülow's policy.] *Руски Архив.* (4) 1929: 5-21.—On the basis of thorough study of German documents and their comparison with other data, the author arrives at the following conclusions with regard to the Austro-Russian conflict 1908-09, which resulted from the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by the Danubian Monarchy. Austria, which as a state was incarnated in one personality only, was an anachronism and naturally came in conflict with the national aspirations of its peoples. The policy of the Habsburg monarchy consisted therefore in preventing union of the Yugoslavs. Russia, naturally, favored the union of the Serbs. But, having become weaker at the beginning of the 20th century, it could not act effectively. Therefore, the threats of Izvolsky, the Russian Secretary for Foreign Affairs, turn out to be a "bluff." The Austro-Russian conflict was intensified due to German interference. Under the "*neuer Kurs*" of William II, Germany secretly prepared an attack on Russia. Its interference in the Austro-Russian conflict in order to humiliate Russia was a *Kraftprobe* (test of strength), a rehearsal of 1914.—*Alexius Jelačić.*

8286. FRITZLER, KARL. *Deutsche Politik im "nahen Osten".* [German politics in the Near East.] *Südöstliche Warte.* 1 (1) Jan. 1929: 1-8.—Shut out of the new German Empire in 1871, Austria turned her gaze toward the Balkans. The first definite step toward Balkan aggrandizement was taken at Berlin (1878) when Austria occupied Bosnia and Herzegovina. Further, the presence of Austrian troops in the Sanjak served as a protection against Serbia, and an outpost for the advance on Saloniki. The incorporation of

Bosnia and Herzegovina increased the number of South Slavs in the monarchy to an extent where they could no longer be subordinated as heretofore. Austria, therefore, sensibly contemplated the creation of a triarchy, but Hungary would have none of this. The South Slavs were thus driven into the arms of Serbia and Russia, since they realized that only through foreign help could they secure freedom. Now Austria determined to remove the Serbian peril by turning Serbia's eyes southward toward Macedonia, and by making the kingdom economically dependent upon the Habsburg monarchy through lack of seaports. At the same time Serbia's self-confidence, heightened by assumptions of Russian support, became increasingly militant. The Germans understood as little about Near Eastern politics as did the Austrians. Bismarck drew upon himself the blame for the tearing up of the San Stefano Treaty. Russia's attitude was expressed in the words: "On to Constantinople via the Brandenburg gate." Moreover, Germany's policy of friendship to Turkey went too far, in that it permitted Turkey to plunge into destructive crises and wars. Then, in 1914, Germany permitted Austria to act without check, and thus lead both countries into the catastrophe. As for the future, the disappearance of Hungarian influences eases the problem for the Germans, both in the Reich and in Austria. With Russia's economic status still unsettled, the Near East becomes more important to the Germans than ever before. Accordingly, it is up to the Germans to seek to understand Near Eastern conditions and psychology in order that better relationships may be established between the two groups.—*Walter C. Langsam.*

8287. LEBAS, GEORGES. *De cartel en cartel.* [From agreement to agreement.] *Rev. Mondiale.*

190(5) Mar. 1, 1929: 34-43.—If mutual agreements between the fishermen of England and France to carry on their trade have been nearly consummated even in time of war, why cannot the two nations conclude a general naval accord now in time of peace? Early in the War of the American Revolution fishing was carried on quite normally from the Channel ports without interference by the naval vessels or privateers of either England or France. The fear of reprisals after French privateers had seized English fishing vessels led the French fishing interests under the leadership of Clément Le Moyne, mayor of Dieppe, to attempt to secure a definite accord which should protect the fishermen of both nations from further ravages. Long negotiations which followed finally failed largely because further French outrages had convinced the English government that the French overtures were insincere. The fear of French invasion also made the English suspicious.—*John G. Gazley.*

8288. VINER, JACOB. International finances and balance of power diplomacy, 1880-1914. *Southwestern Pol. & Soc. Sci. Quart.* 9(4) Mar. 1929: 407-451.—The background of the World War is here presented in terms of correlation between diplomacy and finance. From this treatment the international banker, long so grievously maligned, emerges as a very peaceful fellow who far from being the director of diplomacy is, on the contrary, its instrument and tool. His is not the War guilt, but the more venial sin of peddling doubtful securities instead of warning the public. Meanwhile diplomacy pulls the strings of the international financial dance. The refusal of Prince Bismarck to countenance in 1887 a Russian loan in Germany turned Russia to the Paris market and soon thereafter

to the French alliance of 1891. The Rothschilds, both French and British branches, are shown as protectors in some measure of their persecuted co-religionists. The Russian alliance was the greatest victory of French financial power; it is also the cause of the lukewarm support accorded by Italy to her German and Austrian allies. Italy is shown as hostile or cordial to France according as French money-bags were loosened. After 1894, Germany established in the *Banca Commerciale Italiana* a rival economic influence. Even Austria-Hungary is shown as coquetting with French bankers, much to the anxiety of Russians, borrowers at the same rich source. In Turkey, French interests prevailed until 1888, but with Kaiser Wilhelm's advent, German bankers won numerous concessions. After 1909, the Young Turks increasingly acknowledged German influence, both financial and political. But international friction on such account was receding on the eve of Serajevo. The Germans were more generous than the French in their treatment of Bulgaria. German influence accordingly prevailed. Serbia was an erstwhile vassal of the Austrians, but after 1903 Russian influence predominated, and the Paris bourse was opened to Russia's little friend. Rumania and Montenegro come in for minor mention, and a financial background is constructed for the Anglo-Japanese alliance of 1902. The noteworthy article concludes with the assertion that "for the claim sometimes made that the bankers exercised a controlling influence over pre-war diplomacy, the available source material offers not the slightest degree of support. There could be much more truth in the generalization that diplomacy exercised a controlling influence over pre-war international finance."—*Louis Martin Sears.*

GREAT BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS

(See also Entries 6328, 6489, 7011, 8076, 8123, 8225, 8248, 8287, 8327, 8344, 8362, 8440, 8544, 9263)

GREAT BRITAIN

(See also Entries 7969, 8258, 8259, 8269, 8270, 8282, 8407, 9097, 9107)

8289. ACHARD, FERDINAND and SEGUIN, LAURENT. British railways in 1825 as seen by Marc Seguin. *Newcomen Soc. for the Study of engin. and technol. Trans.* (1926-1927). 7 1928: 63-67.—The papers of Seguin, in possession of his family at Varagnes, near Annonay, furnish a valuable contribution to the history of the locomotive and clear up the construction of the four-cylinder locomotive Chittaprat, of the Stockton and Darlington Railway. He visited England to discuss with Taylor and Martineau the construction of a steam engine for his boat, and while there met John Farey at Leeds, and inspected the Middleton Colliery. He visited George Stephenson, whose engines were being built on the Watt plan. His description of an engine of the Darlington and Stockton Railway is evidently that of the locomotive Chittaprat, built by Robert Wilson, of Forth Bank, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the exact arrangement of which has hitherto been unknown. It had been on a month's trial, but did not prove successful.—*E. Cole.*

8290. ANDERSON, R. C. (ed.). The journal of Edward Mountagu, first earl of Sandwich, admiral and general at sea, 1659-1665. *Navy Rec. Soc. Publ.* 64 1929: pp. lxxi, 329.—The journal includes partial accounts of the latter part of the First Dutch War, the expedition to the Sound, the Restoration, the operations against Algiers, the acquisition of Tangier, the homecoming of the new queen, the mobilization of 1664, the battle of Lowestoft, the failure at Bergen, and the capture of the Dutch East-Indiamen in 1665.—*E. Cole.*

8291. BALD, MARJORY A. Shelley's mental progress. *Essays & Studies by Members of the Engl. Assn.* 13 1928: 112-137.—*E. Cole.*

8292. BASCHIN, OTTO. James Cook. Der grösste Entdeckungsreisende aller Zeiten. [James Cook, the greatest explorer of all times.] *Deutsche Rundsch.* Feb. 1929: 135-141.—*Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.*

8293. BASTIDE, CH. Recrutement et formation des fonctionnaires coloniaux anglais. [The recruiting and training of English colonial officials.] *Outre-Mer.* 1(1) Mar. 1929: 43-54.—In the days of the first British colonial empire, overseas posts were filled through patronage. Soft berths were thus commonly provided for younger sons but results were far from satisfactory because these seldom gave whole-hearted service and all too often named deputies to perform the actual duties of office while they lingered on at home. Since 1833, however, most positions have been filled through competitive examination and the greater number of appointments are today made through the Civil Service Commission. Not mere technicians, but rather young men able to learn quickly, who have a spirit of initiative, who are capable of bearing heavy responsibilities and co-operate well are sought for. The annual August examinations are designed to sort out persons of general culture possessed of these characteristics. Preparation was long made with the aid of coaches, but since the War the several universities offer qualifying courses and the institution of fellowships now opens the field to individuals of humble origin. Within the past five years women have been admitted to the examinations on an even footing. Employees in the Indian service form one group, while those holding posts in all the other overseas possessions form another. All offices paying under £ 800 a year

are filled by the Commission; others, by direct appointment at the hands of the Secretary for India or the Secretary for Colonial Affairs irrespective of the candidates' ratings. With one exception, every post is held "at His Majesty's pleasure." The Auditor of Indian Accounts named by the King on the Chancellor of the Exchequer's recommendation, alone of all colonial officials cannot be removed from his post.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

8294. BUTLER, W. F. What Catholic emancipation meant. *Dublin Rev.* 369 (2) 1929: 194-205.—When the history of the Penal Code is reviewed it becomes clear that the major disabilities were removed in 1793 rather than in 1829. Taken literally the emancipation of O'Connell meant only the admission of a few wealthy Catholics to Parliament, the opening of a few offices, and the repeal of certain innocuous disabilities. The victory was a Pyrrhic one, since O'Connell agreed to the disenfranchisement of the bulk of Catholic voters and to the imposition of new restrictions upon Catholic worship and religious orders. But in a larger sense emancipation must be acclaimed. It restored to Catholics their self respect and paved the way for their wholesome participation in public life.—*J. E. Pomfret.*

8295. CROSS, ARTHUR LYON (ed.). Eighteenth century documents relating to the royal forests, the sheriffs, and smuggling, selected from the Shelbourne Manuscripts in the William L. Clements Library. *Univ. of Michigan Publ. Hist. & Pol. Sci.* 7 1928: pp. 328 (with introd.).—The benefits brought to the king by the royal forests—areas reserved for royal hunting and marked by absence of enclosure—included the following: (1) all those who dwelt within the pale of the forests were brought under special law administered by courts under royal control and not hampered by common law; (2) the sovereigns had a formidable force of officials and armed followers; (3) an appreciable revenue was derived from court fees and fines, from pannage and chiminage, from fees for cutting wood, from digging peat and quarrying. Kings were reluctant to let hunting lands go. Henry VIII afforested districts at Hampton Court in 1540, Charles I established Richmond Forest in 1634, but Parliament's consent was gained only on condition of compensating owners. About 68 forests still existed in the 18th century, and attention was turned to the need of timber for the navy. Reports of 17 commissions from 1787 to 1793 show condition of forests belonging to the Crown. As late as 1780 armed conflicts occurred between the king's officers and those defying the game laws. The offices of wardens of the forests were not abolished until 1817. The few remaining forests belonging to the Crown are administered by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests under Parliamentary control. Sheriffs were important in the Anglo-Saxon period, were restricted in power by Henry I, but acquired new duties with the rise of Parliament; their functions are now discharged mainly by deputy. The earliest English smuggling occurred in the export of wools in the 13th century. Import smuggling began in the 17th century and was not curtailed effectively before 1784. Shelbourne prepared the way for Pitt in handling the problem.—*E. Cole.*

8296. DARK, SYDNEY. Emancipation and the Catholic movement in the Church of England. *Dublin Rev.* 369 (2) 1929: 287-294.—A consideration of the extent to which Anglo-Catholic (Tractarian) movement was affected in its beginning by Catholic emancipation, and the extent to which in subsequent years it has been influenced by the greater knowledge of Roman Catholic teaching and worship that emancipation brought to the outer world.—*J. E. Pomfret.*

8297. FRODSHAM, GEORGE H. Church patronage reform. *Nineteenth Century.* 105 (624) Feb. 1929:

202-214.—The Church Assembly is neither indolent nor uncourageous in trying to reform the Church of England, but uneasiness is developing. Neither party wants divorce of church and state. The clergy are most concerned, as their legal disabilities are in danger of being increased. Patronage, discipline, and the constitutional rights of self-governing assemblies are involved. The Australian clergy have a better position than the English in this matter. The growing "Halifax Movement" is a reflection of clerical fears; its general aims are summarized, with emphasis upon the maintenance of the rights and liberties of parishes and of the clergy. Reform must remember the doctrine that the Head of the Church is responsible for the care of souls. With regard to patronage, four functions must be considered—patron, parishioner, bishop, and parish priest. Of the 13,775 benefices of England reported by the Church Assembly, 6,775 have official, and 7,000 non-official patrons. Exercise of patronage rights becomes more difficult every year. The Benefices Measure, to be considered by the Church Assembly this month, erects a complex appointment procedure that attempts to satisfy parishioners. In comparison with several cases of actual experience, this procedure is clumsy, and disregards the rights of patrons. A small clause requiring the patron to confer with the bishop before presentation would suffice. In comparison with the Benefices Act of 1898, the present Measure destroys the civil and ecclesiastical rights of the clergy, which are presented in some detail. Amendments should increase the discretionary power of the bishop without sweeping away ecclesiastical safeguards. Diocesan boards of patronage have been found to be the least satisfactory form of patronage in Australia, because the detail of fact-finding is often performed by those least fitted to do it. Is drastic patronage reform needed at all? The popular concept of democracy in church control is fraught with dangers. Caution is enjoined on church reformers.—*Elizabeth M. Lynskey.*

8298. GRIERSON, H. J. C. Scott and Carlyle. *Essays & Studies by Members of the Engl. Assn.* 13 1928. 88-111.—An apology for Scott.—*E. Cole.*

8299. GWYNN, DENIS. Pitt and the Catholics. *Month.* 153 (774) Mar. 1929: 204-215.—Before the bill of 1791 was drafted Pitt obtained from leading Catholic universities assurances that the pope did not claim civil authority in England and that there was nothing in the Catholic faith to justify not keeping faith with heretics. In 1792 he impressed on the viceroy that the Catholic convention in Ireland must not be prevented from assembling. The postponement of emancipation was due to his decision to sacrifice the Catholic question to the more urgent problem of eliminating all causes of weakness during the war with France. Pledges that the Act of Union would be the prelude to emancipation were unfulfilled because Pitt did not love justice enough to risk his political position.—*A. H. Sweet.*

8300. GWYNN, DENIS. The radicals and emancipation. *Dublin Rev.* 369 (2) 1929: 258-267.—As many Tories as radicals favored emancipation during the forty years preceding O'Connell's victory. The former, however, regarded it as a matter of political expediency, while the latter took their stand on the higher ground of justice. But the radicals had little in common. Sir Francis Burdett was influenced by the tenets of the French Revolution; while Sydney Smith believed that emancipation would ultimately secure assimilation. William Cobbett, under the spell of Lingard, saw in emancipation an atonement of the robberies of the Reformation. Furthermore he acclaimed O'Connell as a high-priest of democracy. But above them all towers the name of Charles James Fox whose advocacy of toleration rested solely upon the first principles of liberty and justice.—*J. E. Pomfret.*

8301. JENKINS, RHYS. Presidential address: observation on the rise and progress of the manufacturing industry in England. *Newcomen Soc. for the Study of the Hist. of Engin. and Technol. Trans.* (1926-1927) 7 1928: 1-16.—After agriculture and fishing, the most important industry in early Britain was manufacture of salt from sea water. Lead was mined in Roman times. Mining became indispensable by Elizabethan times. Woolen manufacture was followed by brewing, spinning, and knitting and by papermaking which flourished in the time of James I. Imported industries failed to take root until definitely adapted. The introduction of the water wheel about the middle of the 18th century marked a turning point in the industries of England. The continuous rise and fall of industries has been due in great degree to the change of fashions.—*E. Cole.*

8302. McKENNA, DANIEL J. Witchcraft, an obsolete crime. *Marquette Law Rev.* 13(1) Dec. 1928: 18-24.—A belief in witchcraft was practically universal among all classes as late as the middle of the 17th century. Jane Wenham's case in 1712 was the last definitely established conviction in England. Although belief still lingers in remote parts of Europe and America, witchcraft as a crime is non-existent.—*E. Cole.*

8303. MASON, CHARLOTTE. Chigwell and Chigwell Row. *Essex Rev.* 37(147) Jul. 1928: 117-125.—From the village of Chigwell Row a fine view opens over the County (Essex) up to Danbury church and along a great part of the Thames. The parish of Chigwell has several old halls and manor houses. Chigwell Hall was once the property of King Harold. The name means king's well. Among the vicars of Chigwell were: John Rogers, martyred in 1554; Archbishop Harsnet, who endowed English and Latin schools; Roger Fenton, and William Paley. Among the scholars of the Grammar School was William Penn. Chigwell Row was a favorite spot of Charles Dickens. Among the quaint characters who have frequented it was "Dido," Hermit of Hainault Forest.—*E. Cole.*

8304. MINET, WILLIAM AND MINET, SUSAN. (ed. with introd.) Register of the church of Hungerford Market, later Castle Street (1691-1750). *Publ. of the Huguenot Soc. of London.* 31 1928: pp. 84.—*E. Cole.*

8305. PRAZ, MARIO. Poets and wits of the Restoration. *Engl. Studies.* 10 1928: 41-53.—*E. Cole.*

8306. SMITH, DAVID NICHOL. Johnson's Irene. *Essays & Studies by Members of the Engl. Assn.* 14 1929: 35-54.—*E. Cole.*

8307. SMITH, HAROLD. John Harriott and the Rochford Hundred. *Essex Rev.* 36(148) Oct. 1928: 170-177.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

8308. SNYDER, FRANKLYN BLISS. Burns and his biographers. *North Carolina Univ. Studies in Philol.* 25 1928: 401-415.—*E. Cole.*

8309. TITLEY, ARTHUR. Trevithick and Rostrick and the single-acting expansive engine. *Newcomen Soc. for the Study of the Hist. of Engin. and Technol. Trans.* (1926-1927). 7 1928: 42-59.—In 1810 Trevithick returned from London to Cornwall and designed a single-acting expansive engine, which he applied to pumping, winding, and agricultural purposes. Most of his engines, both fixed and portable, were made by Rostrick at the Bridgnorth Foundry. Rostrick's notebook, written in 1813, shows the standardization and elaboration of detail which he himself gave to the Trevithick engines.—*E. Cole.*

8310. TRISTRAM, FR. HENRY. Charles Butler and the Cisalpine Club. *Dublin Rev.* 369(2) 1929: 241-257.—In 1791 a Catholic Relief Bill, eventually dropped, was introduced in the House of Commons. It was not the bill drafted by the Catholic Committee but a new one for which they were not responsible. In it the Catholics were designated as "Protesting Catholic Dissenters"; the doctrine that excommunicated pris-

oners might be murdered was termed "heretical"; and the proposed oath included a repudiation of papal infallibility. Of necessity the Catholic Committee had accepted it, though some of the clerical members had dissented. Milner, a controversial giant, immediately excoriated Butler and his confreres on the committee for their seeming disloyalty to the Church. A schism was created in English Catholic ranks. Milner has survived in history as a righteous defender of his faith; while Butler and the Cisalpines, despite long years of fruitful effort, have been condemned as material heretics and potential schismatics. The verdict is unjust.—*J. E. Pomfret.*

8311. UNSIGNED. Magdalen College Library. *Oxford Bibliog. Soc., Proc. & Papers.* 2(3) 1929: 145-149.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

8312. WHELAN, DOM BASIL. Behind the scenes of Catholic emancipation. *Dublin Rev.* 369(2) 1929: 294-328.—The memoirs of statesmen, particularly, reveal the forces which compelled the government to acquiesce in a Catholic emancipation measure. In 1828 the king, Wellington, and Peel were opposed to any concession. The events of that year, however, made a prolonged resistance impossible. There was no possibility of forming a ministry unanimously opposed to emancipation; the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts made it difficult to keep the Catholics *in statu quo*; the resolutions of the House of Commons were embarrassing and O'Connell's victory over a ministerial candidate at Clare was a shocking blow. The logic of the situation was not lost upon the Duke. In England public opinion had completely veered about in three years; while in Ireland not even the loyalty of the troops could be counted on. Peel and the others reluctantly came over.—*J. E. Pomfret.*

8313. WILTON, R. CECIL. William, Lord Herries, 1804-1876. *Dublin Rev.* 369(2) 1929: 268-286.—An account of the fortunes of the Constable-Maxwells, an ancient English family that remained loyal to the Catholic church.—*J. E. Pomfret.*

8314. WRIGHT, HERBERT G. Tennyson and Wales. *Essays & Studies by Members of the Engl. Assn.* 14 1929: 71-103.—Tennyson's knowledge of Welsh language and life.—*E. Cole.*

AUSTRALIA

8315. CLARKE, MALCOLM. The Victorian political deadlocks. *Victorian Hist. Mag.* 13(2) Dec. 1928: 64-87.—The three great political deadlocks in Victorian history are: (1) The tariff deadlock of 1865-6, which arose when a bill imposing a protective tariff was included in the Appropriation Bill of 1865; (2) the "Darling Grant Deadlock" when a grant of £20,000 to Lady Darling was included as an item of the Appropriation Bill of 1867, and (3) the "payment of members" deadlock, arising from the inclusion of a vote for the payment of members in the Appropriation Bill of 1877-78. In each case the differences occurred between the two chambers, the Assembly fighting to secure control of finance. The Council, although within its legal right, went beyond its constitutional rights. The Act of 1903 provided means for avoidance of such disturbances, and each house has learned moderation. Usually the blame for failure of bills fell upon the Upper House. In 1878, to force settlement, the Ministry removed 137 civil servants, including some judicial officers. Compromises were reached through conference committees.—*E. Cole.*

8316. DALEY, CHARLES. Gleanings from an old day-book, Port Albert, 1845-47. *Victorian Hist. Mag.* 13(1) Sep. 1928: 39-50.—Entries in the "J. Buchanan & Co. daybook, Port Albert", continuous from Sep. 1, 1845 to Mar. 31, reveal the wants and necessities of the early pioneers of Gippsland,—clothing,

foods, medicine, furniture. After 83 years, Port Albert remains little altered—a small seaport and fishing village beside the shallowing waters of Corner Inlet. Trade has been diverted to more convenient routes.—*E. Cole.*

8317. DOD, HENRY CHARLES. The growth of Queenscliff. *Victorian Hist. Mag.* 13 Sep. 1928: 1-14.—From its beginning in 1830, when it stood in a densely timbered area inhabited by the Barabool tribe, Queenscliff has become the "queen of Victorian watering-places".—*E. Cole.*

8318. WOLSKEL, A. Early conditions in Victoria. *Victorian Hist. Mag.* 13 (1) Sep. 1928: 14-29.—With difficulty certain early acts passed in Victoria have been brought together. They include the following: Act No. 1, an act to interpret and shorten the language of the acts of Council (Dec. 24, 1851); Act No. 6, an act to abolish the taking of fees for their own use by officers in the public service of the colony of Victoria (Dec. 31, 1851); Act No. 15, an act to restrain by summary proceeding unauthorized mining on waste lands of the Crown (1852); Act No. 12, an act to restrain the practice of gambling and the use of obscene language (6 Jan. 1852); Act No. 1, to further continue an act to prevent for a limited time party processions and other public exhibitions in the colony of New South Wales (Dec. 17, 1855); an act for the general regulations of the customs in the colony of Victoria (31 Dec. 1852).—*E. Cole.*

CANADA

8319. BENDER, HAROLD S. New source material for the history of the Mennonites in Ontario. *Mennonite Quart. Rev.* 3 (1) Jan. 1929: 42-53.—The following documents with editorial comments are printed: (1) A list of claims by residents of Waterloo county, mostly Mennonites, for losses suffered when employed in military transport, in October, 1813. (2) Outline of several journeys from eastern Pennsylvania to Waterloo township and return in 1817, 1819, and 1845, by Joseph Bowman. (3) Statistics regarding Mennonite ministers and population in Ontario about 1825. (4) A form of the oath of allegiance.—*Guy F. Hershberger.*

8320. DEAUVILLE, ALFRED STANLEY. The colonial postal systems and postage stamps of Vancouver Island and British Columbia (1849-1871). *Arch. British Columbia, Memoir.* 8 1928: pp. 210.—Although Vancouver Island was thrown open for colonization in 1849 no governmental protection of transmission of public correspondence was provided until 16 years later. The Hudson Bay Company furnished suitable accommodation during its control and express operators carried mail to the miners during gold excitements. British Columbia, coming into existence with the sudden influx of gold seekers to the Fraser River in 1858, had a perfunctory postal service confined chiefly to the collection of revenue on letters carried by express. Agreement with the United States was made in 1859 whereby letter mails should be carried to St. Louis by rail, thence to San Francisco by stage, and delivered to British Columbia authorities. In 1862 conveyance of mails to the interior was entrusted to F. J. Barnard's express. Unfortunately Capt. W. D. Gosset was relieved of the colonial post offices of Vancouver and British Columbia in 1860, and John D'Ewes appointed to the Vancouver post. In 1861 D'Ewes absconded with several thousand dollars. The 2-penny stamp was adopted in Vancouver in 1860. The 5 and 10-cent stamps adopted during the administration of Henry Wootton were transferred to the Postmaster General of the United Colony when Vancouver was united with British Columbia in 1867. Although the British Columbian Postal Ordinance passed by the Legislative Council in 1864, established the right of the

colonial government to tax all mail matters conveyed by private individuals, still deficits in the post office due to lack of patronage led to discontinuance of the postmaster generalship in 1865. But the British Columbia colonial government was enabled to turn 25 post offices to the Post Office Department of Canada at the time of uniting with the Dominion in 1871. Railway and state routes were now furnished by Canada. From 1868 to 1871 measures were taken to destroy the colonial stamp remainders and to establish surcharge rates on new stamps in British Columbia.—*E. Cole.*

8321. JAMIESON, HERBER C. A short sketch of medical progress in Alberta. *Canad. Medic. Assn. Jour.* 20 (2) Feb. 1929: 188-190.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

8322. RIDDELL, WILLIAM RENWICK. The first legal execution for crime in Upper 'Canada. *Georgetown Law Jour.* 17 (2) Feb. 1929: 138-141.—An account from the *Askin Papers* of the crime, trial, and punishment in 1792 of Josiah Cutten (variously spelled), a Negro slave, who had passed from owner to owner from Boston to Detroit (then in the District of Hesse), Upper Canada; and was hanged for burglary.—*J. B. Brebner.*

IRELAND

8323. DOWLING, P. J. Illegal education: a study in Irish history. *Dublin Rev.* 369 (2) 1929: 206-217.—The restrictions imposed by the Penal Code made it legally impossible for a Catholic in Ireland to obtain an education from other than a Protestant source. It is therefore, commonly believed that during the 18th century the Irish people sank into a slough of ignorance. This is erroneous. Illegal "hedge schools", manned by itinerant teachers, sprang up in every parish. So well established was the system that it flourished for years after the obnoxious laws were relaxed. An official report in 1809 warned the government that the Catholics had taken education into their own hands.—*J. E. Pomfret.*

8324. GOOD, J. W. O'Connell and repeal. *Dublin Rev.* 369 (2) 1929: 218-228.—The first great campaign against the Union ended miserably. History has exonerated Young Ireland and has placed the blame squarely upon the shoulders of O'Connell, an unjust verdict. For O'Connell to have taken a stronger line of action would have been fatal, for he had to deal with the rawest kind of material. "Nobody will do me justice after my death, because they will not know the race of slaves I turned into men," is a revealing statement. To harry at all times, to temporize if necessary, and to secure each step, however small, was the essence of his method. Revolution was waste and violence rash. But there were errors in judgment. The banging of war drums on platforms was a strange weakness in an avowed pacifist. A shrewd government called the bluff at Clontarf. The people understood the Irishry of the situation; the doctrinaires could not. Hence the fiasco of '48. O'Connell left behind him no permanent organization and Parnell had to build from the bottom. That was the greater tragedy.—*J. E. Pomfret.*

8325. LAW, HUGH A. The liberator. *Dublin Rev.* 369 (2) 1929: 162-181.—O'Connell's refusal to countenance physical force when other methods failed has dimmed his fame in the eyes of many. To suggest a lack of courage, however, is unjust; in fact, an understanding of his character serves to preclude any but the noblest motives in all his actions. All the influences which moulded him were apposed to violence. His staunch Romanism, his position as a landowner, and his legal practice bred in him a sense of respect for the institutions of men. He was outraged by the excesses against church and property that he had witnessed as a youth in France. Withal O'Connell was a liberal, and for fifty years he labored against the oppressions which beset

his people. If judged by what he accomplished, or better by what he tried to achieve, he stands out as a great liberal. But to judge his methods by those which were later followed is indefensible for O'Connell belonged, in reality, to the 18th century.—*J. E. Pomfret.*

8326. O'BRIEN, GEORGE. O'Connell and the Ireland in which he lived. *Dublin Rev.* 369(2) 1929: 182-193.—Daniel O'Connell was largely interested in political reform,—emancipation, tithe abolition, and repeal. Pathetic it is that while the liberator was hurling himself against the wall of privilege, the Irish people were slowly being drawn into an abyss. Following the continental wars the price of grain declined and land was withdrawn from tillage. In a nut-

shell, an increasing rural population was compelled to be content with a diminishing supply of land. Rack rents, subdivision, and other evils resulted in an unspeakable standard of living. In 1845 the Great Famine fell upon an impoverished people. O'Connell was not ignorant of the approaching disaster for he had not only approved the findings of the Poor Inquiry Commission, but from time to time had recommended measures looking toward a permanent development of Irish resources. But it is clear that his heart was not in social and economic problems, for he sincerely believed that so long as the political ascendancy persisted the disease would not be cured. Liberty or bread? The question is debatable.—*J. E. Pomfret.*

FRANCE AND BELGIUM

(See also Entries 6362, 7063, 8247, 8287, 8386, 8419, 8423, 8432, 8433, 8441-8443, 8463, 8483, 8519, 8535, 8537, 9098, 9105, 9180, 9197, 9255, 9256)

8327. ACHARD, FERDINAND. The first British locomotives of St. Étienne-Lyon railway. *Newcomen Soc. for the Study of the Hist. of Engin. & Technol. Trans.* (1926-1927). 7 1928: 68-80.—Several hypotheses have been set forth in regard to the actual part played by the Stephenson engine in the St. Étienne-Lyon Railway. Original information on the subject comes to light recently from the following sources: (1) report by Mm. Caste and Perdonnet on *Les chemins à Ornières en fer* (1829); Marc Seguin's *De l'influence des chemins de fer et de l'art de les tracer et de les construire* (1839); (3) notebook of Marc Seguin; (4) two interesting drawings in the records of the *Compagnie des Chemins de Fer de Paris à Lyon et à la Méditerranée*—heliotype prints made in 1889 from tracings taken from the original.—*E. Cole.*

8328. AULARD, A. L'exécution de Louis XVI et la presse française. [Louis' XVI's execution and the French press.] *Révolution Française* 82(1) 65-76; (2) 153-162.—One of the last studies undertaken by Aulard but left unfinished, was devoted to the reports of the execution of Louis XVI in 13 newspapers of the capital.—*A. D. Beeler.*

8329. AZAN. À la veille du centenaire: L'expédition d'Alger. [On the eve of the centenary: the Algerian expedition.] *Rev. Hebdom.* 38(6) Feb. 9, 1929: 131-154.—The Algerian expedition, undertaken in 1829 by the unpopular government of Charles X, excited little enthusiasm in France, but General Azan shows by a detailed study of the campaign that the preparation was excellent, and the execution rapid and relatively bloodless. In organizing the conquered territory, however, the administrators were sometimes guilty of a short-sighted stupidity.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

8330. BALDENSPERGER, FERNAND. Ist die Literatur der Ausdruck der Gesellschaft? [Is literature the expression of society?] Marcel Beaufils, tr. *Deutsche Vierteljahrsschr. f. Literaturwissensch. u. Geistesgesch.* 7(1) 1929: 17-28.—The author undertakes to answer in the negative the conception of literature which, formulated in the early part of the 19th century, found enthusiastic and almost general acceptance, viz: that a literature reflects a period or a people so well that a reader could from a literature alone get a sufficient and true picture of that people. He goes on to show that his researches in the daily press from 1815-1880 prove that the literature of that period is in disagreement with the actual conditions of society. Literature pictures suicide as rampant (1835) where statistics deny this and show that prosperity prevailed. Literature pictures times as calm and peaceful when the suicide rate reached its highest peak (1865-1868). In the year when foreign travel was at its height (1858) literature deserts the fields of foreign subject matter and deals with home material. Although present-day

literature does, in a few respects, reflect social conditions, its general character is quite too frivolous to represent a society which is struggling to rehabilitate itself. Literature unaided by statistics, current news, and the like, is more than likely to render an entirely false picture of society as it actually is in any but the most simple and undeveloped states. All the author's researches and examples are confined to France and French literature.—*J. T. Krumpelmann.*

8331. BERL, EMMANUEL. Les littérateurs et la Révolution. [Literature and revolution.] *Europe.* (73) Jan. 15, 1929: 47-75; (74) Feb. 15, 1929: 229-245.—Berl's thesis is that thought, to be vital, must be revolutionary. Otherwise, however unconsciously, it is a slave to conformity (that is, to the body of accepted ideas and traditions) and hence sterile. From this point of view he analyses contemporary literary and political writing in France and finds it tainted with conformity. It describes and caters to the established bourgeois society and ignores the undercurrents of unrest that represent the true spirit of the age. Berl defines revolution as "un nom assez fort pour anéantir ce qu'il nie." How can one refuse to accept the world about him and at the same time not desire to change what is repugnant to him? But this is precisely the attitude that many intellectuals take. They are stultified by the fear of change; they are traitors to their intelligence. But it must be remembered that the cause of intelligence blends with that of revolution only in proportion as revolution means non-conformity. Unfortunately, however, revolution cannot be reduced to that. It is constructive as well as destructive. It demands a program and a group consecrated to the realization of that program. Hence the revolutionary intellectual arrives at an impasse. If, for example, he tends to communism, he must subscribe to a program, to a method, and to a discipline. And this would lead, with the establishment of communism, to another conformity. Thus, the modern intellectual cannot be a revolutionary if he would. The discussion of this problem is to be continued in a subsequent issue.—*De F. Van Slyck.*

8332. BERSAUCOURT, A. de. Il y a cent ans. [A hundred years ago.] *Rev. Mondiale.* 189(4) Feb. 15, 1929: 398-403.—From a study of contemporary journals and events in the Paris of 1829 Bersaucourt selects a few of the notes of discontent which, by a king less self-complacent than Charles X, might have been interpreted as the overtones of the coming revolution of 1830.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

8333. BLANCHOT, COMMANDER. Rapport de la célébration qui a eu lieu au Sénégal le 19 ventôse an 13 pour le couronnement de l'empereur des Français. [Report of the celebration staged in Senegal on March 10, 1805 to mark the coronation of Napoleon.] *Rev. de l'Hist. des Colonies Françaises.* 16(2) Mar.-Apr. 1929:

179-181.—This is the official report. A salute at sunrise, military manoeuvres, large scale civilian festivities and a governor's ball fittingly marked this great occasion.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

8334. BONNET, R. Les raisons d'un émigré. [An émigré's motives.] *Révolution Française*. 82 (2) 1929: 144-152.—The Duke of Liancourt, later de la Rochefoucauld, who emigrated to England after August 10, asserted in a letter to a friend, written a few months after his departure, that it was not so much fear for his own safety or sympathy for his sovereign, but shame at his son's desertion to the enemies of France that was responsible for his absence.—*A. D. Beeler.*

8335. CHARLETY, SEBASTIEN. Ernest Lavisse (1842-1922). *Rev. de Paris*. 36 (3) Feb. 1, 1929: 481-508.—Biography and appreciation.—*W. B. Cherin.*

8336. DESTAINVILLE, H. Au sujet d'une généalogie de Danton. [On the genealogy of Danton.] *Ann. Hist. Révolution Française*. 32 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 164-180.—Between pp. 176 and 177 there is a long genealogical table tracing the Danton family from Jean Danton, born 1633, to Louis-Antoine Danton, born at Santiago in 1901. The text explains the table. The family was a bourgeois family for the most part, with occasional pretensions to nobility and with an occasional clergyman.—*Louis R. Gottschalk.*

8337. DUNHAM, ARTHUR L. The attempt of President Thiers to restore high protection in France, 1871-1873. *Jour. Econ. and Business Hist.* 1 (2) Feb. 1929: 302-324.—France being in dire need of revenues after the Franco-Prussian War, Thiers attempted to procure them in part through the restoration of a high tariff. The chief obstacles to his success were the commercial treaties by which France was bound, of which the English treaty of 1860 was the chief, and the disinclination of the National Assembly toward his financial policy. He secured a minor measure of success in persuading the Assembly to pass a law increasing slightly duties on raw materials and in negotiating a treaty with England accepting such duties. His policy was reversed, however, after his fall from power in 1873. His failure was partly due to lack of tact. But in any case he could have accomplished little because of treaty entanglements. He should have waited until after 1877 when the last important treaty expired.—*Jonathan Scott.*

8338. GAIN, EDMOND. L'enseignement colonial en France: l'Institut Colonial de l'Université de Nancy. [Colonial instruction in France: the Colonial Institute of the University of Nancy.] *Outre-Mer*. 1 (1) Mar. 1929: 64-79.—Despite marvelous accomplishments on the part of France's empire builders, the French people as a whole have not yet become colonial-minded. The lack of attention paid to overseas expansion in the country's schools has been largely responsible for this. In the past, courses dealing with the colonies have for the most part been of a technical nature, designed to train administrators. But a Colonial Institute was founded at the University of Nancy as early as 1902, and this has become one of the famous schools of Lorraine, serving both to popularize the holding of overseas possessions and to prepare future officials for service. The Institute is financed in part by annual subventions from the Minister of Colonies and the governments of the great possessions, as French Guinea, and in part by fees. Some of the professors are regular university faculty members giving special lectures and others are experts devoting their time exclusively to the Institute. Three courses are offered—one in agronomy, one in forestry, and another in economics and commerce. Students, in general, are of three kinds—those preparing themselves for careers in the colonies, the children of prosperous natives residing under the French flag, and foreigners interested in the study of comparative colonial method. A colonial museum and a colonial

library are maintained in connection with the Institute.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

8339. GANAY, ERNEST DE. Jardins en fête au XVIII^e siècle. [Festive gardens in the 18th century.] *Rev. de Paris*. 36 (6) Mar. 15, 1929: 417-435.—This article describes the formal gardens and the entertainments given in them, principally during the reign of Louis XVI. It is based upon contemporary sources. Interesting and generally unavailable information concerning the arrangement of such gardens and parks as Trianon, Chantilly, Bagatelle, and Méréville, is here set down, together with a description of the most noteworthy features of each. The lighting effects, the hidden music, the flute-playing shepherds posted here and there, the canoes and barges, and, finally, the indispensable merry-go-round, all combined to make of each garden a festive fairland. The punctilious and decorous manner in which these pleasures were enjoyed is also described.—*Brynjolf J. Hovde.*

8340. CARON, P. Une pétition tyrannicide. [A petition for tyrannicide.] *Révolution Française*. 82 (2) 1929: 133-143.—A proposal for the establishment of a volunteer corps of assassins to operate under the control and at the expense of the government against monarch-enemies of France, was introduced into the Legislative Assembly in August, 1792, at the request of a Marseilles section. The measure was warmly and successfully opposed by Vergniaud and other Girondists as immoral, damaging to the national honor, and as likely to lead to reprisals.—*A. D. Beeler.*

8341. GASTON-MARTIN. La fuite à Varennes et l'impression dans le Sud-Ouest. [The flight to Varennes and the effect in the Southwest.] *Révolution Française*. 82 (2) 1929: 113-132.—An examination of departmental archives, especially of the Haute-Garonne, leads the author to conclude that news of the king's flight at first produced, from Bordeaux to Carcassonne, a general state of depression and fear. Most people considered the monarch's action only another assault against the nation by the enemies of the country, but when, two days later, they learned of his safe return, they at once rejoiced. As news of the true circumstances of Louis' departure spread, revealing the sovereign's culpability, the joy of the populace disappeared and widespread indignation was voiced.—*A. D. Beeler.*

8342. GERSHOY, LEO. Three letters of Bertrand Barère. *Jour. of Modern Hist.* 1 (1) Mar. 1929: 67-76.—Gershoy publishes these fragments from Barère's correspondence for their value in explaining some aspects of his early revolutionary political philosophy and in revealing the misgivings and the dejection that lay on him during the years that he was in hiding at Bordeaux. They all come from the private archives of Dr. Fontan at Tarbes (Hautes Pyrénées).—*Leo Gershoy.*

8343. KUKIEL, M. Les polonais à Moskova. [The Poles before Moscow.] *Rev. Études Napoléoniennes*. 18 (82) Jan. 1929: 10-31; (83) Feb. 1929: 74-93.—Kukiel recounts in detail the role played by Poniatowski's Poles—the 5th corps of the Grand Army—at the battle of Borodino. He finds that Poniatowski cannot be blamed for failing to turn the Russian left, which extended far beyond the point where Napoleon believed it to be. On the contrary, the Poles deserve great credit for their obstinate fight against odds, and for their final success in driving Baggovuth back through scrub woods, a move which probably determined the Russians to retreat, though their center and right were intact.—*C. Brinton.*

8344. LABOURET, HENRI. Questions de politique indigène africaine: protectorat ou administration directe. [Questions of native policy in Africa: the protectorate form of government versus direct rule.] *Outre-Mer*. 1 (1) Mar. 1929: 80-93.—Great Britain and France follow diametrically opposed native policies

in Africa, the former resting its position upon protectorates and the latter upon direct rule. In each case, the method followed is a manifestation of that colonial power's national spirit. The British hold themselves coldly aloof from all native peoples and live their own lives apart. Suffering from color prejudice as they do, they naturally prefer to rule with as little direct contact with the natives as possible and hence favor governing them through their chiefs. Results have been exceedingly satisfactory, especially in regions like Nigeria occupied by various peoples in vastly differing stages of social and economic development. Admittedly, however, this system has grave defects such as placing too great power in the hands of native rulers who become tyrants over their subjects with impunity and it disgruntles educated natives who have no opportunity to employ their talents under it. The French, on the other hand, seek to set aside native institutions in their entirety and to replace them by modifications of those in the homeland, believing that these are superior to what the blacks have known. Of course, if, as the eminent philosopher, Lévy-Bruhl, maintains, native peoples do not think in the same way that civilized peoples do, this uprooting process is unjustifiable and can only result in ultimate colossal failure. But his thesis has been by no means commonly accepted and meanwhile the French are following their traditional policy with apparent success.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

8345. LANGLE, PAUL FLEURIOT de. Autour d'un buste ignoré du roi de Rome. [An unknown bust of the King of Rome.] *Rev. Études Napoléoniennes.* 18(83) Feb. 1929: 94–116.—*C. Brinton.*

8346. LAUDET, FERNAND. La vie sociale et agricole en Armagnac il y a un siècle. [Social life and agriculture in Armagnac a century ago.] *Séances et Trav. Acad. Sci. Morales et Pol.* 89 Mar.–Apr. 1929: 268–287.—The life of a proprietor in this isolated, rural section of France, as depicted in family papers from 1820 to 1849, was not far different from that of the present. The wine harvest and market were uncertain. Changes which have reduced the self-sufficiency of the area, such as the passing of local wind-driven flour mills and of the domestic weaving industry, are perhaps responsible for striking changes in the cost of living. A fat hog such as would bring today 1,000 francs then cost 7 fr. 50. A serviceable coat could be secured from a local tailor for 10 fr. and trousers for 2 fr. 50. Carpenters were paid 0 fr. 75 a day, agricultural laborers 0 fr. 60 for men, 0 fr. 40 for women. Bread was 0 fr. 15 a pound, wine 0 fr. 20 a litre. There are indications of the former predominance of social routine and neighborhood solidarity in various relationships such as in money-lending.—*Leland Hamilton Jenks.*

8347. LAUNAY, ROBERT. Le mariage de Bertrand Barère. [The marriage of Bertrand Barère.] *Correspondant.* 100(1595) Mar. 10, 1929: 737–752.—A brief account of the career of Barère centering around his married life. In 1785 at the age of 30 he contracted a "marriage of convenience" with twelve-year-old Elizabeth de Monde of the lesser nobility. As a lawyer at Toulouse and later as a deputy of the third estate to the Estates General, Barère grew increasingly radical while his young wife, who remained with her parents at Vicen-Bigorre, was nurtured in an atmosphere of love and respect for monarchy and religion. The breach between the two widened beyond all possibility of repair. As president of the Convention during the trial of Louis XVI, Barère is credited with the leading part in condemning the king to death. His membership in the Masonic Order is noted, as well as the part played by that organization in establishing Jacobin clubs throughout France. He is depicted as a political opportunist and was at different times allied with all the great revolutionary leaders. He escaped the reaction against the Terror but was forced into exile in 1815 and

did not return home until 1832. His death occurred on Jan. 7, 1841.—*G. G. Andrews.*

8348. LE BRETON, ANDRÉ. Victor Hugo Académicien. [Victor Hugo, The Academician.] *Rev. Deux Mondes.* 49(4) Feb. 15, 1929: 863–875.—Victor Hugo's first contact with the French Academy was established when, in 1817, he submitted a poem in a prize contest. Until 1841, when after three unsuccessful candidacies for membership, he was finally admitted by a bare majority vote, Victor Hugo was the leader of the Romantic school of literature in France, and his name was anathema to the Classicist majority in the Academy; on their side, the followers of Hugo used the term "academician" as a term of opprobrium. The stormy petrel himself, however, revered the institution, and as a member conducted himself with almost disgusting decorum. Especially interesting is the journal that he kept (*Choses vues*), in which he jotted down on the spot his impressions of men and events in the inner circle of the Academy. His piquant observations reveal such statuesque figures as Thiers and Guizot *en déshabille*; bits of conversations between rivals, brimming over with subtle innuendo, are related; the elections, especially, amused Victor Hugo as manifestations of human nature in high places,—the petty political trafficking to secure or obstruct an election, the servility of candidates, the haughtiness of members. In the period of his exile, 1851–1870, he maintained only a slight connection with the Academy, and when he returned he was so far apotheosized that for four years he did not unbend sufficiently to attend. When, in 1874, he finally resumed attendance, the membership was almost entirely changed, and his entry resembled that of Rip Van Winkle into his old home.—*Brynjolf J. Hovde.*

8349. LEFRANC, GEORGES. Die Begründung des französischen Eisenbahnnetzes. Eine Studie über das Gesetz vom 2. Juni 1842. [The beginnings of French railroads. The law of June 2, 1842.] *Zeitschr. f. d. gesamte Staatswissensch.* 86(2) Mar. 1929: 309–343.—Railroads were proposed in France as early as in any other European state, but by 1840 French mileage was surpassed by that of England, Belgium, and Germany. A principal cause for this delay was the uncertainty regarding the status of railroads, as no general law had been passed and public opinion was divided. Some argued that construction should be left to private enterprise, others that the state should undertake a comprehensive program. In the meantime private building proceeded half-heartedly and when the financial flurry of 1838 threatened the complete breakdown of the existing lines, the state stepped in and subsidized their completion. Thereafter the government proceeded with legislation and finally after numerous delays, the law of June 2, 1842, was enacted which provided for the cooperation of state and private capital in securing for France a national system.—*M. L. Hansen.*

8350. MALLERAY, R. de. La grande et la petite écurie de Versailles. [The large and small stables of Versailles.] *Rev. de l'Art.* 55(303) Feb. 1929: 63–82.—Towards 1678 Mansart made the suggestion to Louis XIV that a series of buildings be erected in front of the palace, each on different levels and rising gradually as they approached the palace, the center of which was the royal apartment. The first buildings, i.e. those on the lowest levels, were to be the stables, which were completed in 1682. The small stable is intact, but the larger stables are not. M. de Malleray advocates their restoration, for they stand for the finest example of architectural construction in the 17th century. The article contains a description both of the exterior and the interior of both structures, as well as an indication of the many uses to which they were put.—*Leo Gershoy.*

8351. MATHIEZ, ALBERT. Robespierre et Vergniaud. [Robespierre and Vergniaud.] *Révolution Française*. 32(2) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 113-136.—This is a comparative study of the careers of the Jacobin leader and the Girondin leader. Both are shown to have been of the bourgeois class, though Vergniaud had more professional success than Robespierre before the Revolution. Vergniaud, though not as handsome, graceful or dignified as Robespierre, was much more of a social lion than Robespierre, who was more serious and more reserved. The greater part of the paper is devoted to a study of their oratorical methods. Vergniaud spoke rarely and almost always from carefully prepared and memorized speeches. When he spoke extemporaneously, his speeches were not good. Robespierre spoke from very meager notes, hastily written down from which he created brilliant speeches.—*Louis R. Gottschalk*.

8352. PEYRE, HENRI. Ernest Renan, critique littéraire. [Ernest Renan, literary critic.] *Publ. Modern Lang. Assn.* 44(1) Mar. 1929: 288-308.—This aspect of Renan has been neglected, although his literary opinions are easily accessible in the 40 odd volumes which constitute his complete works. He was not a professional critic; he almost never gave his opinion of romances, poems, or works of pure literature; his interest was primarily in books of history and philosophy or memoirs and private journals. These he reviewed for the *Journal des Débats* and the *Revue des Deux Mondes* which catered to cultured readers. His method was not to review a book in the usual way, but to take the book or the author as a pretext for a brilliant disquisition on the same subject. For example, when Sainte-Beuve's *Port-Royal* appeared, Renan gave a penetrating and sympathetic analysis of the author, but he did not analyze the book. Instead he gave his opinion upon Port-Royal, its historical role, its theology, the literary style and influence of its writers with more emphasis upon the religious and philosophical side than upon the purely literary aspect of the subject. Always his criticisms were those of an artist and were sometimes more valuable than the books criticised. Since Renan did not cover the whole field of literature as did some others, it would be difficult to claim for him the first rank as a literary critic; but, if we envisage his influence upon criticism in general, it would be difficult to confine him to the second rank.—*M. B. Garrett*.

8353. RECLUS, MAURICE. La jeunesse d'Adolphe Thiers. [The youth of Adolphe Thiers.] *Rev. de Paris*. 36(5) Mar. 1, 1929: 127-158.—This is a biographical study of Thiers' early years, intended to supplement the longer works of Daniel Halévy and Henri Malo.—*Geoffrey Bruun*.

8354. RECOULY, RAYMOND. Bonaparte à Toulon: L'aurore de Napoléon. [Bonaparte at Toulon: the rise of Napoleon.] *Rev. de France*. 9(4) Feb. 15, 1929: 616-643.—This article is composed of extracts taken from a book by the same title which appeared simultaneously. In these excerpts the author maintains that Napoleon revealed at the siege of Toulon the qualities displayed in his later career—the gift of commanding men, intelligence, concentration on essentials, and good fortune. He attributes his great intelligence to his reading carefully in many fields and his early rise to prominence to the exceptional qualities of the man and exceptional conditions of the times.—*C. P. Higby*.

8355. R., F. CH. Un projet français d'expédition au Maroc en 1729. [A proposed French expedition to Morocco in 1729.] *Rev. de l'Hist. des Colonies Françaises*. 16(2) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 173-179.—Pierre Terral, a Frenchman from Montpellier, was taken prisoner by the Moroccans and lived as a slave at Meknès from 1694 to 1700. He subsequently returned to his native land, presumably through having been

ransomed, and addressed a proposal to conquer this northwest African sultanate to Louis XV in 1729 in consequence of peace having been established in Europe and Morocco just having fallen into chaos following the death of the great Moulay. The prevalence of piracy carried on from Moroccan bases, the barbarous custom of seizing Christians and holding them for ransom which was indulged in on a large scale by the Sultan's subjects, and the enormous wealth of the country are set forth to induce action on his Most Christian Majesty's part. The document is preserved among the papers of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

8356. SOMMER, PIERRE. The present situation of the French-speaking Mennonites. *Mennonite Quart. Rev.* 2(4) Oct. 1928: 268-274.—The author is a traveling evangelist of the French-speaking Mennonites, being supported in part by the American Mennonites. There are twelve of these congregations in France with a total membership of 1,250 (including unbaptized children), located in the region between Saarburg and the Vosges mountains on the East and Chaumont and St. Dizier in the West. Then there are ten German-speaking congregations between this region and the German border. Both groups are of Swiss stock which migrated to France after being banished from the homeland in the late 17th and early 18th centuries. The French-speaking congregations are not flourishing. The chief obstacles to progress have been: heavy emigration to America; congregations widely scattered within a Catholic environment; mixed marriages, leading to excommunications and losses; small families, and few young people in the congregations; inadequate leadership. After the migration to France the older leadership failed to change the religious services from the German to French even though the younger generation could no longer understand the former. This led to decline in interest and losses. Ministers are untrained. For thirty years there has been an attempt to rebuild the churches through pastoral work, itinerant preaching, Bible conferences, religious literature. The French Mennonites have freedom of religion with no disabilities. But there is no exemption from military service. The chief occupation is farming, in which they have a good reputation. Youth generally does not attend school above the elementary grades.—*Guy F. Hershberger*.

8357. SOREAU, EDMOND. Note sur les compagnonnages ouvriers avant et après la Révolution. [Note on workmen's unions before and after the Revolution.] *Ann. Hist. Révolution Française*. 32(2) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 181-186.—*Compagnonnages* in France during the 18th century were organized in three distinct orders, regardless of trade, generally with a given inn as the center of activity, though coal workers and metal workers had their separate *compagnonnages*. They not only fought against employers and guilds, but also against each other. The Revolutionary laws against the guilds did not destroy the *compagnonnages*, which continued to exist secretly and to take part as such in the great revolutionary days. After Thermidor, they came out more openly. Child labor and other labor abuses brought them back into active existence. Even under the Empire, they were vigorous. An order of Fouché, as Prefect of Police, issued in 1800 and calling for their very stringent surveillance, is quoted in full.—*Louis R. Gottschalk*.

8358. UNSIGNED. Il y a 200 ans: Jean-Jacques Rousseau à Annecy. [Rousseau at Annecy, 1728-1730.] *Alpes*. 6(53) Feb. 1929: 46-47.—*Walther I. Brandt*.

8359. UNSIGNED. Le naturaliste Adanson: son orthographe phonétique et la cause de certaines guerres. [The naturalist Adanson's system of phonetic spelling and his views with respect to the botanical

cause of certain wars. *Rev. de l'Hist. des Colonies Françaises*. 16(2) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 184-186.—In the instructions given Poncet de la Rivière, new governor of Gorée, in 1763, he was directed to form a collection of Senegalese plants for despatch to the projected new colony of French Guiana in South America. Adanson, the well known botanist who had been to west Africa and had written on plant life there, presented a voluminous memoir to Choiseul setting forth his qualifications for becoming His Majesty's botanist in Guiana. The document is curious today. The author employs phonetic spelling throughout, this being one of the earliest known uses of it by a learned man and probably the first such paper presented to the government. Moreover, Adanson attributes some of the great wars of history, as those in the Levant and Brazil, to the desire of one people to gain control of areas which are held by another in which are found economic or exotic plants.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

8360. UNSIGNED. *Les comptes du bailli De Suffren. [Baillif de Suffren's accounts.] Rev. de l'Hist. des Colonies Françaises*. 16(2) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 181-184.—The accounts here set forth cover the salaries of Admiral De Suffren and his chief officers and table allowance granted them while stationed in Mauritius in the early 1780's. Salaries at that time were far lower, relatively, than today, but allowances were far greater.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

8361. UNSIGNED. *Une affaire de commerce interlope entre Buenos-Ayres et l'île de France. [A case of contraband trade between Buenos Aires and Mauritius.] Rev. de l'Hist. des Colonies Franç.* 16(2) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 186-192.—Smuggling wares into the Spanish-American colonies was carried on on a large scale by Frenchmen using the Caribbean possessions and the Indian Ocean islands as bases throughout the first half of the 18th century. This was done with the full approbation of the French government, but following the establishment of cordial relations between the two courts in the early 1760's, such enterprises were frowned upon. They were by no means discontinued, however, and the new risks involved but added zest to contraband operations for hardy souls. François de la Giraudais, Saint Malo born, settled down in Port Louis, Mauritius, about 1770 after more than 40 years of service in the French navy, hoping to secure an appointment in the colony which would make provision for his old age. No immediate answer to his application was received and, to support himself in the interim, he was induced to head a smuggling expedition to the Rio Plata country. On his return, he ran afoul of local authorities who could not tolerate such an open violation of the law but recommended that he be lightly dealt with in view of his excellent record, and meanwhile permitted him to engage in legitimate commercial operations to the Mozambique coast. Nevertheless, chiefly to satisfy the Spanish, officials in Paris ordered his imprisonment and the confiscation of his goods. The first part of the sentence was never carried out as he died along the African coast, homeward bound. Public sympathy was wholly on the family's side and due provision was made for the widow and their several children and the family became one of the most illustrious in the colony.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

8362. UNSIGNED. *Une lettre inédite de Diderot à Sophie Volland: Montesquieu et la constitution anglaise. [An unpublished letter of Diderot to Sophie Volland: Montesquieu and the English constitution.] Europe Nouvelle*. 12(681) Mar. 30. 1929: 407-408.—Montesquieu, writes Diderot in this letter of Nov. 1765, was ignorant of the real working of the English constitution, or he would not have admired it so extravagantly. Now that he has talked with d'Holbach and his suite, just back from England, Diderot is sure

that the English government works as badly as any other. The separation of powers means the perpetual quarreling of powers. Corruption is common. Members of Parliament make no pretense of representing the will of their constituents. The rotten boroughs alone destroy Montesquieu's system. France is badly governed, but so is England, and there is no cure for French evils to be found in England.—*C. Brinton*.

8363. VAILLANDET, P. *Le procès des juges de la Commission Révolutionnaire d'Orange. [The trial of the judges of the Revolutionary Commission of Orange.] Ann. Hist. Révolution Française*. 32(2) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 137-163.—The Commission of Orange was a body specially created during the Terror for the trial of "suspects" in the neighborhood of Vaucluse. During the reaction following the overthrow of Robespierre, a demand was set up for the suppression of the commission and the punishment of its personnel. Rovère, Thermidorian leader in the Convention, agitated for this measure and stirred up local feeling against the Commission. During Fructidor and Vendémiaire of the Year II-III (1794) the judges were arrested and eventually were all incarcerated in Paris. One of them, discovered in Lyons, was cruelly lynched as his colleagues passed through on their way to Paris. Rovère succeeded in passing a decree by which the Convention sent the ten survivors back for trial to Vaucluse, where feeling against them was strongest. After an eventful journey to Avignon, during which two of them escaped and were recaptured, they were brought up for trial before four judges, all of whom were their personal enemies (2-6 Messidor). Only the greatest efforts and courage of highly conscientious municipal officers kept the audience from manifesting its hostility by lynching the defendants. Their defense was that they had lived up to the letter of the law as it existed during their term of office as judges. On 7 Messidor, seven of them were condemned to death, one to 12 years in irons and 6 hours of public exposure, one was acquitted, and sentence of one was suspended. After the seven were executed (8 Messidor), their bodies were taken from the authorities as they were being borne to the cemetery, and thrown into the Rhone. Nappier, the man sentenced to six hours' exposure, was stoned and hacked to death. When Cottier, whose sentence had been suspended, was sentenced (22 Messidor) to 20 years in irons and 6 hours of exposure, he begged for and received 4 additional years in irons instead of the public exposure. Under the Directory, Cottier was set at liberty and his property restored, and the property of another of the judges was restored to his widow.—*Louis R. Gottschalk*.

8364. VAUTHIER, GABRIEL. *Les colonnes départementales et la colonne nationale en l'an VIII (planche hors texte). (Memorial columns in the departments and the national monument in the year VIII.) Rev. Études Napoléoniennes*. 18(83) Feb. 1929: 65-73.—A project was developed in the first year of the consulate for memorial columns to the heroic dead of the Republic in every departmental capital. These schemes came to nothing. Even in Paris, only a temporary monument was raised. The plans submitted are interesting, for they show the complete bankruptcy of French architectural arts in 1800.—*C. Brinton*.

8365. VILLEPELET, R. *Le comte L. de Sainte-Aulaire, préfet de la Haute-Garonne (1814-1815). [Count L. de Sainte-Aulaire, prefect of Haute-Garonne.] Rev. Hist.* 160(2) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 303-318.—Sainte-Aulaire was a nobleman whom Napoleon had made prefect. He retained his post under the Restoration in 1814, and on Napoleon's return from Elba issued a celebrated proclamation to his department, counselling the submission of all parties in the national interest.—*Leland H. Jenks*.

8366. WEYGAND. La conversion de Turenne. [The conversion of Turenne.] *Rev. Deux Mondes*. 49(4) Feb. 15, 1929: 821-836.—No act of Turenne's life gives a greater insight into the depth of his nature than his conversion from Protestantism to Catholicism in 1668. He was unmoved by the king's statement that he would not give him a marshal's baton, or a government so long as he remained a Protestant. He refused on the ground of his religion opportunities to advance his fortunes through marrying Richelieu's niece and later that of Mazarin, and he married instead Charlotte de la Force, a most devout Calvinist. Turenne earnestly read Protestant religious writings and then turned to Catholic ones. A tolerant man, he was gradually estranged from his first faith by the many dissensions and controversies among its members and the narrow prejudice of its ministers. For eight years however, he remained steadfast. His conversion appears finally to have been brought about through the impression made upon him by a miracle, as well as by the influence of the teachings of the Jansenists and Bossuet's eloquent *Exposition of the Catholic faith*. His conversion aroused lively interest at court, and gave such great satisfaction to Louis XIV that the pope was advised by special messenger.—*James E. Gillespie*.

8367. ZÉVAËS, ALEXANDRE. À propos du "Premier Mai". Ce que fut le premier "Premier Mai". [Apropos of "May Day". What the first "May Day" was.] *Nouvelle Rev.* 101(1) May 1, 1929:

48-56.—The International Socialist Congress of July, 1889, decided on a world-wide demonstration in favor of the eight-hour day to be held on May 1 following. In France the occasion was organized by three groups: the Central Revolutionary Committee (Blanquist), the National Federation of Trade Unions, and the French Workers Party (Guesde). The latter called on the workers to turn out "in behalf of the eight-hour day and its corollaries: prohibition of night work and a day of rest per week The eight-hour day, which means a job in the workshop for the unemployed whom the fatal evolution of mechanism multiplies. The eight-hour day, which means the suppression of periodic unemployment which condemns you more and more to the humiliation of the charity bureaus. The eight-hour day . . . means the necessary and immediate rise in your salaries. But the eight-hour day is still more: it means the child and wife snatched from the capitalist prison; it means, with eight hours of sleep and eight hours of leisure, your return to the life of a man Such a conquest is worth the entirely peaceful struggle to which we call you" The Possibilists, on the other hand, worked against the affair. The government took no chances but imprisoned many and filled the city with troops which charged the crowds with drawn sabres. Similar demonstrations took place in a hundred provincial cities and the great industrial centers remained idle throughout the day.—*Erik Achorn*.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

(See Entries 4925, 7065, 7161, 8271, 8281, 8383, 8453, 8473, 8527, 8528, 9133)

ITALY

(See Entries 5926, 6393, 8252, 8268, 8280, 8425, 8426, 8751, 9118, 9197, 9222, 9273, 9274)

CENTRAL EUROPE

(See also Entries 5925, 5926, 7967, 8006, 8247, 8285, 8286, 8420, 8522, 8531, 8532, 8540, 8731, 8753, 9258, 9264)

GERMANY

(See also Entry 8537)

8368. ATKINS, H. G. Heine a hundred years ago. *Publ. of the Eng. Goethe Soc.* n. s. 5. 1928: 83-101.—*E. Cole*.

8369. BERENBACH, J. Verzeichnis der neuerworbenen orientalischen Handschriften der Universitätsbibliothek Heidelberg. [A list of newly acquired oriental manuscripts of the Heidelberg university library.] *Zeitschr. f. Semitistik u. verwandte Gebiete*. 6(3) 1928: 213-237.—A brief description of 121 oriental manuscripts which recently came to the library of the university at Heidelberg. Among them 81 are Arabic, 17 Persian, and 23 Turkish. Arabic Nos. 116 and 197, and Turkish No. 126 possess a certain interest. The list is not yet finished.—*N. Martinovitch*.

8370. BREUL, KARL. Ein Blick in Goethes Werkstatt. [Goethe at work.] *Publ. of the Eng. Goethe Soc.* n. s. 5 1928: 20-45.—*E. Cole*.

8371. COLLINSON, W. E. The language of Goethe: A glance at his theory and practice. *Publ. Eng. Goethe Soc.* n. s. 5 1928: 1-19.—*E. Cole*.

8372. FESTER, RICHARD. Kräfte der Erneuerung in der deutschen Geschichte. [Forces of regeneration in German history.] *Deutschlands Erneuerung*. 13(1) Jan. 1929: 2-11.—In his discussion of Livy's history of Rome Machiavelli makes the statement that states and religious organizations can survive the inevitable diseases only if they return from time to

time to their beginnings. This article presents a brief review of outstanding events in German history from Arminius, to the days of Bismarck's leadership. Among the great powers of Europe, Germany is the youngest, but no people on earth has been obliged to rebuild its house so frequently as the Germans. The sunny days of fortune in the annals of German history are few, the days of misfortune are many. It was the absolute government of the 17th and 18th centuries that saved the German nation. The Great Elector was the first crystallization point of German power, King Frederick William I. created the Prussian army, Frederick the Great raised Germany to a position of honor among the nations, and his work was extended by Bismarck in creating the German empire. The history of the German people teaches that the forces of regeneration are to be found in the past. Though these forces be broken and disorganized, without a great leader all is lost. Creations, such as the German empire of Bismarck, presuppose above all that the forces of the past be united in the hand of a strong leader.—*O. C. Burkhard*.

8373. GLASENAPP, HELMUTH von. German thought of to-day. *Calcutta Rev.* 30(2) Feb. 1929: 131-152.—This is a survey of the main currents of modern German thought; of materialism with its emphasis on natural science; of the naturalist school of Feuerbach, Stirner, and Nietzsche with its struggle against the supernatural and against traditional restraint; and finally of the various idealist movements in philosophy and religion such as the philosophy of Eucken, the revival of Catholicism and the inner

invigoration of Protestant thought, the mystical theosophism of Rudolf Steiner, and the views of Spengler on the decline of Western civilization.—Koppel S. Pinson.

8374. HOHENZOLLERN, WILLIAM. Das Geschlecht der Nationen. [The sex of nations.] *Deutschlands Erneuerung*. 13(2) Feb. 1929: 66-71.—This essay, in which the former kaiser distinguishes between two types of *Kultur* (civilization), using Germany and France as illustrations, appeared also in the *Century Magazine* recently.—O. C. Burkhard.

8375. HORN, GABRIEL. La jeunesse de Schiller. [Schiller's youth.] *Études: Rev. Catholique*. 197(24) Dec. 20, 1928: 692-702.—Walther I. Brandt.

8376. KAMPFFMEYER, PAUL. Der Ethiker und Politiker Kurt Eisner. [Kurt Eisner as a moral and political philosopher.] *Sozial. Monatsh.* 68(1) Feb. 1929: 119-126.—The first republican prime-minister of Bavaria, the socialist Kurt Eisner, wanted to build Germany upon a new social and ethical basis. He believed in a complete change of moral consciousness. He had always opposed the divorce of economics from ethics, and considered himself a disciple of Kant as well as of Marx. At the present stage of political and economic development Kant's ethical ideals could only be realised in socialism. As for politics, he was essentially a man of action and his model was Jean Jaurès.—Koppel S. Pinson.

8377. KRAUSS ALFRED. Deutsche Geschichte [German history.] *Deutschlands Erneuerung*. 13(3) Mar. 1929: 149-152.—This article offers a discussion of the plan and purpose of the book entitled *Der Irrgang der deutschen Königspolitik. Lehren der Vergangenheit für Gegenwart und Zukunft* (The errors of the German royal politics. Teachings of the past for the present and future), which is said to be the first attempt ever made to write a German history of the German people that might serve as a text-book for the German people. In a series of three essays, the first of which is here given under the title: *Politik und Geschichte* (Politics and history), the writer discusses the connection between the writing of history and the education of the people (*Volkserziehung*). Since the German people from its beginnings has been led and influenced by internationally minded forces, there has been no real German politics of the Germans as a people. Since history is the result of politics, the German people has been given no German history, but only a confused presentation of the "history of the Germans" which, in part, was directed by international interests, in part offered a history of various sections of the country giving only Bavarian, Prussian, Austrian history, etc. This book tries to present the German people as a unit.—O. C. Burkhard.

8378. KUHN, HELMUT. Die Entstehung der deutschen Ästhetik aus dem Geist des Humanismus. [The genesis of German aesthetics in the spirit of Humanism.] *Antike*. 5(2) 1929: 128-160.—H. P. Latlin.

8379. LOESCH, KARL C. von. Die Sympathien der Serben im Kriege von 1870-71. [The sympathy of the Serbs in the War of 1870-71.] *Deutsche Rundsch.* 29(2) Feb. 1929: 141-142.—The contemporary Serbian accounts of the war were quite outspoken in their expression of sympathy for Germany. Suddenly a disdain for German *Kultur* was transformed into approval of German military success. Germany's success kindled in the Serbs a hope of realizing their national aspirations and of the ultimate emancipation of all Christian peoples from Ottoman domination. French victory, they thought, would mean the continuation of Christian bondage under Ottoman rule.—Carl Mauels-hagen, Jr.

8380. MONTGOMERY, MARSHALL. Fate and guilt in the German drama. *Publ. of the Engl. Goethe Soc.* n. s. 6 1929: 60-82.—E. Cole.

8381. NIEMANN, ALFRED. Die Entwicklung zur Republik und die Person des Kaisers. [Evolution towards a republic and the person of the emperor.] *Süddeutsche Monatsh.* 26(6) Mar. 1929: 436-440.—Monarchy is the most suitable form of government for Germany because of the deeply ingrained individualism of the German people and because of the lack of any definite natural boundaries. The chief opposition to the organic conception of the monarchy has come from the Social-Democrats who placed the person of the Emperor in a most unfavorable light by heaping upon him the responsibility for all of Germany's woes. The hope of Germany lies in a return to the "Bundesstaat" idea of Bismarck and away from the ideal of a unified, centralized state as preached by the Social-Democrats.—Koppel S. Pinson.

8382. PACHE, ALEXANDER. Eine politische Dichterin. Edith, Gräfin Salburg. [A political poet. Countess Edith Salburg.] *Deutschlands Erneuerung*. 13(2) Feb. 1929: 109-112.—The writings of Countess Salburg are highly colored with her political views, which perhaps explains the fact that her name is mentioned in none of the popular histories of literature. In her politics she is aristocratic and conservative. Her best work is found in her historical novels.—O. C. Burkhard.

8383. RASSOW, PETER. Spanien und Deutschland in Geschichte und Gegenwart. [Spain and Germany in history and at present.] *Deutsche Rundsch.* Feb. 1929: 124-129.—Geography has had a far greater influence upon the history of Spain than upon the history of any other European country. Throughout all periods of European history, Spain has been on the frontier of the cultural world. Germany, likewise, on the frontier of European civilization in ancient times, was thrust to the center of the stage of European activity in medieval and modern times. The coronation of Charles V as Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, established a more intimate contact between Germany and Spain that was to continue throughout the 16th and 17th centuries. This more or less intimate contact was broken by the accession of the Bourbons to the throne of Spain and was not restored until the beginning of the World War. The contact then established has been greatly strengthened in recent years by Germany's contributions toward Spain's industrial and commercial expansion. The exports and imports between these states have shown a steady increase. Spain's aeronautical development in recent years is chiefly the result of German endeavor. The Spanish dictator Primo de Rivera has fostered cultural as well as economic relations between Germany and Spain.—Carl Mauels-hagen, Jr.

8384. SCHIEL, HUBERT. Der unbekannte Sailer. [The unknown Sailer.] *Hochland*. 26(10) Jul. 1929: 415-432.—An introductory study of the only Catholic theologian who maintained a close connection with the general German culture current at the close of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century.—Hugo C. M. Wendel.

8385. R., W. Hans Delbrück. *Deutschlands Erneuerung*. 13(1) Jan. 1929: 51-53.—To commemorate the 80th birthday of Hans Delbrück, the well-known historian and politician, friends and students published a volume of essays under the title: *Am Webstuhl der Zeit, Hans Delbrück*, presenting a picture of the man whose voice has had such an important influence in moulding public opinion. This brief review finds that his practice was frequently in conflict with his theories, that he was inconsistent and vacillating. He spoke of himself as a conservative social democrat.

He labored to preserve the Prussian nobility, but often his attitude was favorable to the cause of socialism.—*O. C. Burkhard.*

8386. SCHNEIDER, ALFRED. *Pariser Gelehrtenbriefe an Professor Friedrich Haase in Breslau 1845-1863.* [Letters of Parisian scholars to Professor Friedrich Haase of Breslau, 1845-1863.] *Zentralbl. f. Bibliothekswesen.* 46(3) Mar. 1929: 113-128.—The recent acquisition of the correspondence of Friedrich Haase, the Latinist, who was associated with the University of Breslau from 1840 to 1867, throws light on the friendly relations existing between the French and German scholars of his day. The foundation of that friendship was established by the brothers Humboldt and Schlegel. It was developed by Haase, who lived in Paris from June 1838 to Sep. 1839.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

8387. SEILLIÈRE, ERNEST. *La correspondance de H.-St. Chamberlain avec Guillaume II.* [The correspondence of H.-St. Chamberlain with William II.] *Rev. Deux Mondes.* 49(4) Feb. 15, 1929: 888-904.—Houston Stewart Chamberlain, the English-born, but naturalized German son-in-law of and commentator upon Wagner, conducted a correspondence with Emperor William II from 1901 until 1927. This correspondence has recently been published in two volumes by Bruckmann in Munich. It reveals Chamberlain in the role of Pan-Germanist adviser to the Kaiser. Chamberlain published, in 1901, a study on civilization entitled *Foundations of the 19th Century*, in which he recognized three factors as conditioning European life: the Jews, the Mediterranean peoples, and the Teutonic race, especially the Germans. The real hope of civilization, he held, lay with the Germans, and to that end they must become conscious of their mission, must unify themselves by developing a new, inclusive, Aryan Christianity (Chamberlain was very much a mystic), and must not hesitate to employ force in advancing the German idea. Chamberlain's letters to the Kaiser consist of a series of variations upon this central theme. The Kaiser replied in ecstatic terms, thanking God for the ally He had sent him in his difficult and responsible task of civilizing the world by means of Germany. Chamberlain's influence upon the impressionable Emperor must have been very great, and the author considers him, therefore, one of the agencies that unleashed Germany upon the world in 1914.—*Brynolf J. Horde.*

8388. STEIN, LUDWIG. *Erinnerungen an Fürstin Buelow.* [Memories of Princess Buelow.] *Nord u. Süd.* 52(3) Mar. 1929: 220-228.—An enthusiastic appreciation of the character and personality of the princess based on an intimate acquaintance extending over thirty years. The author withholds the correspondence in his possession because the prince is still alive. The princess died several months ago.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

8389. STRICH, M. *Der Streit zwischen Kursachsen und Mantua um die erste Primadonna in Deutschland.* [The controversy between the electorate of Saxony and Mantua as to the first prima donna in Germany.] *Hist. Zeitschr.* 138(3) 1928: 504-523.—On the basis of material gathered from the archives of Dresden and Munich the author concludes that Margerita Salicola who lived in Dresden until 1693 was the first prima donna in Germany.—*Robt. R. Ergang.*

8390. UNSIGNED. *Bismarck's Politik im Lichte der Weltgeschichte.* [Bismarck's policy in the light of history.] *Deutschlands Erneuerung.* 13(1) Jan. 1929: 53-54.—Bismarck was great through his strong will, his bold courage, his glowing patriotism and his firm trust in the Prussian army, which was the foundation of his politics, but in some of his political measures he proved himself only too human. His introduction of the system of the secret and direct ballot was the

beginning of the end for the monarchy. It paved the way for the political demoralization of the people, and the imperial diets sank to a low level. After the Franco-Prussian war the states of South Germany were joined to those of the north on the same untenable basis of the secret and direct ballot. The fusion of such heterogeneous elements can not lead to harmony but will be the source of everlasting discord. Bismarck had his faults, and glorification of his policies and his person, which is still popular in nationalistic circles, is a mistake.—*O. C. Burkhard.*

8391. WEISS, L. "Kritik" an Bismarck. [Criticism of Bismarck.] *Deutschlands Erneuerung.* 13(2) Feb. 1929: 98-101.—The fiftieth anniversary of the day on which the Socialist law was put in force was remembered in the socialist press by an outpouring of its burning hatred of Bismarck, the only statesman who has ever earnestly opposed it. *Vorwärts* published a compilation of statements by contemporaneous diplomats criticizing his person and his policies. There is more value in the verdicts of Bismarck's fellow-workers. Among these the reminiscences of the ambassador General von Schweinitz in *Briefwechsel des Botschafters General Lothar v. Schweinitz*, the third volume of which has just appeared, contain much illuminating material concerning Bismarck's time. The life-work of the ambassador was devoted to the maintenance of the friendship with Russia, but before his death he was obliged to see the results of his efforts crumble. In 1894 he was given his first opportunity for a full discussion of Russian politics with William II,—a second example of the policy prevailing after Bismarck's time of keeping dependable men and prudent diplomats at a safe distance from the Kaiser.—*O. C. Burkhard.*

8392. WESTPHAL, OTTO. *Bismarck und der Berliner Kongress.* [Bismarck and the Congress of Berlin.] *Deutschlands Erneuerung.* 12(11) Nov. 1928: 639-650.—Bismarck strove to make Germany the pillar of peace in the system of nations by making it the fulcrum of the balance of Eastern and Western Europe. To accomplish this France had to be kept isolated; Russia had to be strengthened, though at the expense of the Balkans rather than of Austria; England had to be invited into an alliance; both England and Austria had to be kept from Russia's throat; and Gortschakov's pan-Slavism had to be checked. Germany was satiated and impartial, and wanted only to control and direct, not to harmonize, the conflicting interests of her neighbors to the east and west and south. Bismarck felt that Germany was peculiarly fitted for this position due to its "hegemony" and the complete "objectivity" of its people, which enabled them to respect the rights of other nations. At Berlin, in 1878, Bismarck acted in accordance with these ideas, being simply the "honest broker." He might have done more for Russia if he had not been anxious to repay Gortschakov for the attitude the latter took during the war scare of 1875. In that year the Russian diplomat made it appear as though he were the force that kept Germany from attacking France. Westphal attributes many of Germany's troubles at present to the discarding of Bismarck's policies, and pleads for their revival.—*Waller C. Langsam.*

SWITZERLAND

8393. WINKLER, ARNOLD. *Johann Ulrich v. Salis-Soglio und Eugen von Philippsberg.* [Johann Ulrich v. Salis-Soglio and Eugen von Philippsberg.] *Zeitschr. f. Schweizer. Gesch.* 9(1) 1929: 29-70.—A characterization of the commander of the Sonderbund forces, based upon his letters to the counselor of the Austrian legation in Milan, von Philippsberg. The letters, whose originals were found in the Vienna State

Archives, are appended to the article.—*Maurice Schor.*

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

8394. AMALDI, M. E. *La Transilvania attraverso i documenti del Conte Luigi Fernando Marsili. [Transylvania according to Count L. F. Marsili's documents.] Europa Orientale.* 8 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 250-274.—This article, the second of a series, is based on MSS in which Marsili, an able commander in the 17th century, describes topographically, for military purposes, cities and villages of Transylvania and gives some cultural glimpses on the heterogeneous population (Hungarians, Rumanians, Saxons etc.) of the country.—*O. Eisenberg.*

8395. GIUSTI, W. Karel Havlíček Borowsky. *Europa Orientale.* 8 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 207-226.—Borowsky (1821-1856) undertook in his writings and political activity to enlighten and to awaken the Czech people in the middle of the 19th century. He is known as the "Czech Mazzini." Like Mazzini, Havlíček fought against the Hapsburgs for the liberty of his nation, but, different from the former, he only made use of legal means in fighting the Austrian government. He was opposed to any revolutionary movement. In order to study the Panslavonic idea, of which he was in the beginning an enthusiastic admirer, he went to Russia. There, he very soon was undeceived: he learned that there is no one Slavonic people and that Russians and Poles are profoundly different from the Czechs. In a future Panslavonic Federation the little Czech people would surely be swallowed by the Russians and he, therefore, wished his people to join Austria. A transformed Austria would then be a barrier, as an Austro-Slavonic Federation, against Pan-Germanism and Pan-Slavism. He wanted to fight for democracy within the boundaries of Austria. He was opposed to Socialism. Large masses, in his opinion, are incapable of starting a revolution unless they are moved by material interests. He advocated a national independent church separated from the Catholic. The social problem is in the first place an educational question: the lower classes will rise through development of their moral and physical forces.—*O. Eisenberg.*

8396. GROSSMANN, STEFAN. Franz Joseph. [Francis Joseph.] *Neue Rundsch.* 40 (3) Mar. 1929: 400-410.—A critical discussion based in large part on the biographies of Karl Tschuppik and Joseph Redlich of some of the outstanding events of the life of Francis Joseph.—*Robt. R. Ergang.*

8397. KAZBUNDA, KAREL. Ceske hnutí roku 1848. [Bohemian movements in 1848.] *Česky Casopis Historický.* 34 Mar. 1928: 24-121.—This article constitutes the first two chapters of Kazbunda's book of the same name (Czech Historical Club, Prague, 1929.) It is an important and well documented study of Bohemian radical and liberal movements in 1848, based upon the study of new material in the archives of Prague and Vienna. The author's object has been not the re-interpretation of this period, but the elucidation of much that is new, and the clarification of much that is old. The book contains, what was found impossible to append or include in the article, many interesting caricatures and appendices.—*Georg Waskovitz.*

8398. SCHAEFER, ALBERT E. Grillparzers Verhältnis zur preussisch-deutschen Politik. [Grillparzer's relation to Prusso-German politics.] *Germanische Studien.* (69) 1929: pp. 104.—Grillparzer, the outstanding Austrian dramatic poet of the 19th century, was, unlike Goethe, definitely and immediately interested in the current political changes and chances of his time. But being, in his own phrase, a "fanatical Austrian," he was primarily and most personally concerned with the political events directly affecting his own country. Born in 1791, before the advent of the great Corsican, he witnessed in his lifetime the emergence of a

unified German empire and an Austria defeated and excluded by triumphant Prussia from the German imperial fold. He died in 1872. In his many poems, prose writing, including diaries and letters, Grillparzer betrays his keen disappointment in the current political scene. He deeply deplores the Prussian victory of 1866—as destroying German cultural unity. Thereafter he never could sympathize with Prussia. He was opposed to an Austro-Prussian alliance against France. In his opinion, France was a far more natural Austrian ally. Then, too, the racial conflict in the Hapsburg Empire deeply annoyed him. He was not at all sympathetic with the demands of the Poles and Czechs. "The more they get the more they want. To the Hungarians everything was conceded. What we need is a Bismarck for five years—he would know how to deal with them". The German character and cultural heritage, he thought were entirely incompatible with the building of a German national state. A serene, reasonable, and dutiful people will have to be transformed into "fire-eaters and world-devourers" before any such result is brought about.—*Maurice Schor.*

8399. SOSNOSKY, THEODOR von. The truth about the Crown Prince Rudolf. *Contemp. Rev.* 135 (758) Feb. 1929: 195-201.—This is a review of *The Life of the Crown Prince Rudolf*, (1928) by Oscar, Baron von Mitis, former Director of the Vienna Family, Court and State Records, which work is the first biography based on authentic material. The reviewer presents a discussion of Rudolf's biological heritage, education, intellectual, scientific and literary pursuits and achievements, his liberal political leanings, his restricted participation in domestic and foreign politics, his strained relations with his father, Francis Joseph, and his wife, Princess Stephanie of Belgium. The most significant contribution lies in the proof that the Crown Prince and the Baroness Vetsera killed themselves as a result of a suicide pact. The evidence is found in a memorandum preserved in the Vienna State Papers, from the pen of Count Hoyos, who had spent the evening of Jan. 29, 1889, the last on which the Crown Prince was alive, with him at Meyerling, the royal hunting lodge near Vienna, where the tragedy occurred later in the night. On the basis of this sworn statement Baron Mitis destroys all legends that have arisen concerning the death of the Crown Prince and his paramour.—*C. C. Eckhardt.*

8400. WILOBAR, FRANZ. Die kroatische Frage in Vergangenheit und Gegenwart. I. Teil. In der Vergangenheit. [The Croatian question, past and present. Part I. In the past.] *Suedöslische Warte.* 1 (1) Jan. 1929: 25-38.—The present Serbo-Croat quarrel is simply another phase of the century-old struggle of the Croats to maintain their ancient political privileges. After the Croatian dynasty died out in 1103 the "estates" elected kings from various foreign houses. For centuries the Croats and Hungarians selected the same ruler, who, from 1527 on, was always a Habsburg. In 1722, to secure Hungarian support for his Pragmatic Sanction, Charles VI incorporated Croatia into Hungary. But in 1848 the Croats seized the opportunity to regain their freedom temporarily by helping Austria against the revolting Magyars. Before long, Austria again took away their freedom, and so the Croats, promised autonomy by Hungary, gravitated toward Budapest during the *Ausgleich* negotiations of 1867. The Magyars, however, failed to keep their promise, despite Croatian agitation from 1868 to 1918. In October, 1918, Croatia declared its independence, but soon some of the leading Croats rashly agreed to a union with Serbia and Montenegro without first making sure that their ancient rights would be respected. Accordingly, Stephan Radič inaugurated the present phase of the Croat question.—*Walter C. Langsam.*

8401. ZEMPLENI, E. Wirtschafts- und Finanz-

geschichtliches zur Bankozettelperiode in Ungarn.
[Economic and financial notes on the bank-note period

in Hungary.] *Ungarische Jahrb.* 8(1-2) Jul. 1928: 87-113.—*Maurice Schor.*

SCANDINAVIA

(See also Entries 8217, 8457, 8586, 9195)

8402. BECK, RICHARD. Iceland's thousand year old parliament. *Scandinavian Studies & Notes.* 10(5) Feb. 1929: 149-153.—In 1930 the Icelandic *Althing*, the oldest parliament in the civilized world, will celebrate its thousandth anniversary. Iceland was first settled in 874, and local assemblies were immediately instituted. These proving unsatisfactory, Ulfiot, one of the Icelandic chieftains, was sent to Norway to observe the laws and government there. He returned in 930 and introduced a constitution providing for the establishment of a national assembly, where every community had proportional representation, exercising legislative and judicial powers. The assembly met annually on the historic lowlands of *Thingvellir*. After a long period of internal and external strife the little aristocratic republic surrendered its independence to the king of Norway, in 1264. In 1874, at the celebration of the thousandth anniversary of its first settlement, the country received its constitutional freedom.—*H. S. Commager.*

8403. BENSON, ADOLPH B. James Gates Percival's relation to Scandinavian culture. *Scandinavian Studies & Notes.* 10(5) Feb. 1929: 136-146.—James G. Percival (1795-1856) was one of the first American scholars to interpret Scandinavian literature and culture to America. A poet, scientist, geographer, philologist, and linguist, he celebrated Linné in poetry, described the geography, flora and fauna of Scandinavia in his contribution to Malte-Brun's voluminous *System of Natural Geography*, and translated Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish poetry.—*H. S. Commager.*

8404. LEHMAN, JOHANNES. Det Svenske Socialdemokrati. [Swedish socialism.] *Tidskueren.* 46(5) 1929: 327-338.—Hans Bergeström in the 18th and Per Götrek in the middle of the 19th century were fore-runners for the modern socialistic and communistic agitation in Sweden. But their influence was slight. Swedish socialism has its roots in the labor movement, although the early labor union congresses often condemned socialism for its "reprehensible dogmas". Marxian socialism was introduced into Sweden by August Palm. He had during several years' residence in Denmark been affiliated with the socialist movement in that country. He expounded the tenets of the new creed in a lecture at Hotel Stockholm in Malmö, Sweden, November, 1881, and four years later he founded *Socialdemokraten* which became the official organ for the Swedish socialists. Several young men of talent, education, and a capacity for leadership joined the new movement in the eighties. Prominent among these were Axel Danielsson, Knut Wicksell, and Hjalmar Branting. The last named ultimately became the grand old man among Swedish socialists. The period

1900-1910 was one of severe struggle. The Social Democratic party led in the fight for extension of the franchise, better conditions for labor, and a peaceful settlement of the Swedish-Norwegian dispute in 1905. In 1911 the Swedish socialists scored their first victory in an election, and six years later they secured control of the government.—*Paul Knaplund.*

8405. NORVIG, J. Blicher som Praktist og Politisk skribent. [Blicher as a publicist and political writer.] *Danske Studier* (3-4) 1928: 114-132.—A study of the political and economic activities and sympathies of the great Danish poet and novelist, Steen Steen Blicher. His contributions to the influential *Jyllands-posten* reveal his evolution from conservative to liberal and bespeak a steady and intelligent interest in public affairs—the development of domestic industry, good roads, reclamation, and schools.—*H. S. Commager.*

8406. SCHAUMAN, GEORG. Anders Chydenius Såsom Nationalekonomisk Skriftställare och Tänkare. [Anders Chydenius as economist and philosopher.] *Nordisk Tidskr. f. Vetenskap, Konst och Industri.* 5(3) 1929: 177-186.—Chydenius (1729-1803) was a Finnish minister of the gospel, deputy to the Swedish Riksdag, and prolific writer of incisive essays on economic problems of his day. In many respects his views parallel those of Adam Smith of whom he is, however, independent. He resolutely opposed mercantilism and all paternalistic restrictions on trades, agreements, and international commerce, believing that individual initiative works for the best, both for the individual and the state. He vigorously and movingly pleaded the cause of the consumer and worker.—*L. M. Hollander.*

8407. WAERLAND, ARE. Marten Triewald and the first steam engine in Sweden. *Newcomen Soc. for the Study of the Hist. of Engin. and Technol. Trans.* (1926-1927). 7 1928: 24-41.—Because of his book on the "fire-and-air machine" and because of his collection of instruments in the Physical Institute of the University of Lund in Sweden, Triewald's name is known. Among the six founders of the Royal Academy of Science in Sweden, a Fellow of the Royal Society in England, he introduced the experimental method into Sweden and wrote and lectured on a great variety of subjects. He went to England in 1716; in 1722 he took out an English patent for the new "fire-machine", and probably played a part in perfecting the Newcomen engine. In 1776 he returned to Sweden, where the King and Parliament granted him a pension and appointed him Director of Mechanics, and later a Captain of Mechanics at The Royal Fortification. His one fire engine (at Dannemora) was unsuccessful. Summoned to answer for the failure before the Assizes of Dalecarlia, he won the suit.—*E. Cole.*

NORTHEASTERN EUROPE

(See also Entries 5928, 8285, 8343, 8395, 8785)

RUSSIA

(See also Entries 9102, 9173, 9174)

8408. CHASLES, PIERRE. Lenine jusqu'au grand soir. [Lenin to the Revolution.] *Rev. Hebdom.* 38(1) Jan. 5, 1929: 5-34; (2) Jan. 12, 1929: 168-199; (3) Jan. 19, 1929: 324-338; (4) Jan. 26, 1929: 417-443; (5) Feb. 2, 1929: 77-91; (6) Feb. 9, 1929: 211-230.—These articles make up the first 180 pages of the recently published *La Vie de Lenine* by the author.

Lenin is portrayed as a true Russian. Both the thesis of the Asiatic character of Lenin as well as the claim of a Germanic strain in him are equally rejected. Lenin was as Russian as Peter the Great. One of the greatest influences in moulding the revolutionary spirit of Lenin was the career and tragic end of his brother Alexander, who was executed for taking part in the plot against Alexander III in 1881. In contrast to most Russian intellectuals Lenin was essentially a man of action. Never being inspired by a passion for truth

nor by the curiosity of a dilettante his action was never enfeebled by such considerations. In all his expository articles and polemics his eyes were always fixed on the Russian realities. Above all did he despise the "center". The Constitutional Democrats in politics and Kant in philosophy were his special objects of scorn and hatred. Entirely dominated by this obsession of purpose and of action it was difficult for him to admire per se any great human work, institution, scientific truth, or creation of art. Although he was personally very much of an ascetic this came not out of any religious or moral sentiment, but because the vigor of his work and the intense preoccupation with the revolutionary struggle did not give him time to pay very much attention to his personal wants. Considerations of morality and honor did not enter into account when it was a question of evaluating the revolutionary character of a program or of an individual. Liberty and equality had no meaning for him. In the internal organization of the Social-Democratic party he wanted no democracy. One chief was all that was necessary. It was this basic conviction of his that led to the split between Bolsheviks and Mensheviks at the party congress of 1903. Martov, the leader of the minority (Mensheviks) held that all that was necessary for a member of the party was to express adherence to the principles of the party program. Lenin, on the other hand, as leader of the majority (Bolsheviks), demanded the personal and active cooperation of each and every member. Martov wanted a democratic party after the Calvinist model; Lenin, a monarchy after the Catholic pattern. He felt that in Russia particularly, where the intelligentsia as well as the moujiks have a marked propensity to dissolve action into a lot of verbiage, there was need of a strong unity of direction in order to gain victory in the class struggle. Lenin's hatred of religion was not the anti-religious materialism of the 18th century. Religion, for him, was the ally of the exploiting class. It was vodka of the worst kind, *sivoukha* which drugs the minds of the masses and attempts to fill their hearts with love for their oppressors. The importance of Lenin in the revolution of 1905 has been exaggerated. In the intellectual leadership of the movement he had a weak and not very significant role. During the World War he was the leader of the defeatists as opposed to the patriotic socialists, under the leadership of Plechanov. All defense of country, to him, was chauvinism. The war of nations must be turned to a civil war. According to Zinovieff the War increased all the more his hatred and violence towards the bourgeoisie. Lenin was personally in contact with the German legation during the War; he definitely received money from the German government, and he came back to Russia via Germany in a German car. He did not sell himself; it was merely that he believed that the internationalists of all countries not only have the right, but are obligated to utilize the speculations of imperialist governments in the interest of the proletariat, without making any concession to these governments. He came to Russia with the cry of "Long live the social revolution", and with his three-fold platform of all power to the soviets, all land to the peasants, and peace with Germany he was able to capture the country and make possible the October coup d'état.—Koppel S. Pinson.

8409. EHRENBURG, ILJA. Die heutige russische Literatur. [Russian literature of today.] (Käthe Rosenberg, transl.) *Neue Rundsch.* 40 (2) Feb. 1929: 261-268.—After five years of silence the first works of authors hitherto unknown have appeared, which deal with the new life in Russia. Five years ago there was published in Moscow a collection of autobiographies of young Russian writers, every page of which was a tale of adventure, imprisonment, fighting, hunger, espionage, night-trials, etc. Fate forced these men to become adventurers, and filled them with an irresistible desire

to depict the life they had to live. Some of them succeeded in giving more than a mere chronicle of events. Babel's "Cavalry", the tales of Samjatin, of Fedin, of Wsjewolod Iwanow stand out as worthy monuments of the first heroic period of the Russian revolution. The tragedy of the revolution is the main theme of the most recent books, not as a historical event but as the force that has wrought great changes in the life of man. The best book of recent years is a collection of short stories of Tichonow, which presents the clash of east and west, the inner clash in the souls of the author and his hero. The young Russian writers have much to learn, but hundreds are devoting their best efforts to the task of recreating Russian literature.—O. C. Burkhard.

8410. GIUSTI, W. Le lettere dalla prigione di Rafal Krajewski. [Prison letters of Krajewski.] *Europa Orientale.* 8 (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 306-312.—Krajewski took a prominent part in the Polish insurrection of 1863, against Russia. He was born in 1834 in Pultusk, studied architecture in Warsaw, and became a member of the secret "National Council" which prepared the revolution. Being in charge of the Ministry of the Interior during the short revolutionary period, he was imprisoned and later executed by the Tsarist government. The 20 letters he secretly wrote from the prison—documents of deep human interest and historically significant—were published by Agaton Giller in Cracow under the title: *Polska w walce* (Poland in travail).—O. Eisenberg.

8411. JACOBY, J. La tragédie d'Ekaterinbourg. [The tragedy of Ekaterinburg.] *Rev. de France.* 9 (3) Feb. 1, 1929: 428-450; 9 (4) Feb. 15, 1929: 713-738.—The massacre of the Imperial Russian family at Ekaterinburg in 1918 was carefully planned. On Apr. 30, 1918, the local Bolshevik authorities at Ekaterinburg, led by Golostchekine, the real head of the local Soviet and Tcheka, and acting on orders from Sverdloff, the president of the Central committee of the Soviets at Moscow, stopped the imperial family at Ekaterinburg, forcibly took them away from their former guardians, and imprisoned them in the house of a well-to-do member of the bourgeoisie. During their imprisonment their red guards kept them continually under surveillance, deprived them of the assistance and company of most of their attendants, took such of their belongings as they could lay hands on, and subjected them to insults and rude fare. On July 4, 1918, the Bolshevik authorities placed Yourovsky, a Jew, and ten members of the Tcheka, five Russians and five foreigners, in immediate charge of the prisoners, and deprived the Czar and his family of many of their privileges. On July 14, 1918, Yourovsky allowed the imperial family to hear low mass. At 12 o'clock on the night of July 16, 1918, Yourovsky awoke the Czar and his family on the pretext of removing them from the approaching forces of Koltchak. At 1 o'clock he led the prisoners to a chamber on the ground floor. In a few minutes an automobile stopped at the house and 12 armed men entered the room. Yourovsky stepped forward, read an order to execute the prisoners, drew his revolver, and fired at the Czar. The armed guard completed the grim work of execution with their revolvers and bayonets, transported the 11 bodies to a spot 4 kilometers from Ekaterinburg, and threw them into an abandoned mine shaft. Two days later Golostchekine returned to the spot with a party of accomplices and soldiers and destroyed the gruesome traces of the crime with acid. Sverdloff then informed the Bolshevik Commissioners at Moscow that the Czar had been executed at the order of the Council of the Ural as a result of a plot to free the imperial prisoners, and that the Empress and the rest of the family had been removed to a safe place. The evidence points to a carefully planned execution, but does not indicate whether the plot originated with Sverdloff or someone higher up.—C. P. Higby.

8412. JEREMJEEV, M. *La questione ucraina all'epoca del Risorgimento italiano.* [The Ukrainian question at the time of the Italian Risorgimento.] *Europa Orientale*. 8 (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 313-335.—The problem of the Ukrainian people is politically very complicated. While the Bolsheviks declare that there is no more at the present time any Ukrainian question, as the Ukraine constitutes a part of the Soviet Union, many a politician denies the existence of the Ukrainian people as having been invented, for political ends, by the Austrians and Germans. The author quotes three documents of 1868-69 against this contention, two of which emanate from the French Senator Casimir Belamarre upholding the Ukrainian language and nationality. The third is a speech by Carnot in the French Chamber on the same subject.—O. Eisenberg.

8413. KIESWETTER, A. *Ruska osvobodnecká reforma selska z roku 1861 ve vedecké literatuře.* [The Russian peasants' emancipation of 1861 in scientific literature.] *Český Časopis Historický*. 35 Mar. 1929: 145-153.—This article traces the influence of the emancipation of the Russian peasant on the growth of the study of Russian social history. It describes the chief stages in the development of this study, the works of Ivanjuk, Skrebitski, Semenov, Kornilov, Semevski, Struve.—George Waskovitz.

8414. KUSIW, BASIL. Protestantism in the Ukraine. *Papers Amer. Soc. of Church Hist.* 2nd Ser. 8. 1928: 179-196.—Lack of knowledge of Ukrainian Protestantism is due to the official Russian press and diplomacy. Russian church historians are followed by Protestant historians in giving attention to the Russian Orthodox church and disregarding the Ukrainian church which was really predominant till the 14th century in Eastern Europe. The Ukrainians first came under the influence of the Mediterranean—the Hellenic and the Latin cultures; and close commercial relations with Constantinople and with Genoa and Venice existed until the 13th century. The influences of Latinism, Humanism, and the Reformation have been strongly felt. The Christian faith in the Ukraine dates from Vladimir the Great (988); the conquest by Lithuania and later by Poland brought Ukraina into direct contact with the West. In the 16th and 17th centuries, the Protestants held a place between the Polish autocratic Catholic and the Ukrainian democratic Orthodox churches. Their "Church Brotherhoods", first organized in Lemberg in 1463, under Bohemian-Hussite influence,—still the pride of Ukrainian cultural history—laid the foundation

for the religious society which adopted a plan of widespread education. After the Ukraine was forced to seek help from Russia in 1655, she was annexed; the Latin schools were abolished, the printing shops closed, the election of the hierarchy prohibited and the church placed under the Synod of Moscow. During the 19th century, denationalization and oppression caused a decline of culture in the Ukraine and loss of church influence on the Ukrainian masses. The Ukraine has since 1917 striven to free itself from the Russian unification program, and the university students are taking interest in new religious movements under Bohemian influence.—E. Cole.

8415. ONATSKY, E. *Il problema Ucraino attraverso la storia.* [The Ukrainian problem in history.] *Europa Orientale*. 8 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 227-249.—This is an historical sketch of the Ukrainian people from the beginning of its history to the 20th century, in its national and cultural development.—O. Eisenberg.

BALTIC REPUBLICS

8416. EGGERS, ALEXANDER. *Estlaendische Schulpolitik 1918. Erinnerungen aus der Okkupationszeit in Estland.* [Esthonian school politics in 1918. Reminiscences of the German occupation of Esthonia.] *Baltische Monatsschr.* 60 (4) 1929: 208-216.—This article describes the attempts of the German military authorities to Germanize the Esthonian school system in 1918.—Walter C. Langsam.

8417. SERAPHIM, ERNST. *Die deutschen Kolonisten im Baltenlande.* [German colonists in the Baltic countries.] *Deutschlands Erneuerung*. 12 (12) Dec. 1928: 720-725.—This article gives a brief history and the present status of a number of little known colonies in the Baltic countries. The colony in the villages of Hirschenhof and Helfrichshof in Southern Livonia, which was established in the days of the Empress Catherine II, consisted of several thousand inhabitants before the World War. In 1914 all these colonists were transported to the interior of Russia or Siberia. When they were permitted to return to their homes, they found their farms in the hands of Letts. Finally the Lettish government restored their property, and they began the slow work of reconstruction. Today their schools are flourishing, and they have a German pastor. The so-called Russian-German colonists in Latvia suffered a similar fate, as did those of Courland and others.—O. C. Burkhard.

NEAR EAST

(See also Entries 6285, 6456, 7180, 7743, 7750, 8257, 8286, 8379, 8400, 9048)

8418. AL-HASANI, AL-SAYYID 'ABD-AL-RAZZÄQ. *Al-yazidiyah aw 'abadat al-shaytān.* [The Yezidis or devil worshippers.] *Al-Hilāl*. 37 (4) Feb. 1929: 456-464.—This study is based on a personal visit to the Yezidi districts of Shikhān and Sinjār in the province of Mosul, and on a perusal of the Yezidi sacred book, *al-Jalwāh*. The word Yezidi is derived from Kurdish-Persian *yazda'ān*, meaning God. The community is a remnant of a Magian tribe called Tarhāya. Their language is Kurdish, but Arabic is the sacred language of their scriptures. Historically, therefore, the Yezidis are not an offshoot of Islam. Their open practice of prayer, fasting, and other Moslem rites is for dissimulation. To them Mohammed, like Abraham and the other patriarchs, is a prophet. Christ is an angel personified. They circumcize their children, like Moslems, and baptize them, like the Christians, by pouring holy water. But their characteristic tenet is the worship of both the sun and satan, which betrays early Manichaean influence. Satan is represented by the

peacock. The word itself, satan, (Arabic *shaytān*), they never use. The author noticed copies of the Koran in Yezidi homes with red wax smeared over the word wherever it occurs in those copies. The Yezidis practice polygamy and divorce, believe in the transmigration of souls, consider the shaving of the moustache a sin and forbid the eating of lettuce. No worse curse could be levelled against one of them than to say to him, "May the lettuce of Mosul be in your mouth!" No one is allowed to learn how to read and write except the sheikh. The prince of the sheikhs exercises autocratic authority in all matters related to their religion. He is considered the living representative of Adi ibn-Musāfir who died in 1162 A.D. and whose biography has been preserved in *ibn-Khallikān*. His tomb, in the neighborhood of Mosul, should be visited by every faithful Yezidi once a year. The present incumbent of the office of prince of the sheikhs is Sa id Bey ibn-Ali ibn-Husayn Bey. (Illustrations.)—Philip K. Hitti.

8419. AURIANT. *Abdallah de Toulouse et Selim*

d'Avignon. [Abdallah of Toulouse and Selim d'Avignon.] *Rev. Bleue*. 66 (3) Feb. 2, 1929: 78-86.—After the British landed at Aboukir in 1801, desertions from Napoleon's Egyptian forces became numerous. Cut off from association with their erstwhile European fellows, soldiers cast their lot with the people of Egypt. In 1807 there were about 100 desertions from the French forces. Many of these deserters entered the military service of the Turks—especially of Mohammed Pasha. These French soon became military and political advisers of the Pasha. Two of them were particularly prominent—Combes of Avignon (Selim d'Avignon) and Dureau of Toulouse (Abdallah de Toulouse). Chronologically it was the epoch when Americans were engaged in quarrels with the Barbary pirates and William Eaton was the American consul handling the situation. The French became very influential in Egyptian affairs—received by peasants and urbanites alike as liberators and subsidized by Mehemet Ali. Gradually they lost their influence and these French "Mamelukes" died out. Chateaubriand overestimates their influence when he says that by 1806 five French soldiers became almost the masters of Cairo. The last of their number is seen in M. Jean, dealer in wines in Cairo as late as 1842. These French deserters engaged in numerous military expeditions and were romantic figures.—*H. C. Mitchell*.

8420. CIALDEA, L. II decennale dell'Adunata di Alba Julia. [The tenth anniversary of the assembly in Alba Julia.] *Gerarchia*. 8 (7) Jul. 1928: 394-402.—This is an historical outline of the establishment of the Rumanian population in Transylvania, from the Hungarian conquest of the country Dec. 1, 1918, when the Rumanians, from Hungary and Transylvania, assembled in Alba Julia, proclaimed the incorporation of Transylvania into the mother country.—*O. Eisenberg*.

8421. ELDER, JOHN. Family life in Shia Islam. *Moslem World*. 18 (3) Jul. 1928: 250-255.—*E. Cole*.

8422. GIBB, H. A. R. Studies in contemporary Arabic literature II. *Bull. School. Orient Stud.* 5 (2) 1929: 311-322.—The subject has two aspects, the struggle between the old and the new conceptions and ideals, and the gradual emergence of a simplified Arabic prose style. These two questions, in fact, overshadowed the literature of the time. The roots of the problem lie in the methods of education adopted in Egypt and elsewhere in the Moslem world. There was no harmony between the orthodox Moslem world view and the Western thought initiated by the violent impact of Western life on the East. The old-fashioned shaykhs from the theological colleges and the young graduates of European universities were teaching side by side in the schools. The result was the prevalence amongst educated Egyptians of cynicism, the inevitable companion of intellectual instability. The whole intellectual life of the people was thrown into confusion by this conflict between dogmatic orthodoxy and the intellectual freedom of Western science. It was into this widening breach that the Syrian writers, under the leadership of Jurji Zaydon, stepped. But they could not solve the problem because they were Christians, and modern Arabic literature could not completely sever itself from the Islamic past. Egyptian writers began to contest the primacy enjoyed by the Syrians. In journalism the new Moslem and nationalist press was striving to reinterpret the new ideas into some sort of harmony with the intellectual basis of Islamic culture. The unquiet, groping spirit of the age found literary expression in the work of Manfaluti (1876-1924). He seemed to epitomize all the half-articulate and contradictory tendencies of his time, and his essays, republished as *an-Nazarat* (1910) and supplemented in subsequent editions, have survived the furious attacks of both conservatives and modernists, and remain

down to the present the most widely read work in modern Arabic literature.—*S. Gandz*.

8423. GUÉMARD, G. De l'Arabie aux deux Nils: le commandant Vaissière, 1816-1835, et l'adjudant-major Vayssière, 1845-1869. [From Arabia to the Blue and White Niles; the exploits of commander Vaissière and adjutant major Vayssière.] *Rev. de l'Hist. Colonies Françaises*. 16 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 147-172.—Very little has been known in the past of the life of Commander Vaissière, the Frenchman playing such a conspicuous role in Pasha Ibrahim's war against the Wahabi tribesmen in the first quarter of the past century. Recent research has, however, made it possible to reconstruct his remarkable career. After serving as an officer under Napoleon he was retired on half pay at the time of the Restoration. As Europe seemed to offer no further field for military adventure, he went to Egypt, was engaged as military adviser by Mohamet Ali and was attached to the army commanded by the latter's heir, Ibrahim. The capture of Derayah after a protracted siege was primarily this Frenchman's work. He was handsomely rewarded for his services and, using the capital thus acquired, became a prominent gum and slave trader in the Sudan. Later, he was accorded the concession of importing and selling Abyssinian coffee in Egypt. In this connection he undertook two expeditions into the little known land of Ethiopia by way of the Blue Nile and on the second trip spent three years there. Unhappily, this very early visitor to that mysterious empire left no record of his experiences. The exploits of adjutant major Vayssière have been capitalized by Dumas. He, too, was a French adventurer seeking his fortune in Egypt. Following extended service in Algeria he secured a post with the Minister of War at Cairo but resigned this to engage in archaeological work in Arabia. Later he explored eastern Abyssinia and the upper waters of the White Nile, dying in the interior of Africa in 1860.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

8424. HASENCLEVER, ADOLF. Ghorbal, Shafik. "The beginnings of the Egyptian question and the rise of Mehemet Ali." *Göttingische Gelehrte Anzeigen*. 191 (3) Mar. 1929: 139-152. Book review.—*Walter I. Brandt*.

8425. ISOPESCU, CLAUDIO. L'Italia e le origini della nuova letteratura romana. [Italy and the origin of the new Rumanian literature.] *Gior. di Pol. e di Lett.* 5 (2-3) 1929: 212-231.—In the earliest period Rumanian society and literature was under the influence of Byzantium thanks to the splendor of Constantinople and, especially, the Greek orthodox faith, which was professed by the Rumanians. Another influence was the Slavonic which came from neighbors. But these influences never deeply penetrated into the masses of people. After the conquest of Constantinople by the Turks the old influences declined and in their place Western influence grew, especially Italian. In the 16th and 17th centuries translations from Italian began to appear in Rumania. The propaganda of Catholic Rome also entered through Transylvania and the Balkans. Some Rumanian students received their education in Italy. For this reason the Rumanian language, which is of Italian origin, was reconstructed and as a result the new national literature was established in the 18th century.—*N. N. Martinovitch*.

8426. MARCU, ALESSANDRO. Le origini padovane dell'Università di Bucarest. [The Paduan origin of the University of Bucharest.] *Gior. di Pol. e di Lett.* 5 (2-3) 1929: 256-258.—The university was at the beginning an academy. The idea of its establishment came to the prince Cantacuzen at the end of the 17th century. Scholars were invited and curricula were taken from Padua, Italy. The course was of three years duration and lectures were given on logic, physics, cosmography, psychology, metaphysics, rhetoric,

and theology. From this academy developed the modern university of Bucharest which recently celebrated its 250th anniversary.—*N. N. Martinovitch.*

8427. PAVEL, P. La résurrection d'un pays. La Transylvanie. [The resurrection of a country. Transylvania.] *Rev. Mondiale*. 191 May 15, 1929: 173-178.—Transylvania will celebrate in November the tenth anniversary of her independence. On this occasion the author gives a brief account of the pre-war and present state of things in that much disputed land. Up to 1918 Transylvania had been a theatre of constant social and political agitations. The Rumanian population which, according to the author, by number, vitality and intellectual qualities was superior to the other inhabitants, was dominated by a minority. The privileged nationalities, Hungarians, Szeklers and Saxons, in order to keep Rumanians in subjugation, refused them to the most elementary means of progress. Socially and economically they were not more than serfs. They had very few schools, newspapers, cooperatives, and other cultural institutions and owned only 37% of all the small land holdings. The author declares that the position of the minorities in Transylvania today is exactly like that of the Rumanians. There is no danger that the oppressed of yesterday turn out to be the oppressors of today. On Dec. 1 when Rumanians of Transylvania proclaim their union with Rumania, their leader, the present prime minister of Rumania, Julius Maniu, declared for "complete freedom for all the people living together with Rumanians; equality of rights and confessional freedom for all faiths in the state."—*V. N. Sharenkov.*

8428. ZAQLAMAH, ANWAR. Ākhir 'ahd miṣr bi-al-mamālik. [The extermination of the Mamelukes from Egypt.] *Al-Hilāl* 37 (4) Feb., 1929: 474-477.—The prevailing idea that Muḥammad Ali, the founder of the present royal family of Egypt, destroyed all the Circassian Mamelukes of Egypt is wrong. On that memorable night in March, 1815, when he invited the leading Mamelukes into al-Qal'ah (the Citadel) and set his Albanian body-guard loose on them, Muḥammad Ali destroyed only 480 of them. The second day special orders were issued condemning to death all other Mamelukes whether in the capital, Cairo, or in other parts of the state. This swelled the number of those killed to about 1,000 in all. But quite a few escaped, established themselves in Upper Egypt, particularly in Asiut, and engaged in slave trade between the Sudan and Cairo. Others, who did not belong to the official class, and especially those among them who were still young, were spared. In fact, in the latter part of 1815 we find about 2,000 of them, below the age of 18, organized by Muḥammad Ali into a special body-guard and established in al-Qal'ah. After 1824 the officers of the Egyptian army were recruited from these same Mamelukes or from their descendants. Even as late as 1881 when Arābi Pasha raised the banner of rebellion, it was because of the tyranny of these Circassian officers. But with the abolition of the slave trade in Egypt in 1880, the number of the Mamelukes began to decrease until they became extinct.—*Philip K. Hitti.*

FAR EAST

(See also Entries 7056, 7058, 7686, 8138)

CHINA

(See also Entries 8275, 9262)

8429. ELLIOTT, C. C. Chinese life and thought. *Trans. Leicester Lit. and Philos. Soc.* 29 1927-28: 1-14.—*E. Cole.*

8430. ISCHI-DORDJI. Die heutige Mongolei, II: Kulturelle Aufbauarbeit in der Mongolei. [Present-day Mongolia, II: Cultural progress in Mongolia.] *Ost-Europa*. 4 Mar. 1929: 401-409.—In pre-revolutionary Mongolia the only kinds of education were the training given to subordinates by older administrators and the medieval type of Buddhist instruction furnished in the lamaseries. A literary renaissance began in 1911, with the outbreak of the Chinese Revolution, but scant progress was made before the cancellation of Mongolian autonomy by the Chinese in 1919. Since the accession to power of the Mongolian People's Party, intensive efforts have been made to spread a network of elementary schools over the country and establish the beginnings of higher and technological education. A flourishing native literature has also arisen, and native lyrics and epics are being systematically collected and recorded. Scientific research has taken the form of climatological, geographical, and archeological expeditions, while the creation of a museum and a national library has made possible the centralization of Mongoliana, so that Ulan Bator has become, next to Leningrad, the greatest center of Mongolian studies, and a beacon light for the Mongol intelligentsia from Manchuria to the Volga. The intellectual foundations for a Pan-Mongol movement are thus being laid.—*W. M. Graham.*

8431. THRING, MARION. Textiles of the Ch'ing dynasty. *Pennsylvania Mus. Bull.* 24 (125) Feb. 1929: 19-31.—Brocaded and compound satins, damask and fancy satins have played the most important part

for palace and temple hangings, robes, and indeed for everything that could be enriched by the use of decorative fabrics, as they are particularly adapted for producing sumptuous effects and fall into beautiful folds. The practice among the Chinese of surrounding themselves with symbols has played an important part in the fashioning of their works of art, the same symbols being used in different art media. The encouragement given by the Emperor K'ang Hsi after the year 1681 to the arts and the interest therein by his son and grandson helped to make the early years of the Ch'ing dynasty one of the most fruitful periods for the production of textiles. The reign of Ch'ien Lung saw many innovations in the various fields of art. The coming of the French and Italian Jesuits introduced many European ideas. (20 illustrations are given of characteristic designs with brief descriptions of each.)—*J. W. Ballantine.*

8432. XXX. Une oeuvre de colonisation française: le territoire de Kouang Tcheou Wan. [A work of French colonization: the territory of Kwangchow-wan.] *Rev. du Pacific*. 7 (4) Oct. 15, 1928: 213-228.—When the Chinese port of Kwangchow-wan was leased by the French in 1899, Doumer, governor general of Indo-China, conceived the idea of linking up the surrounding territory, rich in mines and agriculture, by a network of railroads to the leased port which was the natural outlet of this region. Concessions were granted by the Chinese government, but for political and financial reasons the projects were abandoned. Nevertheless, one of the settlements of the port has grown since 1899 from an almost non-existent village into a city of 30,000 inhabitants. At present the Chinese merchants of the city and of the neighboring territory are building roads between the centers of the interior and Kwangchow-wan after the fashion of Doumer's plan, and the French government

should lend them financial aid as the commerce of the port and of all Indo-China would be greatly increased by such a road system.—*Helen M. Cory.*

FRENCH INDO-CHINA

8433. CABATON, ANTOINE. *Les demi-civilisés de l'Indochine.* [The semi-civilized peoples of French Indo China.] *Outre-Mer.* 1 (1) Mar. 1929: 9–22.—The Muongs of Tonkin, the Mois of Annam, the Penongs of Cambodia, and the Khas of Laos constitute a group of peoples colloquially known to French residents of Indo China as “the savages.” They are found in a heavily forested belt from 50 to 500 kilometers in width, lying between the 12th and 22nd degrees of north latitude, and have been visited by few except army men and missionaries. All have the same characteristics and they would seem to constitute the remnant of a prehistoric, indigenous Malay people. Their hair is straight and black, their skin yellow bordering on red, their bodies hairless, their stature short, their heads narrow and long, their noses flat, and their faces large. The age of puberty among females is 15 and marriage soon follows. Childbirth is no great ordeal. Few families have more than three children, this being due in part to the custom of suckling infants until the age of five, during which time new pregnancies do not occur, and in part to the high mortality rate arising from lack of proper attention. These peoples are very susceptible to consumption, intestinal trouble, small-pox, and cholera. Leprosy and goitre disorders are not uncommon, but syphilis is unknown. They are robust, agile, inured to fatigue, sleep little, eat little when food is scarce but gluttonize when it is plentiful, are improvident, ambitionless, generous, gullible in the extreme, will not make friends readily, seldom break their word, are not vindictive and kill only as a last resort. Rice is cultivated and hogs and chickens are raised for food. Villages, consisting of from 20 to 100 individual structures circling about a communal hall, are invariably found in the forest. Women are attired in step-ins, while the men don gee strings.

Both wear their hair long, twisting it about the napes of their necks, and ornament themselves with gold, silver, or copper bracelets and rings and skin mutilations in circular or triangular design. Rice is the ordinary food, meat is eaten only at feast time, an intoxicating rice drink is very popular, tobacco is universally used, hunting is carried on with bows and arrows, fishing is done by means of lines or spearing, goods are carried in hampers on the natives' backs, and goods from the outer world reach them through sharp Annamite traders.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

THE PHILIPPINES

8434. PÉREZ, LORENZO. Informe del Padre Francisco Antonio Maceyra sobre varios puntos de los que convendría tratar en el Concilio provincial de Manila. [Report of Father Francisco Antonio Maceyra concerning various of the points which it would be suitable to consider in the Provincial Council of Manila.] *Arch. Ibero-Amer.* 30 (90) Nov.–Dec. 1928: 375–397.—A document of 1771.—*Roland Dennis Hussey.*

8435. PÉREZ, LORENZO. Los Aetas e Ilongotes de Filipinas. [The Aetas and Ilongots of the Philippines.] *Arch. Ibero-Amer.* 30 (88) Jul.–Aug. 1928: 70–106.—This is an appendix to an article, printed in volume 28 of the periodical. It comprises a catechism in the language of the Ilongots and an account, written about 1746, of the customs of the Aetas. The latter aside from possibly a thousand outside the knowledge of the friars, numbered 362 and lived in five settlements. Of these, 164 were Christians. Their customs had been affected by conversion. Where difficult of access, or for any other reason still mainly heathen, though like all this tribe not very warlike, the Aetas interred people alive or let them die of hunger, killed their wives when tired of them or took others, perforated their ears, and practiced other savage customs. Circumcision was reported. In the largest village, where all but about a dozen of the 151 people were Christian, these customs had been overcome.—*Roland Dennis Hussey.*

INDIA

(See also Entries 8138, 8293)

8436. CHATTERJEE, K. N. The use of nose ornaments in India. *Asiatic Soc. Bengal, Jour. & Proc.* 1927. 23 (3) Feb. 1929: 287–296.—Although the use of nose ornaments is now almost universal in India, it is of foreign origin. The earliest representations of nose ornaments are found in some Gujrati manuscripts of the 15th century. It seems that this type of decoration came into India through the Mohammedan invaders. We have references to the nose ring in the Old Testament; nose ornaments are now in vogue in Egypt, Syria, and some of the Tartar tribes. It can be shown that almost all of the Indian finery dating from the pre-Mohammedan period reached Burma, Siam, Indo-China, the Malay Peninsula, Java, Bali, and Borneo by means of cultural contacts. Strangely the use of the nose ornament did not spread to the East of India, while it is found in the Mohammedan countries to the West. In fact these decorations seem to have followed the caravan routes along the Astrakhan border of Persia, Syria, and Egypt. These ornaments are worn by means of a hole bored through the alae; the Hindus of Upper India have the left ala bored and the Moslems the right one. In some communities the hole is bored through the septum. These decorations are gradually

going out of style and have been discarded by the Parsees, the Beni-Israel, and Brahmos.—*Henry S. Gehman.*

8437. HUTTON, J. H. Diaries of the two tours of the unadministered area east of the Naga Hills. *Mem. Asiat. Soc. Bengal.* 11 (1) 1929: 1–72. [Plates.]—*E. Cole.*

8438. KHAU, KHAJA. Sufi Orders in the Deccan. *Moslem World.* 18 (3) Jul. 1928: 280–285.—*E. Cole.*

8439. NUMISMATIC NUMBER (Suppl. #40). *Jour. & Proc. Asiatic Soc. Bengal.* 23 (4) Mar. 1929: pp. 31.—This number describes coins exhibited at the annual meeting of the Numismatic Society of India held at Agra of Jan. 2, 1927. There are notes on rare Mughal coins acquired for the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, coins, of Husain Baigara of Khurāsān (873–913H), Narwar coins, some Mālava coins, Sultans of Gujarāt, the Artha-śastra on coins and minting, copper Dāms of Jalālu-d-din Akbar, a gold coin of Bāppā Rāwal, a find of Indo-Greek Hemidrachms in Bajour, the Shāh-i-Hind coins, and an article by S. R. Ayyangar on “Some Mughal Gold Coins”. Antani, R. M. et al. are the authors.—*A. H. Nykl.*

8440. PARANAVITANE, S. Mahayanism in Ceylon. *Ceylon Jour. of Sci. Sec. G. Archaeol., Ethnol., etc.* 2 (1) Dec. 31, 1928: 35–71.—*E. Cole.*

AFRICA

(See also Entries 7098, 8329, 8333, 8355)

8441. BESSON, MAURICE. La législation du travail indigène. [Laws governing native workers.] *Outre-Mer*. 1 (1) Mar. 1929: 55-63.—Tropical regions are of no value to the mother land unless they are developed. Whites cannot indulge in physical labor there and the natives are not inclined to exert themselves because of Nature's bounty. The exploiting westerner's first solution for the problem was to enslave the indigenous peoples and, where these soon perished, as was the case with the Caribs in the new world, to replace them by more sturdy imported Africans whose existence was regulated by elaborate codes. But, with the growth of humanitarian feeling in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, this came to be considered wrong and voluntary labor régimes rather than forced ones were ultimately instituted by law in every overseas empire. The corvée still survives in the construction of public works, required labor being a substitute for the payment of taxes, but this too, is being looked at askance and the tendency today is to discontinue it. Simple laws governing the relations between employer and worker and seeking to guard the latter from exploitation are being introduced in those colonies with simple social organization, like French West Africa, while labor legislation based on that of the home land is being enacted on an extensive scale for more highly developed regions, such as Algeria. The question as to how French laws are to be modified for application in a given possession is a highly complex one, but careful study is being given the matter and results have, on the whole, been satisfactory.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

8442. CHOTTIN, A. La musique marocaine. [The music of Morocco.] *Outre-Mer*. 1 (1) Mar. 1929: 32-42.—Moroccan music, like the art and literature of the country, falls within the North African-Spanish group. The culture of this area is a fusion, derived from Persian, Hindu, and Greek elements and, while it is the same in essential details throughout the entire region, there are striking local peculiarities, resulting in Moroccan music being something quite different from say that of Moorish Spain. A double influence is discernable in it—that of the two kinds of life, nomadic and sedentary, found in close juxtaposition there, and that of the two prevailing civilizations, rural and urban. The primitive, country-dwelling Berbers employ loud-sounding instruments. Their music is largely rhythmic, with melody submerged into practical monotone, accentuated five beat measures prevailing. It is extensively employed in worship, dancing, and story telling, and improvisation is frequent. The urban Arabs, on the contrary, prefer more quiet strains and place their emphasis upon melody, making their music more appealing to the western ear.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

8443. HARDY, GEORGES. La pénétration saharienne et la psychologie du nomade saharienne. [The penetration of the Sahara and the psychology of the Saharan peoples.] *Rev. de l'Hist. des Colonies Françaises*. 16 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 113-146.—French operations in the Sahara country are of very recent origin. The first natives of this arid region were en-

countered in opening up the Senegal valley and the Algerian hinterland in the middle of the last century, others at the turn of the century when explorations were conducted around Lake Tchad, and still further groups in drawing the southern boundary of Morocco. Some of the most illustrious personages in colonial history won immortality by their exploits in its limitless expanses and the Saharan martyrology is a tragically long one. The latter fact has served to give the area an unsavory reputation which is in reality, quite unwarranted. The most contradictory opinions with respect to the character of its inhabitants have been expressed. Some observers see them as chivalrous knights, others as common, heartless bandits. Such divergence has arisen because there are distinct groups, differing markedly from one another, living within its borders and because certain travelers' experiences have not been very happy. But gradually the nature of the Saharan peoples is coming to be understood. They have certain fundamental characteristics arising out of their environment in common. The propensity to plunder arises from the stigma attached to labor in a servile society. Mendacity has arisen from enjoyment in matching wits, bribery is merely a less refined method of currying favor than prevails among Europeans. The tendency to protract negotiations endlessly arises because time has no particular value. Treaties are constantly being "broken" because the sheiks are far from having the great authority western negotiators attribute to them when agreements are being concluded. The Saharans as a group are exceedingly hospitable, possessed of an inexhaustible store of energy, altogether fearless, inherently conservative, staunch advocates of birth control, harbor grudges for generations, are keenly sensitive to the beauties of nature, love poetry and music, improvise verse freely, practice monogamy, revere women, acquire social status through their mothers, are fatalists, and incline to religious fanaticism.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

8444. IWARSON, JONAS. Islam in Eritrea and Abyssinia. *Moslem World* 18 (4) Oct. 1928: 356-364.—The Muslims of Abyssinia and Eritrea, in spite of former attempts at forcible conversion, number about 4,000,000. They are generally indistinguishable in language and civilisation from the native Christians whom they sometimes excel in virtue. They are divided into the settled highland *Giaberti*, who are liberal and generally monogamous, and the nomad lowland *Nabbara*, who are fanatical, orthodox, and polygamous. Islam is tolerated, but Christians and Muslim do not eat together though intermarriage takes place among the upper classes. The Editor adds a map and translation of a paragraph on the Muslim advance from G. Montandon, Au Pays Ghimirra, *Bull. de la Soc. Neuchâteloise de Géog.* XXIII. 1913. (Bibliography.)—*J. E. Wrench.*

8445. UNSIGNED. After the great Ngami trek. *Round Table*. (74) Mar. 1929: 325-341.—An account of life at Ghanzi, a South-West African frontier settlement, established 30 years ago.—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

UNITED STATES

(See also Entries 6245, 6320, 6480, 6493, 7991, 7993, 8017, 8174, 8250, 8272, 8283, 8284, 8403, 8528, 8544, 8603, 8764, 9037, 9108, 9176, 9206, 9207, 9210, 9235, 9244, 9253, 9254, 9271, 9336, 9427, 9478, 9486, 9493)

8446. BARCK, DOROTHY C. (ed.). Letter book of John Watts, merchant and councillor of New York (Jan. 1, 1762 to Dec. 22, 1765). *Coll. New York Hist. Soc.* 61 1928: pp. 448.—*E. Cole.*

8447. BARNES, JOSEPH. Remarks on Mr.

John Fitch's reply to Mr. James Rumsey's pamphlet—(1788). *Mag. of Hist.* 139 1928: 85-111.—*E. Cole.*

8448. BENDER, HAROLD S. Two centuries of American Mennonite literature: *Mennonitica Americana 1727-1927, a critical bibliography. Mennonite*

Quart. Rev. 1 (1) Jan. 1927: 34-53; (2) Apr. 1927: 46-72; (4) Oct. 1927: 61-79; 2 (1) Jan. 1928: 16-55; (2) Apr. 1928: 125-150; (3) Jul. 1928: 207-224.—*Guy F. Hershberger.*

8449. BERRYMAN, J. W. Early settlement in southwest Kansas. *Kansas Hist. Coll.* 17 1928: 561-570.—*E. Cole.*

8450. BLAKE, MORISON. The shipping days of Boston. *Stone & Webster Jour.* 43 (6) Dec. 1928: 771-787.—This article includes some descriptive matter of the Boston water front in 1830 and full copies of three letters of Barnabas Thatcher, of the firm, Thatcher and Sears, written in 1836, 1840, and 1853. These describe in some detail the founding of the business. The last letter contains many details of the business, including articles sold, prices received, and profits made. It also differentiates between items of business done on commission and other portions conducted by direct investment of capital. There are also items indicating the movement of ships belonging to the firm; the location, and the character of their cargoes. Near the close of the article there is a short history of the development of the ice business of Frederick Tudor; how he built up an ice business in the West Indies, the East Indies, in Calcutta, and even in Persia. The ice was shipped directly from Boston in sailing vessels.—*O. M. Dickerson.*

8451. BONHAM, M. L., The Rebel Reefer furls his last sail. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* (4) Oct. 1928: 582-606.—James Morris Morgan was a native of New Orleans, a Confederate naval officer during the Civil War, a captain in the Egyptian army from 1866 to 1872, a farmer in South Carolina during the period of redemption from carpet bag rule, a contractor and engineer in Mexico, United States consul general to Australasia under President Cleveland, representative of the Morgan Banking Company to Panama at the time of the birth of the Panama Republic, and resident of Washington, D. C. during the last years of his long life. From his numerous letters to Professor M. L. Bonham, extending from 1916 to 1927 when he died, Bonham has published in this article more or less extensive extracts with a few editorial notes and explanations. These letters contain delightful reminiscences and occasional pungent comments on current events. They are an epilogue of his autobiography, entitled *Recollections of a Rebel Reefer*.—*E. M. Violette.*

8452. BRADLEY, A. G. Ticonderoga. *Natl. Rev.* (552) Feb. 1929: 914-921.—Although supported by 6,300 British regulars and 9,000 colonial troops, as against the 3,000 men under Montcalm, the blunders of Abercromby were responsible for the ignominious failure of the expedition against Fort Ticonderoga or Carrillon as it was then more generally known. The death of Lord Howe, early in the expedition, proved fatal, for his "ability and influence would almost certainly have averted the coming tragedy". The British colonial troops were saved the worst of it but Abercromby's own regiment, the 44th, and the 46th (Murray's), the 27th (Blakeney's), the 55th (Lord Howe's), the 60th, and the Black Watch were corps whose bootless heroism was chiefly expended on that dreadful day. Nearly 2,000 men fell in from four to five hours.—*M. M. Heald.*

8453. BURNS, FRANCIS P. The Spanish land laws of Louisiana. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 11 (4), Oct. 1928: 557-581.—This article consists chiefly of a series of extracts from the laws of Spain governing the granting of land in Louisiana from 1769 to 1802. There are also descriptions of several of the larger land grants, extracts from the correspondence between Morales and Gayoso, and a summary of the laws passed by Congress from 1803 to 1812 governing the confirmation of the Spanish land grants in Louisiana. There

are editorial comments by the author running through the entire article.—*E. M. Violette.*

8454. BYERS, O. P. When railroading outdid the wild west stories. *Kansas Hist. Coll.* 17 1928: 338-348.—After the Pacific Railway Act of July 1, 1862 the Leavenworth, Pawnee, and the Western project was begun, and by 1866, the first section—from Kansas City to Topeka—was opened for traffic. By November of that year the line extended to Junction City. The construction of the road west of Ft. Harper was particularly difficult, regardless of the protection afforded by troops stationed at the new forts,—Hays and Wallace in Kansas, and Union in New Mexico. The rivalry between the Kansas and the Nebraska railroads for colonization of the west took on various forms. Branch lines in Kansas date from 1873.—*E. Cole.*

8455. CALLAHAN, JAMES P. Kansas in the American novel and short story. *Kansas Hist. Coll.* 17 1928: 139-188.—*E. Cole.*

8456. CAMPBELL, C. E. Down among the red men. *Kansas Hist. Coll.* 17 1928: 623-691.—The campaign of 1874 involving the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Kiowas, Comanches and some Caddoes, was the last general war in Indian Territory. Details of its cause, of customs and languages of various tribes are revealed in these reminiscences of a participant and observer, at one time scout and trader. Contrary to general belief, the traders were honest in carrying out government regulations and obeying restrictions. The work of the allotment commission for the Cheyennes and Arapahoes brought about the settlement of difficulties with the Indian.—*E. Cole.*

8457. CHRISTENSEN, THOMAS PETER. The Danish settlements in Kansas. *Kansas Hist. Coll.* 17 1928: 300-305.—The number of Danes in Kansas in 1880 was 1,838; in 1910, 2,759; in 1920, 2,263. Danish immigration mainly from the Danish Islands and Jutland has now practically ceased. The earliest to settle in Kansas were probably Danish Mormons, locating in 1855; then came the Lutherans and Baptists to settle in communities. A characteristic Danish settlement was founded by the Grundtvigians in 1869 in Lincoln County; another by Danish Socialists at Hays City, which lasted less than a year as a colony, but consisted of talented and interesting individuals whose influence was felt later. Danish Americans before the World War celebrated June 5, the Constitution Day of Denmark. Among the Danish-American papers circulated widely in Kansas are: *Dannevirke, Decorah Posten, Kvinden og Hjemmet, Luthersk Ugeblad*. The Danes in Kansas are public-school teachers, farmers, and mechanics; few have entered business.—*E. Cole.*

8458. CLARK, OLIVE A. Early days along the Solomon Valley (Kansas). *Kansas Hist. Coll.* 17 1928: 719-730.—*E. Cole.*

8459. CONNELLEY, WILLIAM E. (ed.). Life and adventures of George N. Brown. *Kansas Hist. Coll.* 17 1928: 98-134.—A volunteer in the federal army in 1853, a scout with the border forces, with headquarters at Ft. Wallace, a freighter, and a saloon keeper at Dodge City, Kansas in the early seventies, at Granddada, Colorado, a few years later, buffalo-hunter, and Indian fighter, Brown's experiences of life on the plains appear to be typical of the period.—*E. Cole.*

8460. CONNELLEY, WILLIAM E. The treaty held at Medicine Lodge between the peace commission and the Comanche, Kiowa, Arapahoe, Cheyenne and Prairie Apache tribes of Indians in October, 1867. *Kansas Hist. Coll.* 17 1928: 601-606.—*E. Cole.*

8461. CONNELLEY, WILLIAM E. Wild Bill—James Butler Heckock: David Colbert McCanles at Rock Creek; Wild Bill at Rock Creek. *Kansas Hist. Coll.* 17 1928: 1-27.—George Hansen's "True Story

of Wild Bill McCandles affray in Jefferson County, Nebraska, July 12, 1861" published in the *Nebraska History Magazine* for Apr.-Jun. 1927, must be corrected. McCandles was a ruffian of the lawless border and his death at the hands of Wild Bill was certainly justified.—*E. Cole.*

8462. COUES, WM. PEARCE. Early teaching of medical history in the United States. *New Engl. Jour. Medic.* 200(6) Feb. 7, 1929: 287.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

8463. COUNSON, ALBERT. France-Amérique. Du baptême de Saint-Dié au Pacte de Paris. [France and America. From the baptism at Saint Dié to the Pact of Paris.] *Mercure de France.* 210(736) Feb. 15, 1929: 5-37.—During four centuries France has interpreted the New World to the Old. First she gave America her name (the act of certain editors of a Ptolemaic cosmography at Saint Dié in Lorraine, Apr. 25, 1507). Second, France, through Calvin, gave America a republican type of Christianity, and through her philosophers contributed to the establishment of religious toleration and equality in America. Third, through the ideas of Rousseau, Turgot and through the aid of Lafayette and others France contributed to the establishment of American independence, and through the friendly cession of Louisiana Territory to the growth of the United States. America in turn contributed to the establishment of French and indirectly European freedom. Fourth, through the suggestions of Saint Simon, Michel Chevalier, and others the French undertook to bind the world closely together by the Suez and Panama canals; Roosevelt finished de Lessep's work at Panama. Finally America's cooperation in the World War led to the overthrow of militarism, to which the Briand-Kellogg pact is a fitting sequel.—*M. Curti.*

8464. DEARMONT, CHARLES O. Stonewall Jackson's surgeon. *Virginia Medic. Monthly.* 55(11) Feb. 1929: 788-790.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

8465. DICK, EVERETT. The long drive: the origin of the cow country; the beginning of the Texas drive, gathering the herds in Texas; the cowboy and his tools; the drive; the log of the trials; the cow country; the effect of the long drive on the west. *Kansas Hist. Coll.* 17 1928: 27-97.—The cattle industry first came from below the Rio Grande. By 1680, it had become established in New Mexico; by 1730, in Texas. The Austin settlement of 1821 laid the foundation for the tremendous growth in the industry during the next half century. Before 1850 the only feasible practice was to drive stock to market, frequently from as far as Iowa—to the Atlantic seaboard. The long drive from Texas to the north began in the late 60's it broke down the barrier between North and South which had been built up by the Civil War. The movement from the south was met by one from the east, and the intermingling of these two forces made up the West. Now the picturesque cowboy is only a figure of history.—*E. Cole.*

8466. DOUGHERTY, E. The Rio Grande Valley: a lecture delivered before the Lone Star Literary Assoc. *Mag. of Hist.* 138 1928: 43-76.—*E. Cole.*

8467. DRUMM, STELLA M. Robert E. Lee and the improvement of the Mississippi river. *Missouri Hist. Soc. Coll.* 6(2) Feb. 1929: 157-171.—A study of an incident in the early life of Robert E. Lee, when, while captain of engineers in the United States army, he superintended the improvement of the Mississippi river at St. Louis. Two sandbars were gradually turning the channel of the river from St. Louis to the Illinois shore. By the construction of dikes and dams, Lee sent the current back to its old channel between the years 1837 and 1839, thus saving the river to St. Louis

and making possible that city's development into the commercial metropolis of the West.—*Ralph P. Bieber.*

8468. EATON, MARION GOODWIN. Where Boston began. *Stone & Webster Jour.* 43(5) Nov. 1928: 651-661.—This is a description of what is left of the old settlement at Charlestown, Massachusetts, where the first settlers of Boston located. Illustrations giving pictures of some of the important remains are included. Half of the old Waverly House, the red brick Everett house, several of the old but less well known dwellings, Sarah Flint's and "old baker Worthen's" houses, the Christopher Wren brick church, built by David Goodwin for the Baptist Society, are still standing. Back of the Baptist church is the burying ground with graves of the Jenners, the Frothinghams, the Sawyers, and that of Richard Russell and his wife. The latter was the daughter of William Pitt, sheriff of Bristol, England. Some of the tombstones bear dates as early as 1652, and large numbers are dated before 1700. The author suggests that old streets and old houses are as worthy of preservation as are specimens of antique furniture.—*O. M. Dickerson.*

8469. FITZPATRICK, J. C. George Washington as Santa Claus again. *Hist. Outlook.* 20(2) Feb. 1929: 68-70.—A memorandum of expense (facsimile given) tucked away in a pocket memorandum book of personal expenditures included among the Washington manuscripts at the Library of Congress gives a list of Christmas purchases made by Washington in Philadelphia in December, 1783. Presumably for Mrs. Washington are a locket at £5.5 s., a "dress cap" at £2.8 s., a hat at £3.10 s., and a handkerchief at £1. For the Custis girls, his stepgrandchildren, there are pocket-books, thimbles, and sashes at a total cost of £3.4 s.9 d.; for their brother a whirlingig, a fiddle, and a gun, the three items amounting to 9 s. In addition there are children's books at a cost of 4 s.6 d. Other purchases not necessarily for Christmas are given, including quadrille boxes, an umbrella, and a silver coffee pot with the Washington arms engraved and costing £37.17 s. 6 d.—*A. B. Forbes.*

8470. GEISER, S. W. Naturalist of the frontier. 1. Jacob Boll. *Southwest Rev.* 14(2) Winter, 1929: 184-198.—Jacob Boll, a young Swiss naturalist, came to the western Texas frontier in 1869. He made an extraordinary collection of all kinds of animals for the Harvard Museum, giving the world almost its first glimpse of the wild life in that region. After several fruitful years at Cambridge enjoying the society of Agassiz and his friends, he was called back to Switzerland. Upon the death of his invalid wife he returned to Texas and spent the remainder of his life, 1874-1880, collecting fossils for E. D. Cope. Among these were the remains of primitive reptiles previously unknown. Boll was also of great service to the state and nation in investigating the mineral resources of Texas and in studying the Rocky Mountain locust. Of amiable disposition, he worked almost alone, under all but insuperable difficulties, without academic or popular recognition, dying in a dugout hut in his collecting camp on the Pease River.—*P. M. Smith.*

8471. GRATTAN, C. Hartley. Saint Andy. *American Mercury.* 14(55) Jul. 1928: 364-369.—Mark Twain in terming Andrew Carnegie "Saint Andrew" expressed the people's attitude. The lack of criticism of Carnegie may be attributed to his persuasive utterances and to the fact that he gave away most of his money during his life time. Yet his business practices were not more humane than those of his contemporaries. Of that society which marked the triumph of the industrial bourgeoisie, he was the most sophisticated man of action, as Mark Hanna was its most sophisticated politician and John Fiske its historian. His creation of vast industrial works was a technical achievement. But his unsympathetic treatment of his employees and his

method of returning money, already accumulated, to the people, shows the futility and aimlessness of money-getting.—*E. Cole.*

8472. GRAHAM, I. D. The Kansas State Board of Agriculture: some high lights of history. *Kansas Hist. Coll.* 17 1928: 788–813.—*E. Cole.*

8473. HAMER, MARGUERITE BARTLETT. Edmund Gray and his settlement at New Hanover. *Georgia Hist. Quart.* 13 (1) Mar. 1929: 1–12.—In 1755 Gray settled a colony of some 300 debtors on the Great Satilla River, in the "neutral" zone between Georgia and Florida. Opposed by the Spaniards, it was frowned on for various reasons in South Carolina and Georgia, though Governor Henry Ellis of Georgia believed that it might be of imperial service. Under orders from the Board of Trade, which feared Spanish resentment, the settlement was abandoned in 1759. An appendix contains two documents.—*V. W. Crane.*

8474. HAMMOND, OTIS G. (ed.). The Utah expedition, 1857–1858: Letters of Capt. Jesse A. Gove, 10th Inf. U.S.A., of Concord N.H., to Mrs. Gove, and special correspondent of the New York Herald. *New Hampshire Hist. Soc. Coll.* 12 1928: pp. 442.—*E. Cole.*

8475. HANEY, E. D. The experiences of a homesteader in Kansas. *Kansas Hist. Coll.* 17 1928: 305–325.—*E. Cole.*

8476. HANSEN, SYLVIA T. The educational policies of some prominent peace and religious organizations. *Hist. Outlook.* 20 (2) Feb. 1929: 75–78.—By outlining the educational policies of typical organizations in America working for world peace, the writer calls attention to an important force which has largely developed since the World War for influencing the public school curriculum and the adult mind. Several of these organizations (for example, the National Council for the Prevention of War) have revealed the necessity, from the pacifist point of view, of thorough revisions of history texts. Others, like the American School Citizenship League, inculcate internationalism in the schools by prize competitions, pageants, and pictures. News sheets, lectures and the interchange of foreign students are methods of still other organizations, such as the World Peace Foundation and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Formal peace instruction in the Sunday schools has been inaugurated by the World Alliance for International Friendship and the Federal Council of Churches of Christ. Evidence of the practical effectiveness of such educational programs is cited, and brief reference is made to the counter efforts of such societies as the D. A. R. and the Key Men of America.—*M. E. Curti.*

8477. HARRIS, ESTELLE. First homes in Carolina. *D. A. R. Mag.* 62 (10) Oct. 1928: 613–624.—*E. Cole.*

8478. HART, ALBERT BUSHNELL. George Washington—business man. *Nation's Business.* 17 (2) Feb. 1929: 23–25; 114; 116–117; 120.—Over twenty paternal ancestors in a direct line who were men of affairs in England helped to make George Washington a pioneer in many forms of business enterprise in the American colonies. He was not only an extensive farmer purchasing improved tools and seeds from England, but his broad vision of the future, his engineering instinct and talent as a financier enabled him without scientific training to engage successfully in building canals and highways, draining swamps, and developing vast tracts of land for settlement. He was interested in national education and had a good library. His carefully kept analytical accounts, records, and diaries, in addition to his correspondence and public writings, make him the American most widely read except Benjamin Franklin.—*P. M. Smith.*

8479. HARVEY, MAJOR A. M. Hamilton and Jefferson and the American Constitution. *Kansas Hist. Coll.* 17 1928: 744–787.—*E. Cole.*

8480. HERTZLER, SILAS. Early Mennonite Sunday schools. *Mennonite Quart. Rev.* 2 (3) Jul. 1928: 205–206.—The first Mennonite Sunday school was organized at Masontown, Pennsylvania, by Bishop Nicholas Johnson in 1840 or 1842; the first school in Ontario by Benjamin Eby, at Berlin (Kitchener) before 1847; another at Vineland by Jacob Gross and Dilman Moyer in 1848. Early Sunday schools were conducted in the German language. They met with considerable opposition.—*Guy F. Hershberger.*

8481. KASSEL, CHARLES. The early life of Edwin Miller Wheelock. *Open Court.* 43 (873) Feb. 1929: 94–106.—This minister, author, and educator of Southern Negroes was born in New York, N.Y., in 1829. He studied law and theology at Harvard University and was installed by a distinguished group of theologians and ministers in 1857 at the Unitarian Church at Dover, N. H. His ordination sermon gives evidence of the mystical feeling of an overbrooding Providence, which shows the influence of Swedenborg and Thomas L. Harris. Following the local election of 1858 he fearlessly condemned the use of money and liquor to influence voting, and upheld his right to discuss moral phases of politics in these words: "The Christian minister as a champion of public morals is bound to speak and act—to speak and act kindly, carefully, dispassionately, indeed,—but with all the manly freedom of one who is responsible only to his own conscience and to his God."—*P. M. Smith.*

8482. LOVEJOY, ARTHUR C. Anti-evolution laws and the principle of religious neutrality. *School & Soc.* 29 (736) Feb. 2, 1929: 133–138.—The principal argument to which those who advocate anti-evolution legislation appeal, is that evolution is properly classified with religion, since it has to do with the Creator and with the miracles of the Bible, etc. Therefore, since state schools have no right to teach religion of any kind, evolution, being a form of religion, must be outlawed. The Virginia Act establishing religious freedom (1786) states that to "compel a man to furnish contributions of money for the propagation of opinions which he disbelieves, is sinful and tyrannical", and this is the principle which the anti-evolutionists claim to be following. The Arkansas law recently passed seems to keep within the limits of this principle. The law forbids teaching—interpreted as inculcating—the theory of evolution. In other words it prohibits propaganda,—the teaching of a certain theory as an undisputed or indisputable dogma, or the attempt to convert students to a specific opinion. The law does not prohibit the holding of the evolution theory by the teacher. Reasonably interpreted, the law is likely to do no great harm and may even bring some educational advantages. The dogmatic temper is not unknown in the teaching of science and the tendency of the law should be to discourage all kinds of dogmatism.—*W. W. Sweet.*

8483. LUGAN, A. Une France qui disparaît: La Louisiane. [A France which is disappearing: Louisiana.] *Rev. Bleue.* 67 (4) Feb. 16, 1929: 114–116.—After sketching the history of Louisiana from Marquette's voyage to its sale to the United States, the author discusses in an animated manner the present rapid trend in New Orleans and its environs away from French customs, culture, and the use of the French language. French theaters, churches, and newspapers are fighting a losing battle in trying to stop this trend. The newspaper, *L'Abeille*, has ceased to exist. Grandchildren, ashamed to speak French, can scarcely converse with grandparents. These changes threaten New Orleans with the loss of its distinctive character and its valuable intellectual and commercial opportunity to become the "Paris of America". What a shame "if the famous 'Mardi Gras' should remain the only survival in New Orleans of two centuries of French civilization".—*A. T. Volwiler.*

8484. MCINTOSH, JAMES M. A visit to Lafitte. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 11 (3) Jul. 1928: 444-448.—This is a reprint, from the *Knickerbocker Magazine* for March, 1847, pp. 254-261, of an article written by Lieut. James M. McIntosh, U.S.N., giving an account of a visit to Lafitte, the famous Louisiana pirate, while on a cruise in 1819 in the Gulf of Mexico between the mouth of the Mississippi River and the harbor of Galveston.—*E. M. Violette.*

8485. MCNEIL, FLOYD A. Fort Jefferson—the extreme western post of the American revolution. *Missouri Hist. Soc. Coll.* 6 (2) Feb. 1929: 172-183.—An account of the establishment of Fort Jefferson by American troops in 1780, and of its evacuation in the following year. This fort was located on the east bank of the Mississippi river, four miles south of the mouth of the Ohio.—*Ralph P. Bieber.*

8486. MAHAN, BRUCE E. and GRAHAME, PAULINE. The past at play. *Palimpsest.* 10 Feb. 1929: 33-92.—The whole issue of the magazine is devoted to the games and dances which were popular with our parents and grandparents. Many of the commonest play-party and school-day games are described in detail and the various figures of the old square dances are defined. Typical quadrille calls are included, as well as the musical scores for the play-party games.—*John E. Briggs.*

8487. MILLER, ORIE O. Our peace policy. *Mennonite Quart. Rev.* 3 (1) Jan. 1929: 26-32.—The official peace problems committee of the Mennonite church has a three point program: (1) Education for peace among Mennonites. (2) Keeping the Mennonite position constantly before the government. (3) Cooperation with others interested in bringing about a warless society.—*Guy F. Hershberger.*

8488. MONTGOMERY, MRS. FRANK C. Fort Wallace and its relation to the frontier. *Kansas Hist. Coll.* 17 1928: 189-283.—The most western military post in Kansas, Ft. Wallace, first called "Camp Pond Creek", was established in 1865 on the Butterfield Overland Despatch route to Denver, just east of the junction of Pond's Creek and the south fork of the Smoky Hill River. Until 1878, it bore the brunt of the contest with Indian tribes of the region; its abandonment occurred in 1882, and the reservation was available for public entry in October, 1888. Troops were despatched from Fort Leavenworth for the post which accommodated 500 men. It was under the command of General Custer and was also temporary headquarters for Forsyth, Sheridan, and William Cody. Indian hostilities were continuous, the engagements including those with the Osages in 1874 and with the Cheyennes in 1878-79.—*E. Cole.*

8489. MORRISON, T. F. The Osage treaty of 1865. *Kansas Hist. Coll.* 17 1928: 692-708.—By the treaty with U.S. Commissioners at the site of Council Grove, Kansas, in 1825, the Osage tribe relinquished its right to southern Kansas and made it possible to open up roads for commerce between the United States and the Spanish possessions of the Southwest, which was the entering wedge for commerce with Mexico, out of which grew the Mexican War and the acquisition of the Southwest. The first school among the Osages was established by Father Schoenmaker in 1847. Under the treaty of 1865 the tribe removed to its reservation in Oklahoma. Although a warlike tribe it never exhibited general hostility toward the government.—*E. Cole.*

8490. MORSE, MRS. O. E. Sketch of the life and work of Augustus Wattles. *Kansas Hist. Coll.* 17 1928: 290-299.—Augustus Wattles, born in Connecticut in 1807, was instrumental in liberating slaves. He came to Kansas in 1854 and waged the battle for a free state. In some instances he aided John Brown in securing safety for fugitives, but did not sanction

the "raids." He was delegated by the Indian Department to inspect the condition and activities of the tribes in Kansas, during the Civil War.—*E. Cole.*

8491. MOTT, FRANK LUTHER. A brief history of "Graham's Magazine." *North Carolina Univ. Studies in Philol.* 25 1928: 362-374.—*E. Cole.*

8492. NOBLE, STUART GRAYSON. Governor Claiborne and the public school system of the territorial government of Louisiana. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 11 (4) Oct. 1928: 535-552.—Claiborne is entitled to more credit in behalf of free schools in the Territory of Orleans than older historians gave him. As soon as he became governor he urged the city authorities of New Orleans to establish schools and solicited the aid of the federal government. The legislative council of the Territory passed an act in 1805 providing for the establishment of a university for the Territory of Orleans, that is, a system of secondary and higher education, consisting of an academy for boys in each county, as many academies for girls as might be deemed necessary, and the College of New Orleans at the head. The whole system was to be administered by a board of regents and to be supported by two lotteries, authorized to raise not more than \$50,000 annually. The plan was similar to the one in operation in New York, Georgia, and France, except that the provision for the education of girls was not in the New York act. The University did not get under way at once, because the lottery failed. In 1806 Claiborne urged the council to provide for the establishment of schools, both elementary and secondary, and in response the council passed an act providing for the establishment of free primary schools in the counties. Nothing was done, however, in fulfillment of that act. In 1808 Claiborne again urged the matter. But the council merely repealed the older laws on education and passed one which authorized the creation of parish boards of education. This meant that the opponents of free schools had won a victory. In 1809 Claiborne reported that Point Coupée parish had provided for two or more public schools and hoped that other parishes would follow the example. By 1810 he was getting discouraged over education in Louisiana. In 1811 there was a surplus in the territorial treasury, and in response to Claiborne's request, the council appropriated \$39,000 for education, \$15,000 for the College of New Orleans and \$2,000 for each of the twelve county academies. This was in keeping with the act of 1805. By 1825 the state of Louisiana was appropriating \$150,000 for the support of this system.—*E. M. Violette.*

8493. OCHSNER, ALTON. The evolution of surgical teaching in the United States. *Southern Medic. Jour.* 22 (1) Jan. 1929: 4-7.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

8494. PASQUET, DESIRÉ. La formation de l'Orégon. [The settlement of Oregon.] *Rev. Historique.* 160 (1) Jan.-Feb. [1929: 50-69.—This paper was to have been a chapter in the author's second volume of his *Histoire politique et sociale du peuple américaine*. Based chiefly on monographs and the better known printed sources, the story of the settlement of Oregon is described in the setting of frontier expansion. The emphasis is on the technique of crossing the plains and on improvising social and political institutions in the new environment. Some of the descriptions of fur traders, missionaries, and farming frontiersmen are admirable. The value of the paper is in the author's feeling for the frontier process rather than in the originality of its point of view or subject matter.—*M. Curti.*

8495. PERRY, DAVID. The life of Captain David Perry, a soldier of the French and Revolutionary Wars. [Printed, 1822.] *Mag. of Hist.* 137 1928: 1-37.—*E. Cole.*

8496. PORTEOUS, LAURA L. A Louisiana will of the Spanish era, 1776. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 11 (4)

Oct. 1928: 607-619.—This concerns the will of Pedro Francisco Oliver Devezin, translated from the original copy in the Archives of the Cabildo in New Orleans, with an introduction by the translator.—*E. M. Violette*.

8497. **PRIESTLEY, HERBERT INGRAM** (ed.). The Luna papers: documents relating to the expedition of Don Tristan de Luna y Arellano for the conquest of La Florida in 1559-1561, (with introd.). *Publ. of the Florida State Hist. Soc.* 8 (1 and 2) 1928: pp. 266; pp. 377.—The experiences of the attempt to find and to conquer the Seven Cities of Cibola by Francisco de Coronado are related in the journal of the second in command, Tristan de Luna y Arellano.—*E. Cole*.

8498. **READ, GEORGIA WILLIS**. The Chagres River route to California in 1851. *Quart. of the California Hist. Soc.* 8 (1) Mar. 1929: 3-16.—The Oregon-California trail, the ocean route around Cape Horn, and the route across Panama via "California Transit" on the Chagres River lay open to the California traveler in 1850. The hardships of the Chagres route, the crowded boats, the type of passengers, the unhealthfulness of the climate—are described in the diary of Isaac Read, whose journey from Pittsburgh to California was made during the period, Nov. 6 to Dec. 14, 1851.—*E. Cole*.

8499. **READ, WILLIAM A.** More Indian place names in Louisiana. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 11 (3) Jul. 1928: 448-462.—This article is a continuation of a study by the same author of Indian place names in Louisiana, published in the *Louisiana State University Bulletin*, February, 1927.—*E. M. Violette*.

8500. **RIGHTMIRE, W. F.** Organization of the National People's party. *Kansas Hist. Coll.* 17 1928: 730-733.—*E. Cole*.

8501. **ROACH, MRS. S. T.** Memories of frontier days in Kansas: Barber County. *Kansas Hist. Coll.* 17 1928: 606-617.—*E. Cole*.

8502. **ROSS, EDITH CONNELLEY**. The Quivira Village. *Kansas Hist. Coll.* 17 1928: 514-546.—The myth of the Seven Cities, related by Tejo to Nuño de Guzman, president of New Spain, in 1530, led to the exploring expeditions into the interior of North America. At the time of Coronado's visit there were probably 25,000 people in the valley of the little Arkansas. Since 1927 archaeologists have shown especial interest in the rich field of treasures in Rice County, where excavations have verified the location of Quivira. The great confederacy of the 16th century has shrunk to 300 Wichitas now on the reservation at Anadarko, Oklahoma. Yet some of their present customs are identical with those of the famous Quivirans.—*E. Cole*.

8503. **ROUCH, JOHN G.** and **ARMSTRONG, NELLIE C.** A bibliography of the laws of Indiana, 1788-1927, beginning with the Northwest Territory. *Indiana Hist. Coll.* 16 1928: pp. 77.—*E. Cole*.

8504. **SCHAFER, JOSEPH** (ed.). Intimate letters of Carl Schurz (1841-1869). *Wisconsin State Hist. Soc. Coll.* 30 1928: pp. 491.—*E. Cole*.

8505. **SMITH, CHARLES EDWARD**. Destiny comes to New England. *Century*. 117 (4) Feb. 1929: 436-445.—The author traces the development of certain distinctive traits of New England men and women which were predominant during the first part of the 19th century,—gruffness and taciturnity in speech, shrewdness in business, and fatalism in philosophy. In spite of stubborn resistance to the influence of new races and modern inventions New Englanders have become more like people in other parts of the country. This change is illustrated by the difference in points of view of present day poets and philosophers from those of 75 years ago.—*P. M. Smith*.

8506. **SMITH, HENRY A. M.** Goose Creek. *South Carolina Hist. & Geneal. Mag.* 29 (3) Jul. 1928: 167-192; (4) Oct. 1928: 265-279.—Continuations from

the April number of historical descriptions of plantations, etc., in Goose Creek parish, S. C.—*V. W. Crane*.

8507. **SMITH, WILLIAM RUDOLPH**. (Journal of—) *Wisconsin Mag. Hist.* 12 (3) Mar. 1929: 300-321.—A journal replete with description and narration written while the author journeyed by water and on horse through the southern part of the Territory of Wisconsin in 1837.—*W. E. Smith*.

8508. **SOUDER, JOHN D.** The life and times of Dielman Kolb, 1691-1756. *Mennonite Quart. Rev.* 3 (1) Jan. 1929: 33-41.—A biographical sketch of an early Mennonite leader in eastern Pennsylvania.—*Guy F. Hershberger*.

8509. **STANLEY, L. L.** Medicine and surgery of the Lewis and Clark expedition. *Medic. Jour. & Rec.* 128 (1) Jul. 4, 1928: 17-20.—*Walther I. Brandt*.

8510. **STEVENSON, GEORGE M.** (ed.). Documents relating to Peter Cassel and the settlement at New Sweden, Iowa. *Swedish-Amer. Hist. Bull.* 2 (1) Feb. 1929: 1-82.—Peter Cassel led one of the early Swedish immigrant groups to America. His enthusiasm before sailing, and his ardent letters afterwards, were influential among his countrymen following 1845. The documents are printed in Swedish and in translation; they are two letters of Cassel's, June 12, 1845, and December 13, 1848, both printed in Swedish papers, and a controversial pamphlet on immigration issued by a Swedish newspaper in 1846. Professing neutrality, the editor of the pamphlet printed letters of Cassel and others for and against immigration. The arguments presented for immigration are the abundance of cheap and productive lands in America, lower taxes, absence of social inequalities and a higher moral tone in the new land; the opposition present the claims of patriotism and insist that with equal capital and industry Sweden offered equal opportunities. The pamphlet editor would use immigration as an argument for social and economic reforms at home.—*Raymond C. Miller*.

8511. **THOMPSON, W. F.** Peter Robidoux: a real Kansas pioneer. *Kansas Hist. Coll.* 17 1928: 283-290.—*E. Cole*.

8512. **UMBLE, JOHN**. Early conditions leading to general conference. *Mennonite Quart. Rev.* 3 (1) Jan. 1929: 13-25.—The general conference of the Mennonite Church was organized in 1898. Two important questions at issue in various sections of the church and in local conferences during the period following 1865 which convinced leaders of the need of a general conference were Sunday schools and divorce.—*Guy F. Hershberger*.

8513. **UNSIGNED**. A faithful picture of the political situation in New Orleans at the close of the last and the beginning of the present year, 1807. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 11 (3), Jul. 1928: 359-433.—This is a reprint of a reprint of 1808 with notes by James E. Winston. It was written originally by either Edward Livingston or Judge James Workman, probably the latter. It is a partisan account of the doings of General James L. Wilkinson in New Orleans from December, 1806 to May, 1807 and his relations with W. C. C. Claiborne, the territorial governor of Orleans.—*E. M. Violette*.

8514. **WALKER, JENNY GIRTON**. An English admiral and an American shrine. *D.A.R. Mag.* 63 (2) Feb. 1929: 69-76.—Admiral Edward Vernon and Mt. Vernon.—*E. Cole*.

8515. **WELTON, THURSTON**. John Morgan, M.D., founder of American medicine. *Amer. Jour. Surgery*. 5 (1) Jul. 1928: 91-96.—*Walther I. Brandt*.

8516. **WHITE, LAURA A.** Atrocity charges in the civil war. *World Tomorrow*. 12 (2) Feb. 1929: 67-70.—This article directs attention to the numerous charges of atrocities and barbarities which were made by various newspapers during the period of the Civil War. Under the direction of "Butler the Beast, Grant

the Butcher, and Sherman the Brute," according to the southern press, northern soldiers were guilty of every atrocity from burning homes and farms to ravaging young women and graveyards. The North charged Lee with flogging a slave girl until her back was mutilated and then rubbing brine in her bleeding wounds; and the women of the South were accused of picking the eyeballs from the sockets of the Yankee soldiers and carving their skulls into drinking cups and into ornaments. The southern papers cited are the Charleston

Mercury and Courier, the Richmond *Whig*, the Atlanta *Intelligencer*, Richmond *Examiner*; and the New York *Herald and Times*, the Boston *Transcript*, and *Harper's Weekly* represent the northern press. Most of the citations are taken from papers published during the years 1861 and 1862.—*Cardinal Goodwin*.

8517. WILKES, GEORGE. Proposal for a national railroad to the Pacific Ocean (printed, 1847). *Mag. of Hist.* 141 1928: 117-175.—*E. Cole*.

LATIN AMERICA

(See also Entries 8174, 8273, 8984)

8518. CHACÓN Y CALVO. Los comienzos literarios de Zenea. [The literary beginnings of Zenea. *Rev. Bimestre Cubana*. 23 (5) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 700-709.—The author introduces his article by an attempt to show the importance of periodicals as literary sources. These publications are very rich in source material relative to the best Cuban literary writers, thereby exposing the traditional error that there was lack of intellectual communication, also cultural isolation, in the colonial period. From these sources it may be seen that gradually the dependence on and imitation of Spanish-European models decreased until an American type emerged. Juan Clemente Zenea, the Cuban poet, especially represented this tendency, which is best depicted in a weekly periodical *El Almendares* and not so much in the well-known book of Enrique Piñeyro written about the poet. The unknown and almost forgotten poems and prose writings, which at first Zenea would not acknowledge, resound with his best nationalistic opinions. He believed that Indian poetry should have a new character, therefore he boldly tried to attain this.—*Lillian Estelle Fisher*.

8519. CLAVERY, ED. Les archives de Miranda à Caracas. [The archives of Miranda at Caracas.] *Rev. de l'Amér. Latine*. 17 (86) Feb. 1929: 113-119.—The Venezuelan government has purchased the papers of Miranda from Lord Bathurst for £3000 and deposited them in the national archives at Caracas. A letter is published from these papers written to Miranda by Péton, president of the National Convention assembled at Paris, and dated "24 September, first year of the French Republic" (1792). This letter, written in acknowledgment of Miranda's report on the battle of Valmy, was one of the first, if not the first, written after the proclamation of the French Republic.—*Roy F. Nichols*.

8520. ECHAGÜE, JUAN PABLO. Hugo Wast, romancier argentin. [Hugo Wast, Argentine novelist.] *Rev. de l'Amér. Latine*. 17 (86) Feb. 1929: 108-112.—Twenty years ago Hugo Wast, the Argentine novelist, published his first novel *Alegre*. Since then his output has been prolific. His novels may be classified as novels of adventure, historical novels, novels of morals and novels of manners and customs to which classification may be added autobiographical novels. He is a popular writer widely advertised, but the term "popular" should be interpreted as referring to his ability to reflect the mood of the Argentine people rather than suggesting a light and ephemeral quality of work. His adventure stories smack of Mayne Reid and Jules Verne; his historical novels are as absorbing as his adventure stories but nevertheless are based upon thorough research. As a writer of moral novels he is the Catholic militant who describes the triumph of faith, a spiritual writer rare in Argentine literature. Most successful, however, are his novels which deal with the life and customs of his native land; he has been inspired in his reflection of the spirit of his people and as such is a truly national writer.—*Roy F. Nichols*.

8521. HAAS, ALBERT. Ernesto Quesada—Seine Stellung im Geistesleben und in der Geschichtsschreibung Argentinien. [Ernesto Quesada's position in the culture and historiography of Argentina.] *Phoenix Zeitschr. f. deutsche Geistesarbeit in Südamerika*. 14 (4-5) 1928: 355-384.—The name of the prominent Argentinian scholar Ernesto Quesada is familiar to all the German intelligentsia, due especially to the fact of his having presented to the German government a large and exemplary collection of books. This library, which contains among others invaluable documents, will undoubtedly further the study of Argentinian history in Germany and the Germans are greatly obliged to him for that reason. Quesada's achievements are not confined to having merely enlarged the already large library left him by his father, but are especially notable in scientific endeavors which made him one of the most valuable and influential persons in Argentina. He not only rendered valuable services as a high government official of Argentina and as a college professor, but also achieved great things as the author of numerous books which belong to the most important products of Argentine culture in the last decades. Ernesto Quesada began his scientific career in 1878 with a monograph about Persius and Juvenal. This was followed by an historical research work in regard to the printing establishments and book industry in Spanish America in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries and by a great many others of political, historical, juridical, economic, and journalistic character, but always treated from the social aspect. It may be mentioned at this point that Quesada held for long years the chair of sociology in the Department of Philosophy of the University of Buenos Aires and the same chair in the Department of Law and Social Science of the University of La Plata. Quesada occupied himself also with the historical and political problems of America and for a time was professor of "American legislatures and treaties". His literary works show that they were the result of keen observation of present events and problems. Quesada reveals himself as an eminently practical scholar. The purpose which this man has set himself is to invite the attention of his contemporaries, but especially of his countrymen, to the problems and to hold them to work out a solution by strictly scientific investigation. His researches are therefore always of a sociological nature, though the immediate subject be at first sight different; his method in such investigation is first of all that of the historian. The greatest achievements of Quesada refer to scientific corrections of historical opinions on important sociological questions. Ernesto Quesada who, as a defender of German scientific values in Argentinian science and public life, already has merited our thanks will undoubtedly oblige us even further in the years to come.—*Oscar E. Mollari*.

8522. JUMPERTZ, MAX. Deutschland und Chile. [Germany and Chile.] *Deutsche Rundsch.* Mar. 1929: 215-227.—In an attempt to realize complete industrial and agricultural self-sufficiency Chile has, in recent

years, looked to Germany for technical and educational guidance. She has broken with the French cultural influences and has adopted the more practical educational program of Germany. German educators are assisting in the reorganization of Chile's school system. Her army is being so organized by German officers that the soldiers returned to civil life are proving themselves far more efficient than they were when they entered the army. By a liberal and enlightened immigration program Europeans are being induced to settle in Chile. Of the four world Powers, the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany, Chile has least to fear of Germany, whose imperialism has been completely shattered by the World War.—*Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.*

8523. LANGHANS-RATZBURG, M. Das strittige Pilcomayo-Strombett. [The disputed Pilcomayo river bed.] *Geopolitik*. 6(2) Feb. 1929: 157-158.—A brief historical account of the Bolivia-Paraguay boundary dispute.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

8524. SALAS Y QUIROGA, JACINTO. La inmigración indeseable y la sobreproducción azucarera en 1840. [Undesirable immigration and the overproduction of sugar in 1840.] *Rev. Bimestre Cubana*. 23(5) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 641-649.—An extract from the author's *Viajes por la Isla de Cuba . . .* (Madrid, 1840).—*Roland D. Hussey.*

8525. ROBINSON, WILLIAM D. A cursory view of Spanish America. (Published at Georgetown, D.C., in 1815). *Mag. of Hist.* 144 1928: 273-305.—*E. Cole.*

8526. SALAZAR Y ROIG, SALVADOR. El secreto de Milánés. [The secret of Milánés.] *Rev. de Estudios Hispánicos*. 2(1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 29-37.—José Jacinto Milánés, classed as one of the leading poets of Cuba, was born in 1814 of honest and hard working parents. His verses early attracted attention for he used his art to display a "useful thought, a philosophical or moral maxim." When less than thirty years of age his mind failed. Twenty years later, he died.—*W. H. Callcott.*

8527. SAYOUS, ANDRÉ E. Les instruments d'échanges dans l'Amérique précolombienne et espagnole [Media of exchange in pre-Columbian and Spanish America.] *Rev. l'Amér. Latine*. 17(87) Mar. 1929: 222-236.—Chroniclers and historians of pre-Columbian and Spanish America have used the term "money" very loosely. The pre-Columbian inhabitants had no conception of the nature or use of money but carried on exchange operations by barter. Even after the coming of the Spaniards the use of money advanced slowly, not only because the Indians did not understand this

custom, but also because European coin was so scarce. Gradually, however, an American system of mediums of exchange was evolved, generally metal, sometimes measured quantities of cacao.—*Roy F. Nichols.*

8528. SAYOUS, ANDRÉ E. Partnership in the trade between Spain and America and also in the Spanish colonies in the 16th century. *Jour. of Econ. & Bus. Hist.* 1(2) Feb. 1929: 282-301.—In the Spanish-American colonial trade there were no great trading companies. This is partly explained by the use in Spain of the Italian forms of partnership contracts, the *commenda* and the *societas*. Partnerships existed in purely colonial business but were used mainly in the relations between Spain and the colonies. Velasquez and Cortes formed a partnership for the conquest of Mexico. In the partnership for the conquest of Peru in 1526 appeared the first "capitalist" in American history. During the second half of the 16th century trade developed rapidly between Spain and America, the goods being sold in colonial ports by merchants or their agents. The need of reliable agents led to the formation of partnerships. The *commenda* became common, the merchant in Spain furnishing the capital, and the partner, going to the colonies, contributing his work and risking his life. The terms of the partnership contracts varied. Traveling partners at times entered into contracts with a number of merchants, becoming in a sense commission merchants.—*Henrietta Larson.*

8529. SHANK, JOSEPHUS W. Mennonitism in a Latin-American background. *Mennonite Quart. Rev.* 2(3) Jul. 1928: 192-197.—The writer is a minister and missionary in the American Mennonite Mission, Trenque Lauquen, Argentina. Ten years ago Mennonitism began propagating itself in Latin America. In Argentina missionaries are building a native church whose principles are patterned after the mother church. In Paraguay and Mexico Mennonite colonies have been transplanted bodily from Canada. What will be the results to a Protestant German Anglo-Saxon North-American sect which emphasizes honesty, thrift, strict morals, simplicity in life, and non-resistance, coming in contact with a Catholic Latin-American Indian civilization with its lower standards of morals and business ethics, its high percentage of illiteracy, and its relative inability to understand alien social customs and the doctrine of non-resistance? Mennonitism will undergo a process of adjustment and modification. Essential principles can be perpetuated; non-essential customs will find it more difficult to survive.—*Guy F. Hershberger.*

THE WORLD WAR

(See also Entries 7093, 8359, 8361, 9101, 9118)

8530. BARNES, HARRY ELMER. La fin d'un mythe. [The end of a myth.] *Évolution (Paris)*. 3(36) Dec. 1928: 25-44; 4(37) Jan. 1929: 28-51.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

8531. BAUMERT. Die kritischen 39 Tage. [The critical 39 days.] *Deutschlands Erneuerung*. 13(2) Feb. 1929: 93-96.—The publication of Eugen Fischer's *Von Serajevo bis zum Weltbrand* is disadvantageous for Germany as it brings the action of German and Austrian statesmen into the foreground and does not emphasize the justification of their actions and decisions.—*L. D. Steefel.*

8532. DELAGE, EDMOND. L'anarchie navale allemande au début de la guerre. [German naval anarchy at the beginning of the War.] *Rev. Hebdom.* 37(48) Dec. 1, 1928: 33-60.—The author shows how the lack of a centralized command resulted in the German naval disaster. Tirpitz, the creator of the fleet, desired an aggressive policy. He was doomed to inactivity by the Kaiser, who, as supreme commander,

feared a naval battle. The promotion of von Scheer to the command of the fleet in the beginning of 1916 and the battle of Jutland on May 31 of that year, brought about an attempt of Germany to play a decisive part on the sea. It was too late.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

8533. DIAMANDY, C. Ma mission en Russie (1914-1918). [My mission in Russia 1914-1918.] *Rev. Deux Mondes*. 49(4) Feb. 15, 1929: 794-820.—Diamandy, Rumanian ambassador to the Court of St. Petersburg in 1914, makes many interesting observations. He relates how the reception given by the Russian government to Poincaré, the French president, was one of the grandest ever organized in honor of a chief of state. He speaks of Sazonov's "lively anxiety" concerning what action the English government would take in the world crisis and his remark that "if there were in London a Tory government, action could be counted on from England; but, with the existing government composed of radicals I do not have any hope". To Diamandy's queries the German ambassador

invariably gave the same response with slight variations: "Austria-Hungary is a Great Power; one cannot dictate solutions to it"; while Count Szapary of Austria-Hungary made response: "We must demand much of Serbia to obtain a little". Rumania's problem in regard to the world crisis is interestingly presented. Besought by Russia first to form a military alliance with her, or at any rate to remain neutral, in return for which Russian assistance was promised in securing for Rumania the regions of Austria-Hungary inhabited by Rumanians; on the other hand urged by the Central Powers to remain true to her previous agreements with them, there was need for careful decision. Led by the example of Italy and by belief that Austria's premeditated attack on Serbia released them from obligations, likewise influenced perhaps, by the fact that Austrian expansionist tendencies in the Balkans had caused a rupture between Rumania and the Dual Monarchy, the Rumanian government decided for the present to remain neutral. This was difficult, since the people fired by Russia intentionally publishing abroad her offer to help Rumania secure her unredeemed provinces, filled with sympathy for Belgium and France, exerted an unwelcome pressure on their government to enter the War on the Allied side. All the more unwelcome was this popular agitation since it destroyed chances of forcing from Russia the cession of Bessarabia in return for an alliance. Two other factors, Rumanian distrust of Russia because of its known ambitions to dominate the Balkans, and because of its previous treatment of Rumania following the War of 1877, and King Carol's natural sympathy for his own blood relatives further complicated the situation. Diamandy most graphically pictures the old king's dilemma by quoting passages from the royal diary. Harassed by many telegrams from William II and Francis Joseph appealing to his sense of loyalty, to blood ties and plighted word, led on the other hand by the manifest wishes of his people, and by the opportunity to realize for his country its aspirations, but still possessing a lively distrust of Russia, the old monarch's mind was filled with anxiety and doubts. The more pitiable is the picture when one reads that many days the septuagenarian king was unable, due to illness, to rise from his bed.—*James E. Gillespie.*

8534. FROST, H. H. The attack on Zeebrugge. *U. S. Naval Inst. Proc.* 55 (3) Mar. 1929: 177-189.—Precisely what was accomplished in the daring midnight attack by the British upon the German submarine base at Zeebrugge on Apr. 22-23, 1918, was not known for some time after. The British claimed success, the German admiralty denied this. Lieut. Commander H. H. Frost, after weighing evidence submitted to him by both sides accepts the German view as far as material consequences are concerned. The attack, which in daring and bravery ranks as one of the most heroic and spectacular exploits in the history of war, failed as far as tangible results were concerned; the Zeebrugge entrance to the Bruges ship canal was not blocked and the activities of the German submarine operations from this point were not impaired. Nevertheless, the effect of the episode upon allied morale was of tremendous value. "Exploited by a world wide propaganda, the heroism of the British seamen and marines in these gloomy days (April, 1918) created a tremendous impression in Allied and neutral countries—as a 'beau geste', it was superb." Commander Frost thinks that this was the chief object sought and that the British officials had only slight hopes of great material gains. The article contains an interesting and accurate description of the preparations for the attack, together with useful diagrams of the famous Zeebrugge harbor and mole, the plan of attack, positions of the ships and similar detail.—*Arthur H. Noyes.*

8535. GINGERICH, MELVIN. The World War

as reflected in British poetry. *Mennonite Quart. Rev.* 2 (4) Oct. 1928: 260-267.—This is a discussion of British war poetry, particularly that of Flecker, Rupert Brooke, Robert Graves, Siegfried Sassoon, and Wilfred Owen. These men welcomed the war at the outset, being caught by the spirit of the times. But after seeing the war they all experienced a change of attitude. They now "opposed, detested, and bitterly hated the institution" of war. This is reflected in their poetry which is freely quoted in the article.—*Guy F. Hershberger.*

8536. PERRY, CHARLES E. The German advance on Paris in 1914. *Military Engin.* 21 (116) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 101-105.—Major Charles E. Perry (U. S. Corps of Engineers), proposes to show that the character of the offensive undertaken by the German army in its advance upon Paris in the summer of 1914 was determined by earlier German national policies such as hopes for a "Mittel-Europa" and her "Drang nach Osten" program. These necessitated not only the well known large armaments but also a vigorous offensive, to include the element of surprise, immediately upon the outbreak of hostilities. Von Moltke favored holding the French along the heavily fortified frontier from Luxembourg to Switzerland with a small force and throwing the principal mass against the Russians on that 500 mile front which had few defenses. Major Perry thinks that this plan would have better complied with the principle of economy of force, than the one the Germans did adopt. Joffre made better use of the principle and previous information secured by the French lessened the element of surprise. The article contains interesting observations upon the abilities of von Moltke, von Kluck, Joffre, French, and Kitchener. A detailed and technical description of the movements of the German and Allied divisions (with clear illustrative maps) from August to September, 1914, is given.—*Arthur H. Noyes.*

8537. ROON, von. Die Kriegschuldfrage im neuen Licht. [New light on the question of responsibility for the War.] *Deutschlands Erneuerung.* 12 (9) Sep. 1928: 538-540.—Neither the former German Crown Prince nor the American, Barnes, nor the publications from the German archives have grasped the central point of the question of responsibility for the War. They all admit Germany's blame for the invasion of Belgium, i.e., the correctness of Bethmann-Hollweg's unfortunate declaration of Aug. 4, 1914, which alone made possible the so-called peace treaty of Versailles, the constitution of Weimar, the so-called Dawes agreement, and the so-called Locarno agreements. That is fundamentally false. For since 1834, Prussia has had the right to garrison the fortresses of Luxemburg, Namur, and Liège. To exercise this right, it was necessary in case of war, to occupy Belgium as far as those fortresses. If Bismarck had been in power when the German government learned of the secret agreement of 1906 between Belgium and the Entente, he would have asked the governments of Paris, London, and Brussels, in the form of an ultimatum, what the situation was. The replies would surely have been evasive and he would have drawn the consequences. Germany's responsibility for the War is negative, in her neglect to live up to the principle: "Si vis pacem, para bellum".—*L. D. Steefel.*

8538. ROTHBARTH, MARGARETE. Zur Geschichte der Friedenskonferenz. [Concerning a history of the Peace Conference.] *Nord u. Süd.* 52 (3) Mar. 1929: 246-254.—The meeting of the experts in Paris to regulate the payment of German reparations must cause them to think of the peace treaty signed ten years ago. What a change in the personnel of prime importance! Wilson is no more; Clemenceau, far removed from politics, is writing memoirs; Lloyd George has suffered political defeat; and Orlando, obliged to give

up his authority because of the Fiume question before he could sign the treaty, is in obscurity. The peace treaties themselves are no longer regarded as sacred. Owing to the fact that the Peace Conference archives have not yet been opened, it is impossible to write a history of the Conference. The material must be enormous when one recalls that 52 special commissions held 1,646 meetings from January to June, that the Council of Ten held 72 meetings, that the Council of Four held 145 meetings, and the Council of Ambassadors 39. With the exception of fragments of protocols and scattered memoirs, the available sources are of only secondary importance. Chief among the primary sources is the protocol of the Committee of Investigation of the United States Senate consisting of 1,300 pages.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

8539. SCHEVILL, FERDINAND. *Le professeur Barnes et les responsabilités de la guerre.* [Professor Barnes and the responsibility for the war.] *Évolution (Paris)*. 4(37) Jan. 1929: 52-61.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

8540. SCHRICKEL, L. *Generalpardon.* [General amnesty.] *Deutschlands Erneuerung*. 13(3) Mar. 1929: 136-139.—The idea that none of the Powers was guilty of bringing on the War and that all were victims is absurdly unjust to Germany and Austria-Hungary. That idea and the tendencies associated with that point of view are to the advantage only of the "occult powers" that are working for the destruction of "Deutschtum".—*L. D. Steefel.*

8541. TRIVANOVITCH, VASO. *The responsibility for the Sarajevo assassination.* *Current Hist.* 29(6) Mar. 1929: 987-992.—The purpose of the article is to show that the revisionists' disclosures regarding the complicity of the Serbian civil authorities are based on insufficient evidence, and that in some cases

they have drawn unwarranted conclusions from the works of Serbian authors. They rely entirely upon the testimony of Stanojevitch and Jovanovitch. The former gives no documentary evidence in support of his statements, while the latter's testimony has been emphatically denied by Pashitch. There is no tangible evidence that Dimitrijevitich planned the plot against the Austrian heir. The story that Tsiganovitch was a spy for Pashitch is fictitious. It has been not proved that the Serbian cabinet in 1914 had any definite knowledge of the plot.—*W. L. Langer.*

8452. UNSIGNED. *The Zionist case before the peace conference.* *New Judea*. 5(6) Feb. 1929: 89-91.—*E. Cole.*

8543. WRAM, H. *Das Rätsel der Marneschlacht.* [The riddle of the battle of the Marne.] *Deutschlands Erneuerung*. 13(3) Mar. 1929: 160-163.—The riddle of the battle of the Marne is the failure of Oberstleutnant Hentsch to obey the direct order of the Emperor not to order withdrawal without reference to headquarters. The order for withdrawal was unnecessary and resulted in the loss of the battle. The explanation of the mystery is to be found in the operation of "occult forces" at headquarters. Especially maleficent was the connection between von Moltke and the Geneva theosophist Steiner, for the latter was in intimate contact with certain groups in France.—*L. D. Steefel.*

8544. WRAM, HANS. *Stimmen aus dem Grab.* [Voices from the grave.] *Deutschlands Erneuerung*. 13(1) Jan. 1929: 28-39.—Morley's memorandum on resignation shows that British participation in the War was decided on before the invasion of Belgium. The papers of Colonel House illuminate the injustice of the peace conference.—*L. D. Steefel.*

ECONOMICS

ECONOMIC THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 7925, 8376, 8406, 8624, 8647, 8699, 8735, 8741, 8744, 8888, 8922, 8930, 8935, 8941, 9005, 9006, 9023, 9027, 9046, 9081, 9088, 9092, 9343)

8545. BALKOV, V. БАЛКОВ, В. Капитал как историческая категория. [Capital as an historical category.] Социалистическое Хозяйство. 1 (5-6) 1928: 74-95.—Capital is an historical category not only in the sense of being the characteristic of a definite historical period, but also in that of being the subject of an historical evolution. When analyzed by the method of Marxian dialectics, the evolution of every social category is traced from the stage where it has only a "substantive existence" to that where it acquires a "fully developed general form". In regard to capital, the substance is the production of surplus-value, which is much older than capitalism. Before reaching the fully developed stage, capital appears in an "embryonic" form (credit and commercial capital in ancient and feudal society) and, later, in an "ascending transformation form", in the period of primary accumulation and of the breakdown of feudalism. The fully developed social form is the distribution of capital, labor, and production through the mechanism of the average profit rate. This fully developed form is attained in the capitalist period, when capital becomes the dominant and general form both of social relations and of the development of productive forces. To this ascending course in the history of capital, there corresponds a declining course, following upon the fully developed stage of capital. The three "genetic forms" of capital described above are succeeded by "recessive forms". Of these, the first is the "monopolistic" form of capital, which breaks the law of the average profit rate and impairs the mechanism of automatic distribution of capital, that is, the very basis of capital as a general form of the growth of productive forces. This stage marks accordingly the beginning of the decadence of capitalism; the "fetishism" of capital and all contradictions inherent in capitalist society manifest themselves most fully; it is the period of imperialism, of parasitic stagnation of capitalism, of partial withholding of technical discoveries, of unavoidable armed conflicts between nations. Finally, the last stage is reached, that of the "descending transformation form" of capital, which is the transitional stage from capitalism to socialism and may be illustrated by the position of private capital in the Soviet economic system.—Alexander Gourvitch.

8546. BAXA, JACOB. Die Wirtschaftslehre Adam Müllers. [The economic teaching of Adam Müller.] Nationalwirtschaft. 2 (2) 1928: 129-146.—G. Biel-schowsky.

8547. BAYER, HANS. Strukturwandlungen der österreichischen Volkswirtschaft nach dem Kriege. Ein Beitrag zur Theorie der Strukturwandlungen. [Structural changes in the Austrian economy after the war. A contribution to the theory of structural change.] Wiener Staats- u. Rechtswissensch. Studien. 14 1929: pp. 176.—The structure of a given economy is defined by the author as the total of the relations between the so-called Sozialwirtschaftsgebilde which are the consuming household and the producing enterprise. Structural changes of an economy comprise (1) long-term changes of these Sozialwirtschaftsgebilde; (2) changes in the relations between them; and (3) changes in their proportions. The structural changes of the Austrian economy are then investigated according to this principle. Under (1) the author investigates changes in

consumers' income and changes in individual enterprises (mainly with regard to the so-called problem of rationalization and its effect on unemployment, etc.) Under (2) the author deals with the changes in the organization of industry and trade (mainly characterized by the growth of trusts and cartels) and changes in organization of the labor market. Under (3), finally, the single branches of economic activity are investigated with a view of ascertaining their growth and their recession since the war.—G. Biel-schowsky.

8548. BENINI, RODOLFO. Nella zona di confine fra la psicologia e l'economia politica. [The common field of psychology and economics.] Economia. 6—n.s. 2 1928: 303.—The contribution of psychology to economics in analyzing the human needs and pleasures is examined. These main objects of study are offered by psychology to the economist: (1) the existence of a sensory minimum (minimum sensibile); (2) the lack of a sensorium common to all men and of an "organic memory" of what has been enjoyed and suffered by our forefathers; and (3) the ability of an individual as a unit of a social aggregate to interpret the needs of other persons.—Gior. degli Econ.

8549. BERTOLINO, ALBERTO. Locke economista. [Locke as an economist.] Studi Senesi. 42 (3-4) 1928: 235-350.—An exhaustive study of the intellectual activity of Locke in the field of economic and financial problems. Among his statements are put in evidence those which have become part of the essential principles of economics: this despite his mercantilist political attitude. The philosophical and economic thought of Locke is studied in its connections with the general trend of English thought in the 17th century.—Gior. degli Econ.

8550. BERTOLINO, ALBERTO. Prime linee di una teoria del costo. [Outlines of a theory of cost.] Studi Senesi. 42 (2) 1928: 191-227.—This comprehensive article is divided into two parts. In the first part is studied the development of the scientific notion of "cost" according to different economists, including contemporary theories. The second part is an outline of a theory of cost as a relation between a price and an income, related to all the other prices over which the income is to be distributed.—Gior. degli Econ.

8551. BERTOLINO, ALBERTO. Qualche parola sul preteso "valore pratico" della scienza economica. [The pretension of economic science to practical utility.] Studi Senesi. 42 (1) 1928: 54-70.—There is no justification for the pretension that economic science is useful or has practical value beyond its own limits. This pretension confuses the task of such a science with that of economic politics; this confusion being a remnant of the illuminist mentality which gave life to economic science.—Gior. degli Econ.

8552. BROCARD, LUCIEN. L'économie nationale et internationale. [National and international economy.] Rev. d'Écon. Pol. 42 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 1481-1486.—A forthcoming book entitled *Principles of National and International Economy* will attempt to heal the breach between classical political economy and classical national economy. The former is supposedly of general human (and international) application and regards the nation rather as an abstraction. The latter deals with the actual conditions of national economic life. The forthcoming book will study the economic life of a small region, Lorraine, in which regional life is intense, and conflicting economic influences are strong. A direct observation of regional and local economic life may perhaps furnish the key to the whole problem of national and international economy.—Edith Ayres.

8553. CROSARA ALDO. Ripartizione del prodotto totale e offerta a costi congiunti. [Distribution and the problem of joint costs.] *Gior. degli Econ.* 44 (2) Feb. 1929: 49-67.—The author shows that the marginal theory cannot give a solution to the problem of distribution among the factors of production. This problem has always preoccupied the economists. Smith, Ricardo and Jevons with their subtraction systems have failed to give a satisfactory solution. On this point Marshall gives contradictory explanations. Pareto declared himself unable to find a satisfactory solution. The most valuable contribution to this problem, according to the author, was made by Edgeworth, who recognized that the problem cannot be solved by mathematical calculations. Marco Fanno has pointed out all the weak points of the many theories but his solution does not satisfy the author of the article, the problem being strictly connected with the problem of production in all its complexity.—*Augusto Pini.*

8554. CHESSE, FEDERICO. Giuseppe Prato. *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 18 1928: 814.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

8555. FALKNER, S. A. ФАЛЬКНЕР, С. А. Идея народно-хозяйственного баланса и ее элементы. [The idea of a balance of national economy and its elements.] *Плановое Хозяйство.* Sep. 1928: 145-164.—There are two economic balances—the normative balance and the analytical balance. Normative balance is the quantitative expression of the elements in the economic system with the end of finding the most rational combination between them, that is, that giving the maximum economic effect. For this it is necessary that in each branch of economic activity there should be no fluctuations and that there should be optimal combination of these branches. The analytical balance, on the other hand, does not presuppose any such harmony. It is a simple statement of the results of economic activity in a form similar to that used by the individual enterprises. Three important analytical balances can be distinguished; one showing the result of economic activity as a whole, one showing the result of activity in individual branches, one showing production and consumption of individual social groups, and one showing the result of activity in the different economic organizations (socialistic and capitalistic enterprises, etc.). The author holds that the result of activity in the total national economy can be expressed in the form of a balance and rejects the view of the German author Paul Hermsberg, who maintains that this is impossible.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8556. FALKNER, S. A. ФАЛЬКНЕР, С. А. Из истории идеи народно-хозяйственного баланса. [Contribution to the history of the idea of a balance of national economy.] *Плановое Хозяйство.* Oct. 1928: 153-174.—This article deals with the theoretical and statistical approach to the problem of a general economic balance excluding, however, Quesnay's "Tableau Économique" and the tables of simple reproduction and capital accumulation found in the work of Karl Marx. The theoretical approaches to this problem are classified under three headings: (1) those interested in the interior balance of trade; (2) those interested in the distribution of income between social groups; and (3) those interested in the flow of money. The statistical approaches are: those trying to determine national income, national wealth and national savings; those trying to determine the production and consumption of individual commodities (bread, cotton, etc.); and those investigating the structure of the national economy and its changes.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8557. FONTANA, ATTILIO. L'organizzazione scientifica del lavoro agricolo. Un precursore: Pietro Cuppari. [The scientific organization of agricultural work. A forerunner: Pietro Cuppari.] *Terra.* 1928: 645.—A comprehensive study of the works of this

writer of the past century (1816-1870), illustrating his ideas with regard to the scientific organization of agricultural work.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

8558. GIUA, STEFANO. Il gestore d'industria nell'economia corporativa. [The role of the entrepreneur in corporate economy.] *Diritto del Lavoro.* 2 (12) Dec. 1928: 717-732.—Economic evolution during the past decades has effected a dissociation between capitalist and entrepreneur. The entrepreneur is the first worker of the enterprise, the producer *par excellence*, the unreplaceable master of industrial organization. His interests and those of the workers are identical, they are both co-workers in industry. The capitalist, or rather impersonal capital, is a common antagonist since for it the welfare of the industry is a secondary consideration, subject to the quest for the highest possible profits.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8559. HOFFMANN, PAUL. Unbekanntes aus der Lebensgeschichte Adam Müllers. [Little known facts from the life of Adam Müllers.] *Nationalwirtschaft.* 2 (2) 1928: 147-163.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8560. HOTELLING, HAROLD. Stability in competition. *Econ. Jour.* 39 (153) Mar. 1929: 41-57.—A fundamental modification in economic theory is necessary to take account of the widespread condition in which each entrepreneur has in certain markets an advantage over all others. Since a concern can in general increase its selling price slightly with the loss of only a part of its business, the problem of competition among a small number of sellers takes on a very different aspect from the cases discussed by Cournot, Bertrand, Edgeworth and Amoroso. Instead of one equilibrium price which, as in their examples, is forever being cut and restored, there will in general be a system of prices which will either retain certain determinate values or fluctuate cautiously above these values. Many other new conclusions follow from the concept of special advantages for every entrepreneur. The sharp distinction between monopoly and competition is obliterated. The "restraint of trade" associated with monopoly is also a feature of competition. An uneconomic tendency appears for competitors to find it profitable to imitate each other too closely for the public good. This tendency appears likewise in other than purely economic activities.—*Harold Hotelling.*

8561. LEHMANN, M. R. Die Kapitalbegriffe der modernen Wirtschaft. [Capital concepts of modern economics.] *Zeitschr. f. Betriebswirtsch.* 6 (1) 1929: 1-13; (2) 1929: 93-105.—Capital is defined by the author in the broadest manner which comprises not only the stock of wealth at a given moment, but also human labor and the monetary stock. Classification of capital according to three criteria: first, concrete and abstract, second, genuine and fictitious, third, national and private (*gesamtwirtschaftlich* and *einzelwirtschaft*).—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8562. LEONTIEFF, W. Die Wirtschaft als Kreislauf. ["Circuit flow" in the economic process.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. and Sozialpol.* 60 (3) 1928: 577-623.—The theory of the economy as a "circuit flow" (*Kreislauf*) is taken as an orientation for an analysis of the economic structure. On the basis of the *Kreislauf* concept, a generalized schema of the causal relations of production and distribution (cost and income) is presented. The analysis of a hypothetical economic state is then followed by an examination of the "circuit flow" of the actual economy (*der empirische Kreislauf*). The distinction between the concepts of continuity and discontinuity in the economic process, and their consequences for a theory of capital and income, are elaborated.—*A. F. Burns.*

8563. ROCHE-AGUSSOL. Réflexions sur la pensée économique de F. Wieser. [Reflections on the economic

thought of F. Wieser.] *Rev. d'Hist. Econ. & Soc.* 17(1) 1929: 85-106.—The economic thought of the day seems to tend toward that synthesis of diverse schools characteristic of Wieser's work. Though Wieser sought to explain the problem of value in terms of the individual, and regarded social authority merely as a convenience of organization, he did not uphold a hyper-individualism. Leaders and inventors must bow to the trend of the collective conscience. A social discipline, indeed, exists, but is founded on mutuality of interests rather than on constraint and arbitrary authority. Wieser's formula for the scope of leadership, i.e., the law of success, though warped into a hedonistic sense by the Austrian School, actually establishes the criterion of individual welfare. The degree of spontaneity in the collaboration between the group and the leader denotes the degree of unity of the collective life. The dynamic forces that tend to upset this equilibrium of unity—arbitrary power of authority and individual aggrandizement—are held in check by the constant growth of collective strength. Only a realization of the unity of his doctrine allows one to classify so varied a writer as Wieser. He synthesizes, through selection, the Austrian and the marginal analyses, clarifying the former and emphasizing the latter's opposition to psychological interpretation of social phenomena. The trends established by Wieser are clearly evident in the jubilee publication, *Die Wirtschaftstheorie der Gegenwart*. Here national schools of economic thought are traceable, but are explicable largely by the different ages and conditions of the discipline in different countries. The opposition between the deductive, the historical, and other divergent schools has lost much of its bitterness. The abundance of statistical information and the increasing use of psychological observation are making the study more objective, more realistic, less moralistic—but without disregard of the relation between social and ethical facts. Development of method and universality of exchange of ideas characterize the present tread of economics.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

8564. SERPIERI, ARRIGO. *Scienza dell'economia e politica economica*. [Economic science and economic policy.] *Nuovi Studi di Diritto, Econ. e Pol.* 1 1928: 333.—An answer to a criticism made by Spirito to a previous article of the author.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

8565. SPANN, OTHMAR. *Die Lösung der Wert- und Preisfrage aus der Ganzheitslehre*. [The solution of the problem of value and price through the totality-doctrine.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 130(3) Mar. 1929: 321-338.—The argument first shows why the three great theoretical concepts so far developed in the history of doctrine—namely the labor-cost theory of Smith, Ricardo and Marx, the utility theory in its various forms, and the mathematical theory now being popularized by Cassel—have all been unfruitful. It next recapitulates the essentials of the author's conception of economics in terms of organic unity and equality of importance of all elements in an organic whole, presented in a previous article and other works. It then applies these conceptions to the working out of a theory of value and price. His concluding paragraph states his claims as follows: "The universalistic approach, proceeding from the inner nature of the whole, explains value and price as superficial appearances of economic organization. It explains them in their merely mediate and external character. It explains them not as the central fact of economic life but as an unessential manifestation. It explains why price is determinate only within very wide margins of error and why it is in reality the quantitative expression of something which is not quantitative. It explains why in spite of all quantities and prices the inner core of economics is and remains spiritual in nature. Even in the sphere of price theory this approach is capable of restoring vitality to the discussion."—*F. H. Knight.*

8566. SPIRITO, UGO. *L'avvenire della scienza dell'economia*. [The future of the science of economics.] *Nuovi Studi di Diritto, Econ. e Pol.* 1 1928: 351.—An answer to the article of Serpieri "Economic science and economic policy" published in the same review.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

8567. WILKEN, FOLBERT. *Die Arbeitslosigkeit und der Ausgang des Kapitalismus*. [Unemployment and the outcome of capitalism.] *Soz. Praxis.* 38(5) Jan. 31, 1929: 105-110; (6) Feb. 7, 1929: 129-132.—An expansion of productive activity without recurring crises is possible only under the following two conditions: (1) There must be an increase in money incomes corresponding to the increase in the volume of goods brought to the market. (2) The expansion of productive activity in the various branches of national production must maintain the right proportions relatively to one another. These two conditions have not been considered in the past. The capitalistic system has, nevertheless, worked with tolerable efficiency because of the existence of a "non-capitalistic vacuum" that is, of countries that had not yet advanced to the capitalistic stage and which were willing and able to absorb the surplus production of the capitalistic countries. In the future, however, this "vacuum" will not be available. The capitalistic system will then stand or fall on its ability to maintain the right proportion between productive activities and to keep production and consumption balanced.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

ECONOMIC HISTORY

(See also Entries 7925, 7985, 8051, 8146, 8191, 8202, 8209, 8216, 8224, 8225, 8241, 8243, 8287, 8288, 8289, 8301, 8309, 8327, 8337, 8346, 8349, 8360, 8367, 8401, 8407, 8450, 8454, 8465, 8472, 8517, 8524, 8527, 8528, 8602, 8731, 8751, 8842)

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES

(See also Entries 8018, 8547, 8555, 8599, 8625, 8646, 8696, 8815, 9118, 9160, 9255, 9294, 9336)

8568. BERGLUND, ABRAHAM. *Industrialization of the South*. *Amer. Labor Legis. Rev.* 19(1) Mar. 1929: 33-40.—From 1880 to 1925 the value of manufactured products in the United States increased about 1170%. If we limit ourselves to the 11 states which composed the Southern Confederacy of 1861 to 1865 the increase during the 45 years indicated was over 2300%. In other words the development of manufacturing industries was about twice as rapid in the Southern states mentioned as in the country generally. If past progress is any indication of what the future will show this proportionate development is likely to be a mounting one for many years to come with the not improbable outcome that the center of the country's manufacturing operations will be shifted southwards to the Potomac and Ohio Rivers. The old plantation economy of the South was essentially paternalistic in character. The tradition of proprietary responsibility for dependents, however, has survived in an age of industrialism—in other words in an environment characterized by free labor and vocal with assertions of rights to self determination. While this tradition has some fine points in its favor it is in danger of establishing a kind of economic fundamentalism which occasionally shows itself in opposition to much needed child-labor laws and other ameliorative measures in the interest of laborers. While industrialization everywhere

has been accompanied by much resistance to labor legislation of this character, the peculiar conditions under which the South flourished for the greater part of its history have made the conflict one of opposing cultures.—*A. Berglund.*

8569. CHASE, STUART. *Leaning towers.* *New Republic.* 58 (747) Mar. 27, 1929: 168-172.—In this, the fourth article of a series on men and machines, Chase discusses the dangers of the machine age: (1) the robot, loss of handicraft skill, social standardization, recreation at second hand, accelerating unemployment; (2) mechanized existence and complexity of mechanical specializations ("technological tenuousness"), (3) drain on natural resources. The last two items are "leaning towers" constantly built upon without regard for the solidity of the foundations or for the ultimate fate invited. Even worse than the ignorance bred of specialization is the waste which in spite of our country's vast resources is already forcing us to huge import needs and consequent dependence and adjustments with foreign countries.—*E. T. Weeks.*

8570. DELAISI, FRANCIS. *Ökonomische Lage nach der Stabilisierung.* [Economic conditions after stabilization.] *Gesellschaft.* 6 (2) Feb. 1929: 154-175.—By the process of stabilization the debt of France was reduced by four-fifths. While the debt of France in 1928 is quoted as fourteen times that of the debt in 1913, the burden imposed upon the taxpayer of France is but three and one-half times that borne in 1913. The actual expenditure of the French government, exclusive of the payment of war debts, is no greater than the expenditure in 1913, and the total financial burden resting upon the French people is but 75% greater than the burden in 1913, for today the per capita productivity of her man power is again equal to that of pre-war France. The decline in France's agricultural industries has been balanced by her industrial expansion, and the stabilization of the franc has enabled her to escape the crisis of unemployment experienced by other European states. The increase in the value of her exports has compensated for the shrinkage in domestic consumption, and even today two years after stabilization there is a differential of 15% between the prices at home and abroad. In spite of the apparent prosperity the financial burden of reconstruction has borne most heavily upon the French people who have invested their savings in French securities, for the depreciation of the franc has reduced the value of their loans by four-fifths of their value in 1913.—*Carl Maueslshagen, Jr.*

8571. DORIA, D. *Appunti sull'economia bulgarica.* [The economic situation in Bulgaria.] *Boll. dell'istituto Stat. Econ. di Trieste.* 4 (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 293-297.—Judging from the increase in population the situation is satisfactory; the large increase in the population keeps wages at a low level. The foreign trade balance as a rule is unfavorable; only at certain times is it favorable, depending on the course of the harvests. An influx of foreign capital is being invested in different industries. The national currency is almost stabilized, but the amount of paper money in circulation is increasing and the money rate is very high; the State budget shows a deficit; the savings deposits are increasing slightly; and the cost of living is still very high.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

8572. FELDMAN, M. *On the economics of Sinkiang Province.* *Chinese Econ. Jour.* 4 (3) Mar. 1929: 232-240.—Farming and animal husbandry constitute the mainstay of Sinkiang's economy. In order of importance the main crops are: wheat, maize, rice, cotton, sesamum, kaoliang (a kind of sorghum), beans, other vegetables. Agriculture is still pursued primitively but German plows are used to a certain extent and the demand for them is said to be increasing. In pre-war days Russia absorbed practically the whole of the exportable

cotton surplus and has come back on the market. Sinkiang native cotton is superior to the average Indian cotton, though inferior to American. Dried fruits find a market between Russia and Mongolia. Kashgaria produces considerable quantities of silk which is exported to Russia and India. Steps have been taken to improve the silk worm breed and to increase output by importing selected silk worm eggs free from disease. Wool is the largest single item among Sinkiang's exports. It finds its greatest market in Russia. Sheep, goats, cattle, horses and camels are abundant. Furs are plentiful, finding a market in Russia and Tientsin, from which latter port they are exported to Western countries. Deposits of practically all minerals are known to exist in Sinkiang but very few of them have been worked. The best known is jade which has had a market in China from time immemorial.—*H. B. Eliston.*

8573. FRANÇOIS-PONCET, ANDRÉ. *La production française.* [Production. (France).] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 138 (412) Mar. 10, 1929: 375-401.—This Report to the Chamber of Deputies summarizes the state of French commerce and production, both internal and external, and shows in what measure these complementary aspects of the economic life of France are influenced by the financial stabilization of 1927-1928, also the effects of the recasting of the *douanes* (customs duties). The facts for certain strategic industries are analyzed in detail, for oil, construction, chemicals, textiles etc. (Statistics in text and tables.)—*E. T. Weeks.*

8574. GRIZIOTTI KRETSCHMANN, JENNY. *La congiuntura economica degli ultimi anni in Russia.* [The recent economic crisis in Russia.] *Gior. degli Econ.* 52 (12) 1928: 950-977.—A critical review of the most important economic activities of Russia during recent years such as foreign trade, monetary policy and its consequences on prices, foreign investments and their low return. The deficit in agricultural production, which has its origin in the political situation, renders more serious the economic problems of Russia.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

8575. HILL, T. RUSS. *Industrial development in the southern mountains.* *Mountain Life and Work.* 4 (4) Jan. 1929: 25-29.—"Silk mills, cotton mills, rayon mills, furniture factories, chemical plants, fertilizer works, and factories producing every conceivable contrivance now dot the hills of the Southeast and the rush is only starting." Power development has kept pace with industrial. One public utility company spent \$6,000,000 in three mountain counties in one year. There is a detailed description of some of the social changes this new life is bringing. The greatest social need is still education. Industrialization, by offering opportunities to children for quick monetary returns, retards it.—*Norman Himes.*

8576. PAVLOV, JOSEPH M. *Present day Russia.* *Publ. Philadelphia Foreign Policy Assn.* Feb. 23, 1929: pp. 7.—Before the World War Russia had ten and a half million peasant households possessing 75 million dessiatins of land (a dessiatin is 2.7 acres), and 30,000 landowners (150,000 people) owning 70 million dessiatins of land. The average peasant household had about 7 dessiatins (20 acres) of land which was insufficient to furnish the livelihood of a peasant family, while the landlords owned, on the average, 23,000 dessiatins of land. The contrast between these two figures contained the crux of the peasant problem. Owing to the Revolution the peasant discontent was formulated in a brief slogan, "all land to the peasantry"; the land was to be taken away from the landlords without compensation. The Soviet government's agrarian policy included confiscation of land without compensation. The Soviet Government's power was due to the united support of the workers and peasants. In the year 1920 Po-

land declared war on Russia and at that time the alliance of the intelligentsia made a *rapprochement* with the Soviet Government, and thereafter a number of the *émigrés* returned. The civil war in 1921 resulted in the defeat of the armies of the landowning gentry, and it was then that an agricultural tax in kind was substituted for the requisitions of agricultural products. The peasant was given the possibility of freely disposing of his products which, in turn, meant the rehabilitation of the market, currency circulation, banks and all the other institutions linked up with freedom of trade, which were in a state of temporary paralysis during the years of the civil war. The government then turned its attention to supplying the peasantry with industrial products to constitute an equivalent for the agricultural products marketed by the peasantry. By 1926 the total amount of the industrial output had surpassed the pre-war level, some by a very considerable margin. Annual capital investments in industry during the past three years were as follows: 1925-1926, 811 million rubles (\$1=1.94 rubles), 1926-1927, 1,090 million rubles, 1927-1928, 1,318 million rubles. In 1928-1929, Russia plans to invest in industries 1,659 million rubles, an increase of over 340 million rubles over the previous year and for the four years comprising a total capital expenditure in industry of \$2,500,000,000. Of the five billion rubles (\$2,500,000,000) of capital expenditures 75% was allotted to heavy industries such as coal, iron, oil, steel, machine building, in other words to industries manufacturing production goods. The reason that there has been a goods famine is that the new capital investments have not been able as yet to produce any substantial effect on the market in the form of greater quantities of commodities. Under the conditions existing in Russia capital expenditures will begin to yield returns after about five years. Russia's first large capital investments were made four years ago and, therefore, we may expect that by next year the goods shortage in Russia will begin to abate and by 1935 there will be no shortage of goods.—C. C. Kochenderfer.

8577. QUIGLEY, HUGH. The industrial aspect of reparations. *Jour. Royal Inst. Internat. Affairs.* 8(2) Mar. 1929: 154-168.—Financial rather than industrial considerations dominated the work of the Dawes Committee and the effect of reparations on industry in Germany and in other industrial countries has consistently been neglected. The capital resources of Germany have been enormously increased in the last few years, in very considerable measure through expenditures by public authorities. Germany is now in an exceedingly strong economic position, reparations having supplied the motive for the great national effort which has brought this about. The bulk of reparations have been payments in kind and these have been enhanced by the provisions for their import free of duty into the receiving country or at preferential rates. Such favored treatment makes competition in the markets for these goods practically impossible to other countries. Moreover, it often happens that the taking of certain goods as payments in kind carries with it a demand for an enormously greater volume of complementary goods which can be satisfactorily supplied only from the original market. "It would be very difficult to install equipment partially of German, partially of British, and partially of French design . . . and so the Reparations system is being used by Germany as a lever for moving entire contracts over to German industry." As a result of discussions over the allocation of reparations in kind, French and German industrialists have come closer together. A similar *rapprochement* has developed between German and American business men as a result of American investments of capital in Germany. Reparations have been at least partially responsible for the community of interest between American

and German industrialists as well as between the French and Germans and both are detrimental to British export trade. A strong British protest against the whole principle of reparation deliveries in kind may well be in order.—Frank D. Graham.

8578. SMITH, H. B. The economic recovery of Europe and improved purchasing power for agricultural products. *U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Bull.* #594 Jan. 1929: pp. 22.—In 1923 Europe was in a state of general financial and industrial instability and disorganization. In 1923 it is estimated that Europe was operating at only 60 to 80% capacity. According to a table prepared by the League of Nations reproduced in this bulletin it is possible at a glance to see the changes that have taken place in basic industries since 1913 using as comparison periods the years 1923 and 1927. The coal output of the major producing countries of Europe closely approaches pre-war production for black coal and considerably exceeds pre-war output of lignite. As compared with 1923, the combined output shows an increase of around 22%. The European iron and steel industries in 1923 were intensely depressed, owing to disturbances and readjustments in such big producing areas as the Ruhr and Silesia, competition of surplus war material and scrap, war expansion of plants and equipment and depressed economic conditions in general. As a result, the European iron and steel output in 1923 did not exceed 70% of the pre-war total. Contrasted to this the output of 1927, measured by the monthly average of that year, shows pronounced improvement. While production now only about equals or slightly exceeds that of 1913, the increase of 1927 over 1923 ranges from 60 to 68%. The output of the cotton textile industry as measured by full time spindle hours shows an increase of about 20% for 1927 over 1923. However, the full time spindle hours in 1927 averaged around 94% of 1913. European artificial silk production in 1923 was two and a half times that of 1913. Aluminum production in 1926 was more than 60% greater than in 1913, and in 1927 there was a small increase over that of 1926. The foregoing indices of production are not all inclusive, nor do they represent more than the general trend. In all probability the items selected understate rather than overstate the trend of industrial activity for Europe as a whole. In 1923, European agricultural production was from 10 to 25% below normal, and large quantities of foodstuffs, especially pork products, were being imported. By the end of 1927 European finances had been reorganized, currencies stabilized, and industrial activity restored to practically pre-war levels. The purchasing power of the Europeans had been greatly increased; savings deposits were again reported. Agricultural production was nearly equal to the production of 1913, and the per capita consumption of agricultural products showed a steady increase. Imports of grain and flour increased from 24,300,000 tons in 1923 to 31,026,000 tons in 1927. There had also been an increase in the imports of the more expensive types of foodstuffs such as canned goods, dried fruits and coffee. The average real wage, the purchasing power of an hour of labor, increased in all countries and in Germany was over 40% higher in 1927 than in 1923. A table (page 9) shows the extent to which visible exports paid for visible imports in 1913, 1923 and 1927 in the case of all the European countries. In 1927 only in the case of France, Sweden and Czechoslovakia were imports more than covered by exports. C. C. Kochenderfer.

8579. UNSIGNED. Argentina in 1928. *South Amer. Jour.* 105(3) Jan. 17, 1929: 56-64.—R. M. Woodbury.

8580. UNSIGNED. Brazil in 1928. *South Amer. Jour.* 105(3) Jan. 17, 1929: 66-72.—R. M. Woodbury.

8581. UNSIGNED. Chile in 1928. *South Amer. Jour.* 105(3) Jan. 17, 1929: 74-76.—Robert M. Woodbury.

8582. WAUTERS, ARTHUR. La stabilization et le politique sociale en Belgique. [Stabilization and social policy in Belgium.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 20(1) Jul. 1928: 115-124.—The period of monetary stabilization in Belgium came to an end with the resignation of the Jaspar cabinet on Nov. 21, 1927. That cabinet succeeded in stabilizing the franc in October, 1926, at the rate of 175 to the pound sterling. The economic condition of Belgium has been excellent, despite the burden of stabilization. The program of social legislation has been carried forward without hindrance. The eight hour day has been extended; unemployment aid, old age pensions, and accident compensation have been increased. Much progress has been made in building inexpensive lodgings. Belgium has ratified unconditionally the Eight Hour Convention of the International Labor Office and has adopted in all 17 of the 25 conventions of that body. The general social and economic progress of recent years has been marred, however, by a serious decline in real wages.—Edward Berman.

LAND AND AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 7949, 7971, 7975, 7978, 7979, 7991, 8008, 8018, 8202, 8465, 8472, 8557, 8578, 8659, 8778, 8796, 8809, 8817, 8819, 8834, 8838, 8841, 8845, 8847, 8854, 8892, 8934, 8937, 8938, 8955, 9028, 9031, 9032, 9033, 9034, 9035, 9036, 9037, 9045, 9051, 9077, 9078, 9132, 9198, 9364, 9365)

8583. BELL, ERNEST H. Land tenure in Southern Nigeria. *African World Suppl.* 106(1368) Jan. 26, 1929: pp. 9.—This article urges the necessity of a reform of the communal system of land tenure in Southern Nigeria as a stimulus to increased production. "Already ideas of communal ownership have largely given place to family ownership, and now there is a decided demand among various communities for individual ownership and freehold titles".—A. M. Hannay.

8584. BENTLEY, R. C. The movement of Iowa's commercial corn and oats. *Iowa Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #252, 1928: 329-383.—Only fifteen per cent of Iowa's corn entered commercial channels on an average during the four year period 1923-27. Northwestern Iowa is the large surplus corn area of the state. One-third of the counties in the state ship out over four-fifths of all corn shipped. Not always recognized is the fact that corn is shipped into a group of eastern and southern counties of the state. Variations were found in the time of selling corn. In the western feeding section of the state more corn was sold in the first three months after the corn was harvested than in any other period. The eastern surplus counties ship the greater portion in the last three months of the crop year, and the northwestern cash grain section ships heavily in two periods, one in the first three months and the other the last three months. Estimates indicate from 18 to 32% of the state's surplus corn goes to local industries and from 28 to 36% to Chicago. The percentage of the oat crop shipped for the three year period 1924-27 varied between 27 and 31%. Northwestern Iowa is the big surplus oat producing section of the state. Oats in this section is largely a cash crop. In northeastern Iowa the dairy enterprise absorbs all the oats that are raised and in some years is responsible for oats being shipped in for feed. In the southern section of the state, practically no oats are sold. Fifty per cent of the oats sold is sold

and shipped during the first three months of the year. Local industries and Chicago take about half of the oats shipped.—W. G. Murray.

8585. BLOHM, GEORG, and FENSCH, H. L. Vergleich deutscher und nordamerikanischer Betriebsverhältnisse und Betriebsergebnisse auf Grund von Buchführungsmaterialien. [A comparison of German and North American farm management conditions and results based on farm accounts.] *Berichte über Landwirtschaft.* 9(3) 1928: 281-360.—This article was inspired by a visit of one of the authors to the United States and Canada where he made a personal inspection of the accounts kept by a number of farmers in a variety of districts. Examples are given, and a comparison with accounts kept on a number of German farms shows several characteristic differences between the systems of farm management in the United States and Germany. The aim of the German farmer is to increase his yield per hectare to the limit, that of the American farmer is to achieve the highest return per hour of labor. The comparatively small gross return of the latter and his comparatively small yield per unit of area are more than compensated for by his much smaller expenditure. His secret lies in decreased cost of production, brought about by standardization of farm buildings, the substitution of machinery for manual labor, and the rationalization of farm management. Germany, with all her high yield per unit of area, due to a disproportionate expenditure of capital, can learn much from farm management methods in the United States.—A. M. Hannay.

8586. BORGEDAL, PAUL. Tenure of agricultural land in Norway. *Jour. Central Land-Owners' Assn.* 10(1) Mar. 1929: 46-51.—The author traces the development of land ownership from 1600 to the present day. He finds that the system of "family farms" has obviated the post-war depression which was felt in other countries and that the development of ownership has had a stimulating effect on agriculture. In some respects, however, he regrets the scarcity of holdings available for tenants.—Agric. Econ. Literature.

8587. BRUTZKUS, BORIS. "Getreidefabriken" in Sowjet-Russland. ["Grain factories" in Soviet Russia.] *Deutsche Volkswirt.* 3(26) Mar. 28, 1929: 853-855.—The attempt of the Soviet government to increase grain production by the foundation of huge state farms is faced by several obstacles of technical as well as of economic character. The technical obstacles consist in the lack of managers and skilled agricultural workers, the scarcity of available capital and the unfavorable climatic conditions (aridity) of the regions in which the state farms are to be established. The economic obstacles may be summed up as follows: Even if the plans of the Soviet government should succeed from the technical point of view they will be a failure from the economic viewpoint, inasmuch as cost of production on the state farms will be higher than cost of production on the peasant farms. The superior technical efficiency of the state farms is more than offset by the longer working hours and lower living standards of the peasants.—G. Bielschowsky.

8588. CARVER, T. N. The plight of the small farmer. *Mountain Life & Work.* 4(4) Jan. 1929: 8-13, 24.—Norman Himes.

8589. CLEMEN, R. A. The possibilities of developing new industrial markets for farm products. *Illinois Agric. Exper. Station, Circ.* #330, 1928: pp. 24.—The possibilities of developing new markets for products of American farms must come from new uses outside of food lines and better utilization of those things which are now produced. Industrial decentralization and a chemical revolution may go a long way toward meeting the difficulties of the American farmer. Technical and economic research are already making

possible new products from farm raw materials. Careful research can do much with the farm problem that cannot be done by legislation alone. The future welfare of the farmer is largely dependent upon results of research leading to increased utilization of farm products. By-products which have been wasted for generations are becoming of revenue to farmers. There are potential markets in many industries for a large quantity of the products of the farms. The author points out that from the long-time point of view the agricultural industry must organize its chemists, engineers, and economists in a research program which will assure progress.—A. J. Dadisman.

8590. DEVAULT, S. H. and WALKER, W. P. An economic study of the production of sweet corn and peas in Maryland. *Maryland Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #305. Mar. 1929: pp. 328.—In the production of sweet corn for canning Maryland ranks third among the states; with peas it occupies fourth position. The present report is based upon farm surveys made in 1925-26-27. It was found that with sweet corn selling at \$14.00 per ton it is necessary to produce 2.4 ton in the North Central area and 2.0 tons in the Eastern shore area to cover the cost of production. With peas selling at \$60 per ton a yield of about 0.75 of a ton per acre is necessary to cover production cost and a yield of about 1.0 ton per acre seems necessary to promote a margin of profit. Recommendations for improvement in cultural practices are made.—J. I. Falconer.

8591. FARRELL, F. D. Science and the farmer. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 142 (231) Mar. 1929: 202-209.—Improved agricultural practices based upon scientific discoveries have increased the farmer's income and improved his standard of living. These practices have become most evident in the introduction of improved and new crop plants, in the control of insect pests, in increased efficiency in meat, wool and egg production, in the more efficient use of labor through the use of machinery, in the accessibility to distant markets through improved refrigeration, in the industrial uses of farm wastes and lastly, through the education of the individual farmer.—Paul A. Eke.

8592. FAWCETT, E. J. Dairy-farm management. A survey of farms in the Waikato and Taranaki districts, 1926-27. *New Zealand Dept. Agric., Bull.* #138. 1929: pp. 68.—"The growth of the dairying industry in New Zealand during the past 26 years has undoubtedly been the outstanding feature in our economic development. The total production of butterfat (export and home consumption) has increased since 1901-2 by 448% (from 21,000 to 115,000 tons, approximately). This increase has resulted through the increase of cows devoted to dairying, combined with an improved production per cow. Development has been particularly rapid during recent years, the amount of butterfat produced having approximately doubled since 1920-21. It would appear at the present time that the annual increase in dairy cows registered in the past will not be maintained. Improvement is rather to be looked for along the lines of higher butterfat averages. As the carrying-capacity of land devoted to dairying is improved, then an increase in dairy cows should take place or a rearrangement of stock or farming practice must eventuate. As time goes on it becomes more and more difficult and expensive to maintain improvement both in the productive quality of the land and in the individual animal. It is only by detailed critical study of the situation that advancement may be made on sound lines. This article is an initial attempt to survey the position on somewhat broad principles, as it applies to a number of dairy farms in the Waikato and Taranaki districts for the season 1926-1927."—*Agric. Econ. Literature.*

8593. FOLSOM, HOSIAH C. Relief from farm labor costs. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 142 (231) Mar. 1929: 192-201.—Farm labor problems are of general occurrence in this country differing with the type of agriculture, seasonal requirements and the character of laborers available. The economic causes of farm labor troubles have been furnished by the greater difficulty than formerly of the attainment of farm ownership by laborers and by the increased use of animal and motor power on farms. Farm laborers can now leave agriculture for other occupations more easily than formerly. Three classes of farmers may be said to be complaining of the high costs of labor, those whose problems may be solved by better farm management, and those whose problems cannot be solved independently of changes in economic conditions, and those who are lacking in ability to get along well with help. Farm laborers complain of low wages and insufficient perquisites. The causes of high farm labor costs may be found in the high level of non-agricultural wages and in the fact that farmers' earnings have not risen as rapidly as have industrial wages and prices of goods farmers buy. Farm laborers are demanding shorter hours and better working conditions. The securing of labor to take care of seasonal peaks is more difficult than formerly. Economic conditions beyond the farmers' control, such as favorable years, and inability to meet competition from other areas make the problem difficult of solution. The problem seems to be one of bringing about greater farm labor efficiency than ever before. There is need for more effective use of man labor, of teams, of labor saving equipment, and for higher producing units of crops and livestock. An aid in equalizing farm and industrial wages is interest on part of employers in the welfare and working conditions of farm laborers.—J. D. Pope.

8594. FRANCIOSA, L. La produzione agraria ed il suo valore nell'annata 1927. [Agricultural production and its value in 1927.] *Economia.* 6—n.s. 2. 1928: 217.—A statistical analysis of the volume and value of Italian agricultural production for 1927 as compared with previous years. The technical and economic progress realized by the Italian agriculture is described, although in 1927 crops were unfavorable and prices low. The estimated value of the production is compared with similar estimates made at various periods by other authors using different methods.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

8595. GOMEZ de TERAN, FRANCESCO. Il problema demografico e la bonifica integrale. [The population problem and land reclamation.] *Politica.* 1928: 256.—There is a marked contrast between the irregular distribution of our population and the necessity of providing for 400,000 new inhabitants each year. The agrarian policy of the Fascist government directed towards the solution of this problem has made the reclamation of uncultivated lands compulsory. At this point the problem of finding the capital necessary for the work arises, since the owners of the land in general do not possess sufficient capital; with the intervention of capital from the outside the owners would be unjustly deprived of their property, but on the other hand without capital the land will never be reclaimed. Fortunately, with state aid, such reclamation becomes profitable. In order to allow owners to reclaim their land without being deprived of their rights by reason of the new capital, it is proposed to issue land bonds, which will be offered to our emigrants. The emigrants in this way will participate in the redemption of their native soil.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

8596. GRAY, L. C. The trend in farm ownership. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 142 (231) Mar. 1929: 20-26.—Changes in tenancy are more often emphasized than the changes in ownership. This article calls attention to the outstanding trends shown by census data. Among these changes are: (1) The continued move-

ment toward tenant operation of farms in the country as a whole measured both by numbers of farmers and acres of land. There was an increase from 38.1% of tenant farms in 1920 to 38.6% in 1925. (2) The changes in tenure in different regions which are not evident in the national figures. Among the outstanding sectional trends are: (a) The increase in proportion of owner-operated farms in the Northeast; (b) a trend toward tenancy in most of the valley of the Mississippi; (c) an increase in tenancy in all areas in which cotton production is increasing; (d) a rather general increase in owner operation on the Pacific Coast. The total mortgage debt on farms reporting increased 13% in the five years ending 1925, while there was a slight decrease in the number of owner farms reporting mortgage debt. The farmer's equity in his farm for the United States declined from 71.9% in 1920 to 38.1% in 1925. There is little statistical information about corporation farms, chain farms and the farm lands recently acquired by lending agencies through foreclosure, but the trends along these lines must be studied as well as the changes which have heretofore been considered of importance.—*O. M. Johnson.*

8597. GREEN, R. M. and BALLOW, E. B. Country elevator margins and costs in marketing Kansas wheat. *Kansas Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #246. 1928: pp. 24.—Country elevators in Kansas cannot reduce buying margins by reducing price risks through hedging for their margin merely covers charge for services. About 75% of the local elevator expenses are fixed costs and of this more than 96% goes for salaries, buildings and equipment. Reduction of margins must come from reducing fixed cost which varies with volume handled and this in turn is dependent upon crop conditions, weather, and other accidental circumstances. Volume handled seems to reach its maximum effect in reducing salary and wage cost per bushel when 100 to 125 thousand bushels is reached. Since fixed cost depends nearly three-fourths upon salary and wages, reduction aside from the influence of volume of grain handled is largely dependent upon ability to cut salaries and wages. The advantage that one type of elevator has over another is very limited. The local Kansas elevator operation is so standardized, and competition so keen that very little change in this respect can be expected. Under present operating conditions costs including interest are 7 and 8 cents per bushel. Profit, if any, must come from fortunate buying^g and selling rather than from the merchandizing margin. The average margin which is about 5 cents per bushel just covers operating costs. Local consolidation and a more extensive use of well-located line elevators seem to offer the greatest possibilities in the way of keeping local margins low.—*A. E. Janzen.*

8598. HALL, A. D. The economic position of agriculture. *Contemp. Rev.* (746) 1928: 137-149.—The present agricultural depression is almost world wide. The difficulty does not lie in a greater per capita production but rather in a decreased demand. Large sections of the people are not able to exercise their pre-war demand for food and by reason of their poverty are living at a lower level of consumption. The inflexibility of farming is the main cause why prices do not recover. Farming as a whole met a similar crisis forty years ago by cheapening operations, producing less and laying away land to grass. The farmer can do three things to better the situation: (1) eliminate crops and operations which have become too costly however good in themselves, (2) substitute machines for hand work, and (3) hunt down sources of labor waste on each particular farm.—*J. I. Falconer.*

8599. HERMES. L'agriculture allemande dans l'économie internationale. [German agriculture in its international aspects.] *Réforme Econ.* 58(5) Feb. 20, 1929: 99-109.—Agricultural conditions in Germany

have been decidedly influenced by the following factors: the decrease in the agricultural area due to the treaty of Versailles; the further decline in the agricultural population; and the scarcity of capital. The German agricultural interests demand reasonable help from the government in obtaining credits and reasonable protection against foreign competition working under better natural and better economic conditions. The German farmer is strongly conscious of the solidarity of agricultural interests throughout Europe. The industrialization of the big agricultural exporting countries forces all European states to devote more care to the development of their agriculture. International cooperation in the field of agriculture would be desirable. Such a corporation could not have any monopolistic tendencies; it would limit itself to the exchange of experiences made in the production and distribution of agricultural products and observation of market conditions in the development of agricultural cooperatives and in mutual assistance in the defense of agricultural interests.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8600. HERVEY, JOHN G. A foreign policy for the American farmer. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 142(231) Mar. 1929: 352-357.—The tendency has been recently to stress the development of the home market for agricultural products rather than to think of foreign markets. This does not seem reasonable in view of the fact that the United States has become a creditor nation and that in the last analysis interest payments will have to be made in the form of imports. Farm relief may be had either by decreasing the cost of production or increasing the sale price of agricultural commodities. "It is urged that government is productive as well as protective and that measures should be taken looking to a reduction in the cost of the basic necessities or else an increase in the sales price of agricultural commodities." . . . "It is urged that such costs relatively may be reduced through an increased duty on agricultural products coming into the United States or through a reduction in the tariff on commodities which the farmer is required to buy." The government at present seeks to encourage increased output. To be consistent it should also aid in the disposition of this surplus. The foreign market exists and it may well be cultivated. In disposing of farm surplus abroad three obstacles are encountered, first, ignorance as to American products, second, high tariffs put up by foreign countries, and third, lack of mutual understanding between this country and others. Representatives of the State Department and of the Department of Commerce are seeking to make our products known. The Department of State is also seeking to overcome tariff embargoes and diplomatic relations should be more definitely designed to develop mutual understanding than they have in the past, especially in South America and in Europe.—*H. E. Erdman.*

8601. HAUCK, C. W. Marketing Lawrence county apples. *Ohio State Univ., Dept. Rural Econ. Mimeographed Bull.* #13. 1928: pp. 45.—Lawrence County is the leading apple county in Ohio and is a part of what is commonly known as the Rome Beauty section. Commercial orcharding in this area is increasing slowly, while population is relatively sparse. The local apple industry has in general been unprofitable in recent years. Principal markets for the apple crop of southeastern Ohio are 125 miles or more from the point of production. Almost every orchardist in this territory packs and sells individually. Successful marketing of the apples grown in this area presents a three-fold problem: first, production of better quality; second, standardization of the crop through adoption of recognized and uniform methods of grading and packing; and third, selling through cooperative or other reliable sales agencies.—*J. I. Falconer.*

8602. HOLMES, C. L. Types of farming in Iowa. *Iowa Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #256. 115-166.—Five separate farming regions in Iowa were determined by a systematic analysis of township statistics. The percentage of farm land in the various crops and the numbers of livestock on farms were used as yardsticks in measuring the type of farming. The regions are made up of one cash grain area, two meat-producing areas, a dairy section, and a pasture area. Corn which occupies one-third of the farm acreage is by far the most important crop in value. In addition, corn is responsible for the character of the livestock system in the state. Production of corn is heaviest in the western and north central farming areas, the latter being the cash grain section. Oats with little more than one-half the corn acreage is found more commonly in the northern regions of the state. Hay acreage amounts to only 9% while pasture area totals 30%. Pasture and hay are more in evidence in the regions where corn is most prominent. Hog raising, the leading livestock enterprise, although common in all parts of the state, is concentrated in the heavy corn regions and in east central Iowa. The beef enterprise has localized with hogs excepting that cattle are raised more particularly in southern Iowa where pasture is abundant. Dairying with hogs is the main farm business in northeastern Iowa. In north central and northwest Iowa a larger proportion of corn and oats is sold than from any other section of the state. Economic forces and natural conditions are the two forces which account for the different types of farming within the state. Soil, surface, and climate were found to be particularly important as underlying causes. Changing economic conditions, however, are making adjustments necessary. An instance is the cash grain area where more livestock would seem desirable.—*W. G. Murray.*

8603. HOPKINS, J. A. Economic history of the production of beef cattle in Iowa. *State Hist. Soc. Iowa.* 1928: pp. 248.—Cattle raising practices prevalent in Colonial New England which can be traced down to the cattle industry in Iowa. Massachusetts townsmen in 1633 had their cattle herds tended by a paid herder, while more than 200 years later Iowa farmers resorted to the same practice. Again in the Revolutionary period a practice appears that is duplicated later. Feeder cattle produced on the grasslands of the Piedmont and the Shenandoah Valley were sent to the Lancaster section of southeastern Pennsylvania where they were fattened on the corn raised in abundance there. Later Iowa became the Lancaster County of the Middle West, fattening western feeder cattle on its plentiful supply of corn. Different methods of grazing cattle prevailed in the early days in Iowa. One method was the grazing of a few cattle belonging to the new settler. Another was the grazing of large herds in the vicinity of the owner. Third was the herding of cattle at long distances from the owners. The last method was the grazing of herds on their way to market. During the Civil War cattle gave way to sheep because the southern market for beef was cut off and the North needed wool to replace southern cotton. Iowa went wild on sheep. After the war the boom collapsed and cattle took the lead again, rapidly increasing in numbers until 1890. As the state was settled, cattle took a new place in the economy of the farm. Instead of being a means of converting the free prairie grass into beef, they became the cheapest way of transporting crops to market. With the feeding of corn and hay to cattle, the feeding problems loomed into importance. Corn was fed to cattle in Iowa as early as 1850. With the close of the century came the change to lighter cattle and the use of clover, alfalfa, silage and supplemental feeds along with corn. About 1910 baby beef production made its appearance on some farms as a profitable business because it combined the advantages of both

raising and feeding cattle. However, a standardized practice has grown up of buying feeders in the fall when they come off the ranges in large numbers, placing them first on pasture or in the corn stalks, and then putting them on full feed for from two to eight months. Although large numbers of outside feeders are bought, Iowa raises more than twice the number of cattle purchased outside the state. This has been true ever since feeding became a specialized business. In the financing of cattle raising, much difficulty was encountered in securing credit in the early days. In the seventies 15% was a common rate. By 1900 the present 8% rate had been established in some sections. Local banks, commission firms and cattle loan companies have financed the cattle feeders with varying success. Although the railroad rates have not risen much in the last fifty years, the service has been materially improved. In purchasing feeders, Iowa farmers have patronized the Missouri river markets which grew up as the logical meeting place of cattle raisers and cattle feeders. Chicago with its stock yards and packing houses has provided the chief market for the finished steer.—*W. G. Murray.*

8604. HOPKINS, J. A. An economic study of the hog enterprise in Humboldt County. *Iowa Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #255. 1928: 65-110.—Data for this study were obtained from 233 farm survey records and careful detailed records on more than fifty farms for three years—1922-23-24. On the medium sized farm from 15 to 20 brood sows per farm were kept. This was considered a one-family farm. More than three-fourths of the land was in crops and one-sixth was in pasture. The crop land was half corn, and the other crops grown were oats and hay. The hog enterprise was maintained by farmers for four reasons; it provided for converting some unsalable feeds into a marketable product; it saved freight on the farm output of grain; it furnished remunerative labor when it could not be used on crops; and it provided for helping to maintain soil fertility. Care in handling and feeding the hogs is pointed out as a factor determining profits.—*A. J. Dadisman.*

8605. JASNY, N. Schweiz: Das Ende des Getreidemonopols. [Switzerland: The end of the grain monopoly.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 14(12) Mar. 22, 1929: 508-510.—The abolition of the Swiss grain monopoly which will go into effect on July 1, has inspired the writer to give a brief sketch of the establishment and development of the monopoly. He points out the distinguishing features of the Swiss method of protection of domestic grain production, the most outstanding of which is the distribution of the costs. The imported grain is purchased at world market prices. The domestic producer gets a higher price, and the difference is made up in the price for the total quantity paid by the miller. The consumer eventually pays for the protection of the domestic grain producer.—*Agric. Econ. Literature.*

8606. JESNESS, O. B. Marketing of tobacco. *Kentucky Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #287. 1928: 239-270.—The tobacco leaf produced in the United States falls into a number of types each having a more or less distinct market outlet. The United States leads the world in volume of production and is a leading exporter. Tobacco is employed by many countries as a source of public revenue, either by special taxes or by the establishment of governmental monopolies. Internal revenue taxes on tobacco supplied over 376 million dollars to the federal government in 1927. In addition, a number of states obtain revenues from special state taxes on tobacco products. The tobacco trade is characterized by a high degree of concentration of market outlets. This concentration resulted from the development of the American Tobacco Company beginning in 1890. While this company was dissolved

by court action, concentration still remains to a high degree. Tobacco marketing has gone through various stages. In colonial days, the principal outlets were abroad. Later on interior markets were established. Sales by auction of tobacco in hogsheads at certain markets developed. Early in the present century farmers employed pooling movements to force buyers to pay higher prices. These were supplanted by the development of loose-leaf auction sales at markets in the growing areas and by purchases at the growers' barns. Extensive cooperative selling, most of which has been short-lived, has been tried since the World War. Some marked trends in the industry have taken place. Cigarette consumption has increased very rapidly while the demand for chewing tobacco has been curtailed. The demand for certain export types also has fallen since the War. These changes have had varying effects upon the market for different types and grades of tobacco.—*O. B. Jesness.*

8607. KEYSERLINGK, CLAUS, GRAF von. Die litauische Agrarreform. [The Lithuanian agrarian reform.] *Ost-Europa*. 4 Jan. 1929: 236-246.—From the beginning of its existence the Lithuanian Republic has grappled with the problem of agrarian reform in an effort to redistribute large holdings among the landless and land-poor. Legislation enacted in 1922 gave preference to ex-service men but discriminatory departures from prescribed procedure have resulted from other than economic causes. Expropriated lands have been purchased at prices which, through the fall of the exchange, are very low. Hope of more adequate compensation appears illusory. Differential and adverse treatment has been meted out to large estates owned primarily by Poles. The break-up of communal land tenure has followed, with scant modifications, the land reforms of Stolypin, involving abandonment of strip-farming and the scientific reintegration of homesteads. Lands already partitioned have, however, been parcelled in tracts too small to provide the minimum of subsistence for the average Lithuanian farmer's family. Many settlers will be obliged to give up holdings which they cannot scientifically farm nor adequately finance.—*M. W. Graham.*

8608. KRISHNAYYA, G. S. India's rural problems. I. Under-employment. *Mysore Econ. Jour.* 14(8) Aug. 1928: 379-383.—Ancient and primitive methods of cultivation still obtain in Indian agriculture, holdings are small and fragmentary, soil is badly depleted, and there is marked lack of marketing and storage facilities. These conditions and an inadequate relationship between agriculture and the Government are all handicaps to agriculture. Yet between 1891 and 1921 the proportion of the total population dependent upon agriculture rose from 61 to 73%. The consequent under-employment for the majority of farm workers finds remedy in part only through cottage industries but there is need for much development of the number and kind of cottage industries and of all kinds of industrial training for the rising generation.—*E. T. Weeks.*

8609. KRÓLIKOWSKI, STEFAN. Pszenica. [Wheat.] *Wydawnictwo Ministerstwa Rolnictwa. Ser. A*, #25. 1928: pp. 76.—The significance, conditions and possibilities of wheat production in Poland are discussed in this monograph prepared and published by the Ministry of Agriculture in Poland. The monograph is divided into five chapters. The economic importance of wheat production is discussed in the first chapter—profitableness of wheat, wheat in crop rotations, wheat and rye in Polish agriculture, and the by-products of wheat. The second chapter deals with the topics of the influence of soils, climate, and varieties of wheat on the conditions of wheat production. (Maps.) The problems of the wheat trade and the wheat market are analyzed. The place of Poland among wheat

producing and consuming countries is characterized and new tendencies are pointed out. The production of wheat in Poland has a tendency to remain behind consumption; a program of measures for increasing wheat production is recommended, including insect control, grain elevators, rational credit policy and a system of protective tariff measures. Seven cartograms and twelve statistical tables are included in the monograph.—*J. Emelianoff.*

8610. LACY, MARY G. Agricultural economics: a selected list of references. *Agric. Econ. Bibliog.* #1. 1929: pp. 18.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

8611. LAUERBACH, HERMANN. Buchführungsstatistik und deren praktische Auswertung. [Accounting statistics and their practical value.] *Landwirtsch. Jahrb. f. Bayern*. 18(9-12) 1928: 481-485.—The importance of systematic bookkeeping for the farmer is stressed, and the need for its development in Bavaria.—*Agric. Econ. Literature.*

8612. LININGER, F. F. Market information and the farmer's problems. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 142(231) Mar. 1929: 341-351.—Through "market information", farmers, as individuals, can more advantageously solve some of the problems due to low prices of farm products. From the standpoint of the highest net price producers are constantly seeking answers to the questions: What to sell? When to sell? Where to sell? How to sell? To answer these questions, "a farmer needs information on prices of products, their seasonal or cyclical nature, quotations in different markets, the trend of prices over a period of years, total supply of those products which he grows, competing areas, seasonal production and marketing, effect of price on production, general business conditions, nature of consumers demands, their preferences, various racial and income differences, and costs of marketing through the various services, by the different agencies and methods", while the sources of such information are numerous and are both private and public. Lininger particularly mentions such U. S. Dept. of Agriculture publications as: *Outlook and Intentions Report, Crop and Livestock Reports, Market News Reports*. In the final analysis, Lininger points out that the real test of the value of market information lies in its application to the specific problems of the farmer. Some interpretation may be made directly by farmers. A large part of the responsibility for interpreting and getting the information to the farmer rests with the marketing specialists of the Agricultural Extension service of the various state colleges.—*R. V. Gunn.*

8613. McFALL, ROBERT J. Tendencies in milk production in Massachusetts. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 142(231) Mar. 1929: 58-69.—The industrialization and urbanization of Massachusetts are major factors in the development of agricultural enterprise. In the past half century both the number of cows and the production per cow in the state have increased, the latter having approximately doubled. These are indications that there is a functional relationship between the density of cows and the density of people.—*J. I. Falconer.*

8614. MacNEILAGE, ARCHIBALD, Jr. Surplus milk and milk residues. *Hannah Dairy Research Inst. (Scotland) Bull.* #1. 1929: pp. 66.—The author summarized the conclusions drawn from his study as follows: "The amount of separated milk wasted in Scotland was sufficient to furnish the whole of the Scottish imports of condensed separated milk. There was a lack of co-ordination between the various concerns handling market milk in bulk, which led to uneconomic handling and excessive wastage. The individual amounts of surplus milk handled by depots was not sufficient, in most cases, to warrant installation of expensive equipment to recover the value of the residues wasted. The centralization of separated milk

output did not appear to be feasible, it being possible to secure the output of whey at only six centers in place of twenty-three depots".—*Agric. Econ. Literature*.

8615. MELNIKOW, R. Zur Ertragsteigerung der Landwirtschaft in der U.S.S.R. [The increase in agricultural output in the U.S.S.R.] *Volkswirtschaft. d. U. d. S. S. R.* 7 (16) Apr. 1929: 13-17.—The growth outward of Russian agriculture has reached the pre-war level. The reduction in agricultural exports is not due to diminished production but to changes in the social structure of Russian agriculture. The grains exported before the war were furnished to the extent of 85% by large agricultural estates and by the wealthy peasants who have been expropriated by the Revolution. With the gradual expansion of agricultural production exports will increase. The five-year plan estimates the increase in agricultural production during the next years at from 11.4% to 12.9%. This estimate is too conservative. Experience with state farms and with collectively organized peasant farms as well as the experience of the capitalistic countries of the western world show that it would be comparatively easy to double the present agricultural yield within the next decade.—*G. Bielschowsky*.

8616. MIKUSCH, GUSTAV. Die internationale Zuckerkrise und die Versuche zu ihrer Lösung. [The problem of the international sugar crisis and attempts to solve it.] *Berichte über Landwirtschaft.* 9 (3) 1928: 230-253.—When the post-war surplus production of sugar resulted in a perilously overstocked market, the most determined effort to meet the situation was made by Cuba. The Cuban laws of May 3, 1926 and Oct. 7, 1927 curtailed the production of sugar and set up machinery to control its export. An attempt was made, through the agency of Col. Tarafa, to enlist the cooperation of the European sugar-producing countries, with the result that Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Poland agreed to limit their beet production at a conference held in Paris from November 11 to 14, 1927. Of the contracting countries, however, only Cuba and Czechoslovakia kept their agreement. It soon became clear, moreover, that no international agreement could be effective without the cooperation of Java where the production of sugar had recently been increased by the introduction of new kinds of cane. But, as the land allotted to the production of sugar in Java is limited in the interests of the rice crop, it was made evident that no negotiations would be considered before 1930 when that limit would be reached. The change in the British tariff, effective on April 25, 1928, which lowered the duty on raw sugar and on sugar from the British colonies, without affecting refined sugar, deprived Czechoslovakia of a market and caused her to send her surplus sugar to other European countries. Germany, Austria, and Italy were threatened by lower domestic prices owing to the influx of sugar from Czechoslovakia, and a strong movement in favor of a higher protective tariff made itself felt, especially in Germany and Austria. The agreement between Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Poland was threatened. Cuban planters and manufacturers felt that their sacrifice had been useless, and the order for the restriction of production for 1928-29 was rescinded. The author sees no solution of the problem except in increased consumption, and the enforced withdrawal from the market of those who cannot compete with low prices.—*A. M. Hannay*.

8617. MOORE, H. R. Farm real estate values in Ohio. *Ohio State Univ., Dept. Rural Econ., Mimeographed Bull.* #15. 1928: pp. 8.—A study of market value and tax valuation based on 5179 tracts of land, containing 345,709 acres, sold in the six years, 1923 to 1928. This information was collected from 22 counties sufficiently well distributed to indicate the values and trend in value in different sections of the State. The average price per acre of all farms, sold voluntarily,

declined from \$88.92 in 1923 to \$75.61 in 1928, a decrease of 15%. On account of decline in market value, tax valuations averaged 77.4% of the sale price in 1923 and 89.6% of the sale price in 1928. The tax valuation of farms sold by foreclosure or to settle estates averaged 118% of the sale price. Part of the decline in market price of voluntary sales is attributed to the frequency of "distress" sales.—*J. I. Falconer*.

8618. MOORE, LOUISE. The United States tobacco industry in 1928. *Commerce Reports.* (12) Mar. 25, 1929: 747-749.—Gives data on general conditions, production and distribution, foreign markets, export and import trade.—*Agric. Econ. Literature*.

8619. MUNIZ, J. C. Cost of coffee production in the State of São Paulo. *Spice Mill.* 52 (1) Jan. 1929: 24-28.—Coffee production requires large capital outlay, about \$250,000,000 (Brazil currency) for a 500,000 tree *fazenda*. Each 2,000 coffee trees requires about one laborer. The costs of a typical *fazenda* in each of the three different coffee zones of São Paulo, the old comprising plantations 30, 40 and 60 years of age, the intermediary with plantations of 30 and 40 years, and the new with plantations of 4, 15 and 20 years, are estimated. These costs average for one *arroba* of coffee \$42,768 in the old zone, \$35,804 in the intermediary and \$32,667 in the new. These data indicate the need for more scientific and intensive cultivation in the old areas if they are to compete with the new.—*W. C. Waite*.

8620. OSTROLENK, BERNHARD. Our vanishing farm export markets a futile basis for agricultural relief. *Annalist.* 33 (845) Mar. 29, 1929: 589-590.—It is stated that Europe has been lessening its dependence on American agriculture for a quarter of a century past, that is, has been finding and developing cheaper sources of agricultural supplies; that along with the use of these cheaper imported supplies the nations of Europe have been developing their own production. In sum, that all available data warn us of a contraction of the European market for our agricultural products and suggest that prudence and foresight dictate preparation for the consequences of this vanishing export field. If these are the facts, programs of farm relief which depend on foreign markets as outlets for agricultural surpluses are obviously headed for disaster.—*J. I. Falconer*.

8621. PERKINS, ARTHUR J. Seventh report of the Turretfield demonstration farm (1927-28), including detailed analysis of farming costs. *Jour. South Australia Dept. Agric.* 32 (3) Oct. 15, 1928: 206-222; (4) Nov. 15, 1928: 304-324; (5) Dec. 15, 1928: 400-410.—A brief report of general agricultural conditions is followed by a detailed analysis of general expenses and of the cost of production of individual crops and of livestock.—*Agric. Econ. Literature*.

8622. PETERSON, GEORGE M. The relation of annual weather surpluses to net farm incomes. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 142 (231) Mar. 1929: 391-401.—Weather surpluses—those resulting from variations in yields due to uncontrollable circumstances—may be measured as deviations from the trend in yield. Out of 42 years, yields were within 10% of normal 31 years for wheat, 28 for cotton, 28 for corn, 25 for oats, and 23 for potatoes. The more perishable the crop or the more limited the market area, the more acutely a weather surplus affects the price. For products with wide markets, large crops may sell at high prices because of small crops elsewhere. Supply-price curves computed in terms of deviations from trend, with costs assumed equal to the normal or trend price, show the total value of crop and total cost for crops of various sizes. These results indicate that farmers lose on weather surpluses, and gain on weather deficits for crops with limited markets, such as potatoes, cotton, corn and oats. If prices were fixed, the effect would be

reversed. For wheat, farmers tend to gain on large crops and lose on small ones, with world production remaining average or normal.—*Mordecai Ezekiel.*

8623. RICHTER-ALTSCHÄFFER, HANS. *Baumwollwirtschaft der Sowjetindustrie.* [Cotton raising and cotton consumption in the Soviet Union.] *Deutsche Volkswirt.* 3 (16) Jan. 18, 1929: 498-500.—In the last five years the raising of cotton crops in the Soviet Union has increased to a surprising extent. Both the acreage devoted to cotton culture and the cotton yield surpass pre-war figures, although the yield per acre is still lower than before the war. The consumption of cotton has also increased with rapidity. The output of cotton goods also surpasses pre-war figures. Prices on cotton are extremely high and the quality of the goods rather poor. So far the expansion of the Soviet cotton industry has been carried on by employing unused capacity of the existing equipment. Further expansion will be possible only by new capital investments. It is not quite certain whether funds for this purpose will be available. The capital accumulated by the cotton industry has been used, mainly, for expanding the "heavy" and electrical industries in the Soviet Union.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8624. RITTER, KURT. *Einflüsse des Kapitalismus auf Art und Grösse der landwirtschaftlichen Produktion.* [Influence of capitalism on the nature and amount of agricultural production.] *Agrarpol. Aufsätze u. Vorträge.* (16) 1929: pp. 36.—The author declares that the most important factor in the agricultural development of the 20th century is capitalism. He discusses its effect upon the agriculture of the world and its relation to the law of diminishing returns. Whether its ultimate effect will be beneficial or detrimental he feels it is still impossible to foretell.—*Agric. Econ. Literature.*

8625. RUSSELL, JOHN. *Farming in Australasia: its bearing on British farming.* *Jour. Farmers' Club.* (2) Mar. 1929: 21-30.—The writer gives his impression of that part of Australian and New Zealand farming which comes into competition with British farming. He particularly discusses sheep, wheat, and fruit farming and beef production in Australia, and sheep farming and dairying in New Zealand. The advantages and disadvantages which the Australasian and the British farmer have over each other are stated and the author comes to the conclusion that "it seems unnecessary that Australian, New Zealand and British farmers should engage in ruinous competition for the British market". The article is accompanied by a table which shows the average cost per acre of producing wheat as given by the Primary Producers Association of Western Australia.—*Agric. Econ. Literature.*

8626. RUSSELL, S. W. *Livestock prices bring farm relief.* *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 142 (231) Mar. 1929: 222-227.—Livestock prices, after the post-war depression, remained at a low level in 1922, '23, and '24, recovered in '25, and averaged well above all farm products in 1927 and 1928, with a purchasing power equal to pre-war. Lamb prices have been above the level of prices paid by farmers continuously since 1922, with an increasing spread. Cattle prices were low during the period of liquidation 1922 to 1926, inclusive, forcing an increase in per capita beef consumption from 57 pounds in 1921 to 63 pounds in 1926. With reduced supplies, consumption declined to 58 pounds in '27 and 57 pounds in '28; and cattle prices rose to the pre-war parity. Hogs were low 1922 to 1927, in 1925 and 1926; low again in 1927 and 1928, with promise of higher prices in 1929 and 1930. For fifty years livestock prices have tended upward compared to all commodities, and it still seems that over an extended period of time they will exchange for an ever increasing amount of the commodities farmers buy.—*Mordecai Ezekiel.*

8627. SAVILLE, R. J. *Systems of livestock*

farming for the mountain region of North Carolina. *North Carolina Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #260. 1928: pp. 55.—A study of the farm organization of 25 farms in 1926, by the route method, was conducted in Macon County, North Carolina. The forest resources in this section are being rapidly depleted, and hence employment of farmers "in the timber" will provide little more than a side line in the future. The labor supply is furnished by the operator and his family. Practically no tenancy prevails. More intensive systems of livestock farming are developing. The income from butterfat, pork, eggs and poultry makes up 60% or more of the annual net income of the best organized farms studied. Standards for the organization of 30-acre, 40-acre, and 60-acre farms are presented. The 40-acre standard is discussed in detail. The total land area in farms having 40 acres in crops, is usually about 110 acres. Of the area not used for crops, 40 acres are available for grazing, and 30 acres for timber and cut-over woodland. The investment is \$3,450 exclusive of land and dwelling, divided as follows: barn, \$1,500; other buildings, \$125; fencing, \$250; work stock, \$375; other livestock, \$700; and equipment, \$500. On the basis of assumed yields and prices, the production and disposition of livestock and crops are projected, as well as the labor requirements, and finally the net farm income. The net farm income for the standard 40-acre farm is \$1,550. Of the gross farm income, 71% is presumed to come from livestock, 18% from crops, 6% from timber products, and 5% from other sources. The organization of an actual 40-acre farm in the area, designated Farm A, is next examined with the aim of applying the test of reorganization suggested by the standard. Net income on Farm A was \$1,192, compared with \$1,550 on the standard farm. Farm A is then reorganized and the net income now becomes \$1,350. Reorganization has thus added \$158 to the net income of Farm A. Changes in production and prices would account for the other \$200, giving Farm A a net income of \$1,550, the income of the standard farm.—*F. F. Lininger.*

8628. SEABROOK, W. P. *The economics of fruit growing in England.* *Jour. Farmers' Club.* (1) Feb. 1929: 3-9.—The author attempts to "disprove widely held belief that apple-growing abroad is more profitable than in England." Other fruits are briefly touched upon. Included in the data is a table entitled "Example of average annual cost of production of apples".—*Agric. Econ. Literature.*

8629. SERPIERI, ARRIGO. *Contadini affittuari e mezzadri nello stato corporativo.* [Tenant- and "metayer"-peasants in the corporative state.] *Educ. Fascista* 6 (11) Nov. 1928: 644-658.—Italian farms are often divided into farms (*poderi*) each of which is entrusted to the *famiglia colonica* (not always a true family, but loosely related): these two units are characteristic of the system. The proportion between the two is not always perfect, and outside labor must be called in, or the children must seek work elsewhere. If the estate is big, a general *fattoria* coordinates the farms, offsetting the disadvantages of small lots and preserving the advantages. Various types of contracts between *coloni* and capitalists (proprietor, or often himself a lessee) include: 1) *contratto colonico*, the entire concern managed by the peasant; 2) annual or pluri-annual contract, the concern managed by the capitalist, who pays the *famiglia* a fixed yearly salary. These two extremes are rarely applied, there are many varieties between them, both sides having an interest and duties: especially the *colonia parziaria*, of which the commonest form is the *mezzadria* (metayage or equal division of products). It is very difficult to determine duties and privileges by contract: mutual confidence is the main factor, and variety of climate and weather imposes flexibility. Two factors are common, however,

throughout Italy: (1) the peasants rarely change lands; (2) the peasant tends to rise in independence. Since the war the peasants have begun to be subject to taxation on '*ricchezza mobile*' (salary and income), often unjustly assessed, against which they are helpless, unless the corporation helps them. The theory that tenant-farmers do not need professional protection must be overcome; the Great Fascist Council has already passed a vote to this extent. There is also difficulty experienced in applying the principle of the collective contract to peasant-contracts. The peasant's earnings are mainly due to labor, and only to a small degree to capital; therefore, even allowing that he is paid in kind, and that he is ensured steady work for himself and all his family, there still should be a minimum wage-rate for his work, even if lower than the day-laborer's. In practice we find a great diversity, due to differences in individual industry and skill, but also to differences in contracts, and in fertility of soils. The peasant regards day-labor as a social degradation, and is attached to his farm. Often the demand for farms raises the rents. The main scope for protection invoked by the Great Council must be to eliminate or moderate these evils. To do this without wronging the landlord will be difficult. But it must be done, in the interest of agriculture, to prevent exodus to the towns.—*Henry Furst.*

8630. SHELTON, W. ARTHUR. The activities of the National Fertilizer Association. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24 (195A—Suppl.) Mar. 1929: 125-129.—The National Fertilizer Association, working through various committees, has as its aim the extension of agricultural research and the spread of knowledge of agronomy and the use of fertilizer. The economic facts of concern to the fertilizer industry are many and widespread, ranging from mineral raw materials to the production and prices of farm products. Facts such as these form the basis of numerous current reports and summaries. The Association has developed a uniform system of cost accounting for its members and nearly two-thirds of the entire industry is represented in its code of trade practices which was designed to improve trade relationships without restricting competition. The economic and statistical functions of the Association give attention to the problems of the industry in its relation to other industries and in its relation to general business. But when these facts and their significance have been placed before the membership the function of the Association ceases. The responsibility of management is left with the membership.—*H. B. Plinkers.*

8631. STANLEY, RUSSELL E. Agricultural statistics, 1928. *Jour. Royal Agric. Soc. England.* 89 1928: 155-177.—The total acreage under crops (not including grass) in England and Wales in 1928 amounted to 10,110,000 acres, being less by 200,000 acres than the crop acreage in 1927 and less by over 1,000,000 acres than the average for the 3 pre-war years 1912-1914. Wheat alone declined 240,000 acres between 1927 and 1928. Barley showed a substantial increase and oats a slight increase, though these were not enough to offset the decline in wheat. There were 15,390,000 acres permanently in grass in 1928, which was 110,000 acres more than in 1927. The number of horses on farms declined from 1,077,400 in 1927 to 1,038,500 in 1928; cattle from 6,275,000 to 6,026,000; and sheep from 17,072,000 to 16,390,000. Pigs on the other hand increased in number from 2,691,000 in 1927 to 2,971,000 in 1928. The index of agricultural prices in 1928 was 147 on the base of 1911-1913 as compared with 144 in 1927. (The article gives the production as well as the acreage of a much longer list of crops; the numbers of live stock subdivided into various classes; specific price data for crops, live stock, and live stock products; and a summary of agricultural imports.)—*L. E. Truesdell.*

8632. STEWART, H. R. and RASUL, CH. KARM. Farm accounts in the Punjab, 1926-27. *Punjab Board of Econ. Inquiry, Rural Section Publ.* #19. 1928: pp. 87.—The accounts show the financial result to the cultivator in a year when one of his most important crops failed. The 1923-24 and 1924-25 accounts showed the large profits which were made on a farm in years when crops were good and when the price of cotton was abnormally high. The accounts of the various farms in 1925-26 indicated what may be expected in a more normal year when out-turns are up to normal and when prices are average. The 1926-27 accounts, on the other hand, show the results when cotton, one of the principal crops in the Canal Colonies, largely failed, and when the rates for farm produce were generally low. Apart from this information, the present accounts are of interest in recording the extent to which the expenditure on crop production is shared by landlord and tenant in *batai* farming, and in showing the details of the various items which go to make up the total expenditure.—*Agric. Econ. Literature.*

8633. THOMAS, W. P. and CARDON, P. V. An economic study of the apple industry of Utah, 1926-27. *Utah Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #208. 1928: pp. 72.—This bulletin presents an analysis of the apple industry in Utah, showing its relationship to the industry in the United States as a whole, with reference to trends in production and demand, competition with other commodities, and economic factors that affect competition between the various apple-producing sections. Apple production in Utah increased at an average rate of 5.05% annually from 1910 to 1926, while in the United States production declined slightly. The trend in shipments from Utah is toward the Pacific Coast and intermountain markets, with a gradual withdrawal from more distant markets. Average cost of production in 1926 and 1927 was 30 cents per bushel, or approximately \$50. per acre. Cost of production, packing, grading, marketing and freight charges to Los Angeles was \$1.10; to Chicago, \$1.33; and to Omaha, \$1.26. Indications are that the Utah apple-grower can look forward to a more stabilized industry during the next decade than he has experienced during the past ten years.—*J. I. Falconer.*

8634. THOMSEN, F. L. and THORNE, G. B. Economics of strawberry production and marketing in Missouri. *Missouri Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* 262. 1928: pp. 138.—Production tendencies through the Ozark region, costs of production and marketing practices are given consideration. Upon the success of the strawberry crop largely depends the standard of living of thousands of farm families in the Ozark region, since this crop utilizes surplus family labor. Cooperative associations have handled the bulk of the crop and in the main have been very successful. Strawberry prices are determined in the retail rather than the wholesale market. Factors affecting prices in approximate order of importance are: (1) Quantity, (2) quality, (3) conditions which cause variation in demand, (4) the bargaining ability of growers' marketing organizations, and (5) the efficiency of the marketing system as a whole. Production in Missouri has more than doubled within a few years. Over a period of years, acreage is more important than yield in determining the supply. Production and price cycles are probable. If this is true, higher prices within the next few years are indicated. Erroneously, sales agencies generally have been blamed for the unsatisfactory prices of recent years. A sound production policy must consider the viewpoint of the state as a whole, the local association, the individual producer, price, cost of production and alternative enterprises. A study of 200 survey records on the cost of development, and of 115 on the cost during the bearing year, indicated a production cost of \$2.30 per crate in 1926. The growers received 62 cents per crate

above production costs, or \$28 per acre, the average production being 45.3 crates per acre. Methods of picking and packing may be greatly improved. Prices received by 47 different associations varied widely, due to differences in values of business, number of years in operation, the distance from the Monett Auction, time of coming to market, the kind of local management and the quality of the pack. The coordination of market activities, either through an unified organization, or united action on the part of existing agencies, is desirable. The tendency in recent years, however, has been away from, rather than toward, coordinated effort.—*F. F. Lininger.*

8635. TIMOSHENKO, VLADIMIR PROKOPOVICH. Wheat prices and the world wheat market. *Cornell Univ. Agric. Exper. Station, Memoir #118.* Dec. 1928: pp. 100.—The period selected for study is the two decades prior to the World War in which there was no striking change in the world wheat market. Correlations are employed to study the competition between North America and Eastern Europe on the West-European market. Changes in Liverpool prices from spring to fall are closely correlated with Northern-Hemisphere production. Prices respond more to the fluctuations of production in the east-European surplus area and in the west-European deficient area than to North-American production. Changes in prices from fall to winter and from fall to spring respond less regularly to fluctuations in production in the Southern Hemisphere. Imports of wheat into Europe respond more to production in the European deficient area than to crop in the surplus area. The difference between the prices on importing and exporting markets rather than the absolute level of wheat prices on importing markets, determines the amount of international trade in wheat. Wheat prices on interior markets in the United States are generally more closely correlated with world production than with the interior crop. The Russian situation was the reverse. In the wheat importing countries, France and Germany, prices are fairly closely correlated with home production.—*W. C. Waite.*

8636. TOURNON, ADRIANO. Cenno storico sulle irrigazioni italiane. [A short history of Italian irrigation.] *Italia Agricola.* 1928: 758.—A short account of the origin and development of irrigation works, of projects completed and of projects under construction.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

8637. UNSIGNED. Agricultural prices, 1840-1928. *Irish Trade Jour.* 4(2) Feb. 1929: 93.—Contains a table showing the yearly index numbers of agricultural prices in Ireland from 1840 to 1928.—*Agric. Econ. Literature.*

8638. UNSIGNED. L'agriculture indigène en Cochinchine pendant l'année 1927. [Indigenous agriculture in Cochinchina during 1927.] *Bull. Econ. de l'Indochine.* 32(199) 1929: 37-73.—Contains an account of area and production of the main crops of Cochinchina with maps and statistical tables showing cost of production and revenue obtained.—*Agric. Econ. Literature.*

8639. UNSIGNED. The Angora goat and mohair industry. *U. S. Dept. Agric. Miscellaneous Circ. #50.* Mar. 1929: pp. 120.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

8640. UNSIGNED. Die Buchführung in der Landwirtschaft in wirtschaftlicher und rechtlicher Bedeutung. [The significance of bookkeeping in the economy of agriculture.] *Deutscher Landwirtschaftsrat Veröffentlichungen #12.* 1928: pp. 116.—A series of lectures on agricultural bookkeeping and its importance to the farmer arranged by the German agricultural council for the benefit of directors of bookkeeping institutions.—*Agric. Econ. Literature.*

8641. UNSIGNED. Cooperation in agriculture and fisheries in 1927. *Ministry Labour Gaz. Great*

Britain. 37(1) Jan. 1929: 8-9.—Contains particulars of agricultural cooperative societies in Great Britain from 1914 to 1927. The societies are divided into 3 main groups: (1) Requirement societies, whose principal function is to supply their members with seeds, manures, utensils, etc. for the carrying on of agriculture; (2) produce societies, chiefly concerned with marketing; (3) service societies, which supply members with some service connected with agriculture. The tables given show that "agricultural cooperation, which showed signs of expansion during the war and immediate post-war years, has since declined."—*Agric. Econ. Literature.*

8642. UNSIGNED. Council of agriculture for England. *Ministry Agric. Jour. Great Britain.* 35(12) Mar. 1929: 1141-1162.—At the twenty-ninth meeting of the Council of Agriculture for England on January 24, 1929, reports were adopted on the better marketing of eggs and on the canning of fruits and vegetables. The committee recommended definite standards for home-produced eggs, the establishment of collecting, packing and grading depots, and a wider use of cold storage facilities. Extension of acreage of fruits and vegetables, closer cooperation between growers and canners, and the establishment of standards for canned fruits and vegetables were also recommended.—*Agric. Econ. Literature.*

8643. UNSIGNED. End of wheat monopoly in Switzerland. *Times Trade & Engin. Suppl.* 24(560) Mar. 30, 1929: pp. 54.—The people of Switzerland have accepted in lieu of the wheat monopoly, which will end July 1, 1929, the formation and maintenance of reserve supplies, the acquisition of domestic wheat by the government at a guaranteed price, higher than that on the world market, and its sale at the world market price to millers who will receive milling premiums and be safeguarded against foreign competition. The requisite revenue will be raised by a tax on all goods entering or leaving the Swiss frontier.—*Agric. Econ. Literature.*

8644. UNSIGNED. Høsten i Danmark I aaret 1928. [Harvests in Denmark in 1928.] *Danmarks Statistik. Stat. Meddelelser.* 82(1) 1929: pp. 38.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

8645. UNSIGNED. La production agricole de la Grèce. [Agricultural production in Greece, 1927.] *Banque d'Athènes, Bull. Econ. et Finan.* 6(72) Aug. 1928: 1223-1228.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8646. VISHNEVSKIĬ, N. M. ВИШНЕВСКИЙ, Н. М. Сельско-хозяйственное производство в 1928-1929 году. [Agricultural production in 1928-1929.] *Экономическое Обозрение.* Dec. 1928: 98-112.—There has been a reduction in the acreage used in raising rye, wheat, and other cereals, as a consequence of severe climatic conditions which destroyed winter seeds of five and one-half million acres in the beginning of 1928. The acreage devoted to the raising of cotton and other industrial raw materials, on the other hand, has increased. There has also been an increase in live stock, mainly horses and hogs. The value of the total agricultural production as reckoned on a pre-war basis has increased by 5.2% as compared to 1927. The demand of industry for raw materials and of the city population for food-stuffs has also increased by 4%. It will be presumably possible to secure a large quantity of agricultural products and raw materials in consequence of the enlarged industrial production. The problem whether there will be a grain shortage, in particular, will largely depend upon the relation of grain prices to those of other agricultural products. The satisfactory development of state and cooperative farms mainly devoted to grain production has materially lessened this danger.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8647. VITALI, ROSATI URIELE. Un fonte latina del O. S. D. L. in agricoltura. [A Latin source for scientific management in agriculture.] *Organiz-*

zazione Sci. del Lavoro. 1928: 588.—A short analysis of Cato's *De re rustica*, which discusses some principles of scientific management in agriculture.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

8648. VOGEL, EMANUEL HUGO. Kartell oder Absatzsyndikat als Mittel der Preisregulierung in der Landwirtschaft. [Cartel or marketing syndicates as a means of price regulation in agriculture.] *Landwirtsch. Jahrb.* 68 (1) 1928: 1-23.—In considering the subject of the commercial organization of agriculture, the author decides that the cartel, with its many-sided activities, is not as suitable as the syndicate, with its main object price control.—*Agric. Econ. Literature.*

8649. VOGEL, EMANUEL HUGO. Lage und Zukunftsaussichten der österreichischen Landwirtschaft. [The present position and the future of Austrian agriculture.] *Landwirtsch. Jahrb.* 67 (6) 1928: 907-916.—In spite of the undoubted progress along scientific lines made by Austrian agriculture since the war, the author draws a gloomy picture of its economic status. He points out the need for rationalization of agricultural processes, reorganization for agricultural credit, and protection for the domestic producer against foreign competition and the consequent depreciation of prices.—*Agric. Econ. Literature.*

8650. VOLPE, ANNA. La cerealicoltura nell'economia rumena. [The production of cereals in Rumania.] *Boll. dell'Istituto Stat. Econ. di Trieste.* 4 (9-10) Sept.-Oct. 1928: 236-244.—The article discusses the following topics: the importance of cereals in Rumanian economy; the acreage, average yield, and their variations for each cereal; the tendency of farmers to increase the acreage of corn and wheat; the influence of the agrarian laws of the post war period; the average per capita cereal supply; the total output of the old and new provinces; exports, tariffs, transportation; and new laws which are shortly to be promulgated.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

8651. WALKER, WILLIAM PAUL. An economic study of the production of tomatoes in Maryland. *Maryland Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #304. Mar. 1929: pp. 238.—Maryland ranks fourth among the states in the value of tomatoes canned. The present report is based upon a survey made during the years 1925-26 and 1927 in the tomato growing areas of the state. The average cost of producing an acre of tomatoes in Hartford county was found to be \$54.80. It is recommended that farmers use more care in selecting seed and varieties, and fertilizer applications of 500 or more pounds of high grade fertilizer per acre are recommended.—*J. I. Falconer.*

8652. WILLITS, FRANK P. The futility of further development of irrigation projects. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 142 (231) Mar. 1929: 186-195.—The general line of argument is that it is possible to increase agricultural production fast enough to take care of population increase by improved practice on lands already in use. While agricultural area has contracted there has been an increase in production and this during a period of decline in agricultural population. Irrigation is costly and on most of the projects, settlers have been unable to pay for all costs and sell their products in competition with farmers in the humid regions. While localities may benefit by an increase in irrigation projects there is no economy at present for the nation as a whole.—*O. M. Johnson.*

8653. WORLICZEK, CAMILLO. Die landwirtschaftliche Bodenreform der Tschechoslowakei. [The agrarian reform in Czechoslovakia.] *Österreichische Volkswirt (Suppl.—10 Jahre Nachfolgestaaten).* 1928: 136-138.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

FORESTRY

(See also Entries 7929, 7974, 7988, 9076)

8654. BAUBY, PH. Comment arrêter le dessèchement de l'Afrique du Nord. [How to prevent the drying up of North Africa.] *Rev. des Eaux et Forêts* 67 (1) Jan. 1929: 23-29.—Extension of forest area and better handling of existing forests will help to check further desiccation of northern Africa. Such measures are difficult to accomplish, owing to the dry climate, opposition of the native pastoral peoples, and the extreme fire hazard. The international "Silva mediterranea" and the French society "Le Chêne" have been organized to promote forestry in the Mediterranean region as a whole and in the French territories, respectively.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

8655. BAVIER, B. Die Rationalisierung unserer Forstwirtschaft als Mittel zur Verbilligung und Verbesserung der Produktion. [Rationalization of forestry as a measure of cheapening and improving production.] *Schweiz. Zeitschr. f. Forstwesen.* 80 (3) Mar. 1929: 73-83; (4) Apr. 1929: 113-125.—The rationalization movement has been slow in starting in forestry, not only because scientific management is more difficult to apply in woods work than in a factory, but also because of the long prevalent idea that forestry did not have to pay because of its indirect benefits. Inasmuch as the direct labor cost constitutes 50-70% of the total expense in forestry, compared with 10-30% in many other industries, scientific use of labor is most important. Not only should the time of foresters and supervisory officers be used to better advantage, but there should be at least a skeleton force of permanent, experienced laborers, and the idea that any unemployed person is good enough for forest work should be abandoned. A large saving is possible through scientific analysis and time studies, coupled with improved working conditions. The best tools for each job should be adopted, and machinery should be utilized where possible. Good cost accounting is important. Training courses in scientific management for subordinate forest officials are recommended. Joint effort of forest owners and forest industries is necessary if the markets for woods are to be maintained.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

8656. BRUCE, DONALD and REINEKE, L. H. The use of alinement charts in constructing forest stand tables. *Jour. Agric. Research.* 38 (5) Mar. 1, 1929: 289-308.—A simple method is necessary to test the conformity of diameter dispersion with the normal Gaussian equation and to handle cases which do not conform. The purely mathematical methods of calculating the coefficients of skewness and excess are laborious and involve a dangerous rigidity of preliminary assumption. A graphic method based on alinement charts has the advantages of flexibility and economy of time. As any system of straight lines produced by anamorphosis can be transformed into an alinement chart, and as logarithmic departures from a normal type of frequency can be cared for entirely by an alteration of the scale of the right hand axis of a frequency alinement chart, it is possible to build up such a chart directly from the basic data without the use of probability paper by the empirical gradation of the right hand axis and by a similar empirical location of the central axis; the left hand axis is assumed. The construction of an alinement chart for Douglas Fir is presented as an example of a complex diameter distribution in the normal stand; the cumulative diameter distributions in Douglas Fir become straight lines on logarithmic probability paper only if the diameter limit scale is shifted twenty units to the left.—*P. A. Herbert.*

8657. CLINTON. Forestry and labour. *Jour. Royal Agric. Soc. England.* 89 1928: 8-16.—When the age class distribution in the forests assumes normality

the forest will be in position to use its full complement of permanent labor and exert its full effect upon the rural employment situation. Although only 15,000 to 20,000 men are now employed in Great Britain in the production of trees, the number of men that will finally be employed varies from 1 to 3 per 200 acres, depending upon the silvicultural system adopted and the purpose for which the forest is grown. If the conversion of the timber and the development of minor industries is included, 3 men per 100 acres can be utilized. The wage of the woodmen is normally the minimum agricultural wage of the district but with piece work men can earn \$12.16 per week. There are no housing facilities in the remote districts where afforestation is going on, and so, in order to build up a permanent and efficient force of labor, forest workers' holdings are being created which provide for a house with three bedrooms, up to 10 acres of land, and a guarantee of not less than 150 days of work annually in the forest. The houses and land cost about \$3,040. There are now 804 such holdings and not less than 150 should be added annually. The aim is to create forest communities engaged primarily in growing trees adjusted to local ideas and customs. As all the holdings of the Forestry Commission except the Crown Woods are less than nine years old, the full complement of labor is not employed and as the work is now largely planting and weeding much of the work is seasonal. However, the Commission is spreading out its planting over eight years so that more permanent labor can be employed instead of completing it in two or three years with large gangs. There will always be some seasonal labor but the slack time in forestry coincides with the late spring and summer when there is a demand for agricultural labor.—P. A. Herbert.

8658. KELLBRUNNER, HERMANN. Die Forstwirtschaft. [Forestry (Austria).] *Österreichische Volkswirt (Suppl. 10 Jahre Nachfolgestaaten)*. 1928: 72-74.—G. Bielschowsky.

8659. PETITMERMET, M. Die Entvölkerung der Gebirgsgegenden. [Depopulation of the mountain districts.] *Schweiz. Zeitschr. f. Forstwesen*. 80(1-2) 1929: 13-21, 45-53.—A commission was appointed in 1927 to investigate the reasons and remedies for depopulation of the Swiss mountain valleys. The forests, which have always held an important place in the local economy, have been much reduced in area and avalanches have resulted. There is a fair prospect for restoration of the forests under existing Federal and cantonal laws. Goat grazing, although less extensive than formerly, still causes great damage to the forests and mountain pastures. This condition can be remedied through regulated grazing and pasture management under definite working plans such as have been adopted by Canton Waadt (Vaud). Through breeding better goats it will also be possible to reduce the numbers without diminishing production of milk. The commission recommends the formation of goat breeders' associations, State help in pasture management, increased State subvention for building mountain roads, and State contribution of up to 80% of the cost of afforestation projects, conditional upon regulation of goat grazing within the district concerned.—W. N. Sparhawk.

8660. SCHAGER, NILS. A government survey of Sweden's forest resources. *Svenska Handelsbanken, Index*. (39) Mar. 1929: 10-17.—The prosperity of Sweden is very closely bound up in the forests because about 92,700 square miles, i.e. 60% of the land area, consists of forest land or land intended for afforestation; only 10% of the land area is devoted to agriculture. The production of saw timber, paper pulp, land paper, was valued at \$250,000,000 in 1927, of which 77% was exported, representing 45% of the total exports of the country. The question as to whether the

nation's forest capital, from which this income is being drawn, is sufficiently large to permit continuous cutting on the present basis has brought many divergent answers in the past. Since 1923, however, the government has been carrying on a nation-wide inventory of its forest resources making a thorough and systematic examination of from .2% to .05% of the area, which with the aid of a statistical analysis has resulted in figures for the entire country that are within 1 to 2% of being correct. On the basis of data from 85% of the country it has been computed that the total forest capital consists of 59 billion cubic feet composed of 42% spruce, 41% pine, and 17% hardwoods. The annual growth is estimated at 1,615 million cubic feet, of which 41% is spruce, 39% pine, and 20% hardwood.—P. A. Herbert.

8661. SORNAY, J. L'application du régime forestier en Savoie. [The application of the forest regime in Savoy.] *Rev. des Eaux et Forêts* 66(12) Dec. 1928: 781-795.—Prior to the annexation of Savoy to France in 1860, her forests were almost ruined by over-cutting, grazing, and lack of technical management. The French largely increased the forest personnel, brought all of the public forests under State control, restricted cutting and grazing of goats and sheep, reforested many areas, and gradually substituted conifer high-forest for hardwood coppice. As a result, the annual production of wood and timber has increased much in volume and value. The State owns 1,512 ha. of forest and 8,885 ha. to be reforested, and 120,758 ha. belong to communes and other local bodies.—W. N. Sparhawk.

8662. STEBBING, E. P. The royal commission on agriculture in India and the Indian forests. *Nineteenth Century*. 105(625) Mar. 1929: 327-339.—The Royal Commission on Agriculture in India, although having no forest expert among its members, was the first such commission to consider the part played by forests in the agricultural economy of the country. The commission's recommendation that the small fuel and grazing forests on the plains be managed by the villagers under local civil supervision because it does not pay to have a forest officer in charge can be questioned as to its soundness; Madras had such jungle conservancy forests but they were abolished in 1882. Fire, over-cutting and over-grazing results from such local control. The commission also proposes that grass be cut on remote forests to eliminate the overgrazing evil and that the use of cow dung for fuel instead of for fertilizer be abolished by making available wood and coal at cheaper rates. Custom has thus far made it impossible to use recommendations such as these, because the natives refuse to feed cut grass and persist in using dung for fuel even with a bounteous supply of fuel wood. One way of reducing the grazing evil is to remove the many inferior and worthless animals now found in the herds. If a reclassification of land for agriculture and forest be attempted as proposed by the commission a small forestry commission should be appointed to investigate the forest problem.—P. A. Herbert.

8663. UNSIGNED. Les bois russes et le marché mondial. [Russian forests and the world market.] *Rev. des Eaux et Forêts*. 66(9) Sep. 1928: 576-581.—Statistics of the forest department of the U.S.S.R. for 1927 show that Russian timber exports, though still below the pre-war level, are increasing. The proportion going to England has increased, but France, Germany and Belgium are taking less, owing partly to competition from Scandinavian and eastern European countries. As the former cannot increase their production appreciably and as the border states are depleting their forests, the outlook is good for increased exports from Russia. In the Far East, Russian wood is competing with that from America and is likely to occupy a

dominant place in Japanese and Chinese markets. In the near East, the only countries likely to take much Russian wood are Greece and Palestine.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

8664. UNSIGNED. Voyage d'études en Tchécoslovaquie. [Studies in Czechoslovakia.] *Rev. des Eaux et Forêts.* 67 (1) Jan. 1929: 1-17; (2) Feb. 1929: 73-86; (3) Mar. 1929: 149-169; (4) Apr. 1929: 225-241.—Czechoslovakia, with a denser population than France (97 and 74 per sq. km., respectively), has relatively more forests (33%) than France (19%). The State owns 19%, communes and public establishments 16%, and private owners 65%. In contrast to France, where 78% of the private forest is in holdings of less than 200 ha., the bulk of the Czechoslovak private forest is in large estates. Conifers predominate and 92% of the forest is treated as high-forest. Average annual growth was estimated in 1920 at 3.4 cu. m. per ha., of which 47% was firewood. (France, 2.5 cu. m. and 70%.) There are two State schools for training higher forest officers, four ranger schools, and five for training forest guards. Abusive exploitation of private forests is forbidden and minimum rotations of 60 years for high-forest and 20 for coppice are prescribed by law. One of the largest private estates, that of the Schwarzenberg family, had 130,000 ha. of forest before the agrarian reform of 1919, and still has 41,000 ha. in Bohemia, and employs more than 700 foresters. It has especially valuable stands of spruce, which besides lumber and pulpwood furnishes resonance wood for pianos and other musical instruments. This wood, from selected old trees of very slow and even growth, is sold all over Europe. The estate cuts and manufactures its own timber, part of which was formerly floated by way of the Schwarzenberg canal to the Danube and thence to Vienna. Since 1890, it has gone northward, down the Elbe. A 47-ha. tract of forest at Kubany is preserved in its virgin condition. In Moravia, the estate of the Prince of Liechtenstein embraces 9,515 ha. of forest and employs 71 foresters and mill executives, besides 250-300 workmen. It has an electrically equipped sawmill, considered the best in Europe. The State forests of the Haut-Tatras region, almost entirely coniferous, are managed for recreational objectives rather than for timber production.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

8665. ZON, RAPHAEL. Forestry and the agricultural crisis. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. and Soc. Sci.* 142 (231) Mar. 1929: 70-76.—Present day evidence supports the idea that agricultural production can keep pace with population increases without increasing crop acreage. This is contrary to early idea of settlement, which advocated clearing timber land, draining swamps, and providing water for arid lands. Large areas of cut-over lands are unsettled, and with a decrease in farm acreage due to the inability of the farmer to make ends meet, the area of idle lands is increasing. The abandonment of lands and large areas of unproductive land result in hardship to the dweller on good soil as when land becomes tax delinquent the loss in county revenue must be made up elsewhere and the tax per acre increases measurably. Throughout the Lake States region, delinquent lands are adding to the burden of the productive lands, and in some cases have absorbed farm earnings. The national timber resource is dwindling and growth is not equal to the annual drain upon the forest. There is and will be a need for wood supplies and these so-called "waste" and "abandoned" farm lands can produce a crop at low cost. However, some form of forest tax law is necessary to provide relief from the heavy carrying charges until the crop matures in from 40 to 100 years. One question which may arise is, will there not be an overproduction of wood in the future with attendant evils as in the overproduction of crops? There is the possibility but the history of mankind has been so closely tied into

the forest that this seems unlikely although some readjustment may be necessary.—*E. N. Munns.*

URBAN LAND ECONOMICS

8666. IDEN, GILMORE. Radical changes in building financing. *Mag. of Wall Street.* Mar. 9, 1929: 822-824, 878-879.—Despite recent predictions of overbuilding and the sharp slump is residential building in January of this year the writer believes that a continued high aggregate of building is in prospect. Changes in urban and interurban rapid transit, the popularity of automotive transportation, improvement in highways, rapid obsolescence of commercial structures, and the tendency toward construction of larger units, in some cases whole blocks of neighborhoods, seem to indicate the maintenance of a large volume of building. Construction is becoming more and more dependent on public financing. The part played by the speculative builder has developed enormously; the length of loans has increased and amortization provisions have been introduced. The most promising innovation is the financing of building ventures by the issuance of shares as well as bonds. The proposed Real Estate Board of New York Exchange will provide an open market for such securities and should not only make real estate securities much more liquid and increase the flow of capital into building construction and land ownership but should reduce some of the undesirable aspects of speculative building.—*Coleman Woodbury.*

8667. STRINZ, CARL. Bodenwerte in New York. [Land values in New York.] *Städtebau.* 24 (3) 1929: 69-77.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

FISHING INDUSTRIES AND WATER ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 7994, 7996)

8668. CIOCCA, OSVALDO. La pesca in Italia. [Fisheries in Italy.] *Ann. di Econ.* 4 (2) Oct. 1928: 461-577.—A comprehensive statistical study of the subject. The following problems are studied: the fisheries industry, the trade in fish, and the subsidiary industries, including the packing industry. Owing to limited supply of fish in the Italian seas there is need for an economic and technical reorganization of the industry, which should be carried out, according to the author, without direct participation by the state. In order to obviate the instability of the market the trade should be concentrated in a few well equipped ports. The subsidiary industries should be developed. Fisheries in lakes and rivers are capable of great development. In an appendix data are given concerning certain special types of fishing and concerning fisheries in the Italian colonies.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

8669. HOLLAND, MAURICE. A science audit of the fisheries industry. *Proc. Third Pan Pacific Sci. Congr. Tokyo, Oct. 30-Nov. 11, 1926.* 2 1928: 2204-2238.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

8670. ORTON, J. H. British oyster fisheries. *Nature.* 123 (3099) Mar. 23, 1929: 451-454.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

(See also Entries 7931, 7977, 7992, 8006, 8146, 8191, 8470, 8578, 8703, 8760, 8795, 8830, 8852, 8947)

8671. AUDIBERT. L'organizzazione razionale del lavoro nelle miniere. [Scientific management of labor in the mines.] *Organizzazione Sci. del Lavoro.* 1928: 542.—The reasons for and against the introduction of scientific management of labor in the mines

are given. Rationalization as carried out in two mines under the management of the author is discussed, together with the conclusions drawn from this experience.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

8672. FURNESS, J. W. The marketing of manganese ore. U. S. Dept. Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull. #599 1929: pp. 30.—More than 85% of the world's production of steel is manufactured in the United States, France, Germany and England. Not one of these countries has within its boundaries manganese deposits of sufficient size to produce its requirements of manganese. The demands of the countries enumerated are met by imports from points distant from centers of consumption. Thus manganese constitutes one of the essential mineral raw commodities of international commerce. More than 80% of the world's present requirement of manganese is supplied by the deposits of India, Russia, the Gold Coast and Brazil. The deposits of these countries have been developed to a point where the total world's supply could be furnished from any three of them. In this bulletin the manganese deposits of all the producers the world over are surveyed and references are cited. In the purchase and sale of manganese ore there is no organized market such as those in existence for the marketing of many other metals. A large part of the manganese required in the steel trade is supplied direct from the producer to the consumer. As examples, the Central Province Mining Co. of India is associated with some of the larger ferromanganese manufacturers of England. The U. S. Steel corporation draws a large part of its requirements from mines in Brazil, operated by a subsidiary company. The Dagwin-Insuta deposits of the Gold Coast are shipped through the agency of the Electric Furnace Company of Norway. The output of the Nikopol (Ukraine) deposits of Russia is handled by Rawack and Grunfeld of Germany. The trade in manganese ore is largely confined to the ports of entry. As a rule, the domestic production of manganese ore in the U. S. is shipped direct from the producer to the consumer; in other words, the mine operators sell direct to the steel manufacturers. Much detail is given regarding prices, terms and contracts. Since 1918 market quotations have varied widely and are made on ores having their origin in Brazil, India, the Gold Coast and Russia. As a rule there is no fixed form of contract for the guidance of the buyer of manganese ore. As each individual lot is purchased the terms governing the sale are a matter of negotiation between buyer and seller. Contracts by the large steel companies are usually placed annually and cover the larger part of the requirements for the year.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

8673. GLOVER, H. A. Recent progress toward stabilization of the bituminous coal industry. *Black Diamond*. 82 (12) Mar. 23, 1929: 40-44.—The writer, who is chairman of the trade relations committee of the National Coal Association, makes a diagnosis of the coal industry's chronic ailments and concludes that, if the progress recently shown continues, by 1931 the producing branch of the industry will be again in a healthy condition. But the problems of marketing will have to be solved before the industry can show noteworthy improvement. Besides "too many mines and too many miners", there are also too many marketing units. The solution must come from within the industry. Glover points out that under the present interpretation of our anti-trust laws, these surplus marketing agencies can be eliminated legally and effectively through consolidation. Those that remain in the business must realize that there is no substitute for net profit. A series of interesting charts accompanies the article.—*H. O. Rogers.*

8674. HILL, JAMES M. Historical summary of gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc produced in Cali-

fornia, 1848 to 1926. U. S. Bureau of Mines. *Econ. Paper* #3. 1929: pp. 22.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

8675. MAMELI, EFISIO. Le materie prime e l'industria nazionale. [Raw materials and industry.] *Realtd.* 4 1928: 577.—The situation of Italy as to metals, fertilizers, coal, oil and gas. The progress of industrial chemistry has made Italy less dependent upon other countries for its supplies of raw materials.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

8676. MAUTHER, WILHELM. Die deutsche Erdölwirtschaft. [German oil economy.] *Technik u. Wirtsch.* 21 (9) Sep. 1928: 247-253.—At present only about 5% of the German oil consumption is produced by oil works located in Germany. The rest is imported, Germany being a competitive field for Standard Oil, Royal Shell, and the Russian Oil Trust. The author considers the possibility of Germany's independence from foreign sources by the synthetic production of oil and briefly outlines the three processes for obtaining synthetic carbohydrates.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8677. ORMANDY, W. R. and MÉTRAL, A. Fuels—alternative or supplementary to petrol—for use in internal combustion engines for road vehicles. *Jour. Inst. Transport.* 10 (3) Jan. 1929: 120-145.—Part I, dealing with liquid fuels, is discussed under the following headings: High temperature distillation; low temperature distillation; lignites and brown coal; oil shales; alcohol; hydrogenation and catalytic processes. Part II deals with the future possibilities of gas producers and Diesel engines for transport purposes. In the near future, all other things being equal, the production of petroleum will be insufficient to meet the needs of the world. The two most practicable solutions suggested are the replacement of natural petroleum by a synthetic product, and the use of different products, e.g. combustible gas instead of gasoline, and animal or vegetable oils instead of mineral oil for Diesel engines.—*Elma S. Moulton.*

8678. PEHRSON, ELMER W. Summarized data of zinc production. U. S. Bureau of Mines. *Econ. Paper* #2. 1929: pp. 47.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

8679. TORGASHEFF, BORIS P. Gold in the Far East. *China Weekly Rev.* 48 (3) Mar. 16, 1929: 101, 124, 125.—This is a section from the author's book *Mineral Resources and Production in the Far East*. Gold has been known and mined in the Far East since time immemorial. The first place in reserves belongs to the Russian Far East whose untouched reserves exceed six million kilograms. It produces 47% of the gold production of the entire Far East. Northern Manchuria comes next, with a reserve calculated at 3½ million kilograms. Considerable reserves of vein and alluvial gold exist in Korea and the Philippines. Japan and Formosa, which, unlike other areas, have been thoroughly prospected, do not possess alluvial gold deposits worth working but vein gold is worked, particularly in Formosa, and the copper ore of both regions is rich in the yellow metal. Little is known of Indo-China reserves. Gold production throughout the Far East is 9% of world production. In output the order of the producing regions is Russian Far East, North Manchuria, Japan proper, Korea, China proper, the Philippines, Outer Mongolia, Formosa, Indo-China, South Manchuria. It is possible to increase Russian Far Eastern output to the level of the Transvaal or ten times the present production. Korean and Manchurian production could be improved many-fold.—*H. B. Elliston.*

8680. UNSIGNED. Hollands Kohlenbergbau im Jahre 1927. [The Dutch coal industry in 1927.] *Glückauf*. 65 (10) Mar. 9, 1929: 337-342.—The Dutch coal industry was not particularly profitable in 1927. The reasons assigned are the reappearance of British coal after the strike; price decreases; the imposition

of higher taxes on privately-owned mines, although effective only with the year 1929; the failure of an international sales agreement. Prices in general were near the pre-war level, while costs were about 50% higher. Producers and unions favor an import duty on coal. This reflects the fact that domestic production has increased since 1922, from supplying 54% of the domestic market to a capacity of 92% of that market. Dutch coal production has increased from 1,873,679 tons in 1913 to 10,651,000 tons in 1928. In 1913, 77.69% of the total was dug in privately-owned mines; in 1927, only 37.45% was mined privately. In productivity, the private mines show an increase per man from 193 tons in 1913 to 277 tons in 1927, and 312 tons (preliminary figure) in 1928; the publicly-owned mines show an increase from 158 tons to 297 tons between 1913 and 1927. Real wages are slightly higher than before the war. Accident rates show a marked reduction.—*L. R. Guild.*

8681. UNSIGNED. Nouveaux pipe-lines en U. R. S. S. [New pipe-lines in the U. S. S. R.] *Pétrole Russe*. (20) Nov. 15, 1928: 7-9.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8682. UNSIGNED. Le résultats de l'exercice 1927-1928. [The economic results of the Russian oil industry, 1927-1928.] *Pétrole Russe*. (19) Nov. 1, 1929: 2-5.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8683. WAUBKE, N. W. Rumänische Erdölindustrie 1928. [The Roumanian petroleum industry, 1928] *Oesterreichische Volkswirt.* 21 (25) Mar. 23, 1929: 654-656.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

MANUFACTURES

(See also Entries 7929, 7932, 7953, 7956, 7997, 8568, 8577, 8578, 8623, 8676, 8720, 8722, 8792, 8816, 8821, 8825, 8925, 9014, 9083, 9217, 9222)

8684. ALBRECHT. Die deutsche Gaswirtschaft. [The production and supply of gas in Germany.] *Technik u. Wirtsch.* 21 (9) Sep. 1928: 253-257.—Seventy-seven per cent of all the gas in Germany is owned by municipalities, 18% is under private and 5% under mixed ownership. The methods of producing gas have been considerably improved there being both an increase in the quantity of gas produced per ton of coal, and to a still larger extent a saving of labor in producing gas, a saving which amounts to as much as 90% as compared with pre-war times.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8685. BARSKI, B. Das industrielle Bauwesen der Sowjetunion. [The construction of industrial plants in the U. S. S. R.] *Volkswirtsch. d. U. S. S. R.* 8 (5) Mar. 1929: 6-16.—The industrialization program of the Soviet government results in a tremendous expansion in building activity. At present building industries in Soviet Russia are relatively inefficient. Building and construction costs are high, the tempo of construction is slow and the buildings erected are frequently of unsatisfactory quality. In 1928 a commission was sent to Germany and United States for the study of building methods and on its recommendation the following program has been adopted: First, to organize planning; second, to revise building norms; third, to create institutes for the instruction of building engineers; fourth, to employ foreign experts and to start an extensive program of constructing building machinery and of producing more and better building materials.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8686. BRECHT, G. Deutschlands Energiewirtschaft. [Germany's power economy.] *Technik u. Wirtsch.* 21 (9) Sep. 1928: 237-242.—This article deals in the main with the present state and prospective development of German coal mining and of German electricity. Prospects for coal mining are gloomy.

The possibility of an international agreement for discontinuing the present policy of dumping is slight, mainly on account of insufficient organization of her industries. The development of the hydrolization of coal would have little effect even if Germany's total oil consumption were to be supplied by oils gained by liquefying coal: this would increase German coal consumption only by 2 to 3% of the present coal output. The prospective development of electricity, on the other hand, seems much more favorable on account of the present combination, with the object of rationalizing the production of electricity, of the power works owned by the German states.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8687. CHENAIS, A. Le problème de l'approvisionnement en énergie de la Roumanie. [The problem of power supply in Roumania.] *Ann. de l'Énergie*. 11 (212) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 123-125.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8688. D. Die Lage der Carbidindustrie. [The position of the carbide industry.] *Chemische Indus.* 52 (9) Mar. 2, 1929: 252-255.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

8689. EHLERS, J. H. Japan's iron and steel industry. *Far Eastern Rev.* 25 (1) Jan. 1929: 16-21, 24; (2) Feb. 1929: 83-86.—Iron and steel production is carried on in three areas in the Japanese Empire: namely, Japan proper, Chosen (Korea), and South Manchuria. With iron ore reserves of good quality estimated at 80,000,000 tons, it is necessary for Japan to import ore from China, the Malay Peninsula and the Philippine Islands in order to maintain a pig iron production of 800,000 to 1,000,000 tons a year. Scrap iron is difficult to obtain. Coal, however, presents the most serious problem as Japanese coal, though abundant, is not of a satisfactory grade for cooking, and imports are increasing. Although Japan is ambitious to produce all her own steel, which would mean an annual production of 2,750,000 tons, Ehlers does not believe that this would be economical.—*E. B. Dietrich.*

8690. EPSTEIN, RALPH C. et al. Locality distribution of industries. *Amer. Econ. Rev. Suppl.* 19 (1) Mar. 1929: 172-178.—As an hypothesis for discussion, Epstein suggested that there are two stages in the development of manufacturing industries: first, concentration in a given area; second, decentralization away from the center of original location. The tendency of manufacturing companies to establish branch plants to serve different sections of the country was discussed by H. P. Dutton. Saving of transportation charges, greater ease of administrative control, and reduction of risks through the operation of parallel units are among the causes of this recent tendency. Factors affecting the location of the radio industry, in both its communication and manufacturing phases, was discussed by H. L. Jome. The importance of women as workers in this industry serves to prevent extreme localization in one or two particular cities; no one center could supply a sufficient number of women workers to care for all, or even most, of the production. Location factors in wholesale and retail trading were discussed by F. E. Clark. Wholesale houses tend to group themselves in one district. Retail stores have two principal means of attracting trade: they may locate in centers to which the trade can come or they may go out to their trade. As definite limits to the ready expansion of business under the first of these policies are reached, the second is adopted. Both the mail-order houses and many department stores are now beginning to establish branch stores in important areas away from the shopping centers of the larger cities.—*R. C. Epstein.*

8691. FAIN, GAEL. Les problèmes nationaux et internationaux du cinéma. [The national and international problems of the movies.] *Réforme Écon.* 38 (1) Jan. 10, 1929: 3-7.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8692. GIUSTI, UGO. Abitazioni e attività edilizia nelle grandi città italiane prima, durante e dopo la guerra. [Dwellings and building activity in Italian cities during and after the war.] *Economia*. 6—n. s. 2 1928: 505.—Statistical data concerning dwellings and building construction in Italian cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants. These data show the surplus of population concentrated in the different cities, the prevalence of small dwellings in certain cities, the numbers of dwellings available before and after the war, the prices of building sites and rents in 1904-1914-1924, the number of rooms built in the years preceding the war and in the years 1925-1926-1927.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

8693. GOISIS, LODOVICO. Come estendere l'uso dell'energia elettrica. [How to increase the consumption of electric energy.] *Realità*. 4 1928: 564.—The article discusses the advantages for the electric companies and for the nation as a whole to be derived from a more complete exploitation of electric energy. This increase in consumption is to be obtained through a reduction of prices in certain hours and in certain periods and through the development of electrical and electrochemical industries and through the electrification of agriculture.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

8694. GROSSMAN, CHARLES J. The possibilities of cotton manufacturing in Texas. *Univ. Texas Bull.* (2832) Aug. 1928: pp. 66.—While Texas is primarily an agricultural and mineral producing state, during the last ten years popular interest has begun to turn toward manufacturing; and since Texas produces far more cotton than any other state, it is natural that the possibilities of expansion in cotton milling should attract special attention. After an introductory chapter describing the processes of manufacturing and of marketing cotton goods, the writer treats at some length the causes of the Southward trend of the cotton manufacturing business. This movement has been due to cheap labor costs, better understanding between employers and employees, and less stringent industrial legislation. Proximity of raw material has had little effect. It is debatable how long the supply of labor will last in its present quality and at the present wage level. Part II of the study relates the history of cotton manufacturing in Texas from 1895 to the present. There are now 24 cotton mills in the state, operating 246,000 spindles and representing a capital of about \$17,000,000. The principal products are ducks, osenburs, sheetings and tire fabrics. The conclusion is drawn that there is possibility of further expansion, though caution must be used in determining the kind of fabrics to be produced. The study is equipped with statistical tables, graphs and maps of Texas, the latter showing the electrical transmission system, location of mills (concentrated in the north central area), density of population and cotton production by counties.—*R. P. Brooks.*

8695. HEMPTINNE, JEAN de. L'industrie cotonnière aux États-Unis. [The cotton industry in the United States.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 21-1 (1) Jan. 1929: 117-124.—American spinning embraces over 36 million spindles but with night shifts and absence, for the most part, of eight-hour legislation there are in effect the equivalent of 50 million. Since 1927 the persistent increase in production and reduced purchases at home have made it necessary to search for outlets abroad. Arno Pearse in an important recent report discusses the philosophy underlying relations of labor and capital in the United States, which makes possible a production which threatens the old European monopolies in Canada, South Africa, Norway, Holland, Egypt and even in England. The basic principle is mass production at low cost. Specialization of labor, development of automatic machinery and use of services of engineering organizations which study operations and recommend means of reducing costs are important

elements of American efficiency. The American workman has been quick to understand the ways in which his interest is tied up with that of his employer. Union labor has favored large production and has not taken the attitude that automatic machinery occasioned unemployment. On the other hand the American employer has regarded the workman both as a collaborator and a valuable part of his organization. Orders and prohibitions of a commanding sort are avoided. Results are obtained rather by suggestions and enlisting cooperation. Conferences with superintendents are held regularly to discuss methods and accomplishments. The American employer has endeavored to discourage organization of labor by giving more than the organization could give. The plan adopted is to increase wages as manufacturing costs can be reduced and to provide advantages outside the mill, such as churches, schools, hospitals, gymnasiums, sports, etc., at a low price or even free. In Europe the employer has not appreciated the importance of his position and has too often felt that the payment of wages discharged his obligation. The worker finding his employer unsympathetic has sought for support in political parties and organizations. Excepting possibly in England a critical and suspicious attitude has developed toward employers sufficient to discourage the best of good will. In Belgium there is need to adopt wherever possible the American principle of collaboration between labor and capital in order to produce at low enough cost to export in competition and survive.—*Arthur W. Palmer.*

8696. IOANITIU, GEORGE. Possibilités et perspectives de l'industrie roumaine. [The possibilities and prospects of Roumanian industry.] *L'Econ. Roumain.* 5 (3) Mar. 1929: 37-40.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

8697. KOTROZOS, AGAMEMNON K. Ἀνάγκη ὀργανώσεως τῆς ταπητουργίας. [Need of organizing the carpet manufacturing industry.] *Μηνιαία Οἰκονομική καὶ Κοινωνική Ἐπιθεώρησις τῆς Ἑλλάδος.* Feb. 29, 1929: 180-185.—The refugees from Asia Minor introduced carpet manufacturing into Greece with such excellent results that last year 120,000 square metres were exported to America to the value of \$1,147,000, or nearly as much as that of the carpets exported thither from Turkey. Still greater results might be expected if this industry were organized on the lines of the current syndicate. The organization would include an office for making Greek carpets known abroad, the cost of which could be met by a tax of 10 *drachmai* on every carpet sold abroad, which would yield 2,250,000 *drachmai* annually at the present time and probably double that sum before long.—*William Miller.*

8698. KOVERO, MARTTI. The metal industry of Finland. *Bank of Finland, Monthly Bull.* Mar. 1929: 22-27.—*John H. Wuorinen.*

8699. LANDAUER, EDMOND. Une loi générale de la production industrielle. [A general law of industrial production.] *Bull. de Comité Natl. Belge de l'Organisation Sci.* Aug. 1929: pp. 15.—Of all the errors committed on the question of net cost in industry the most serious consists in calculating profits according to a unit of production, i.e. meter, kilogram, litre, machine, rather than according to the unit of time, the hour. Just as remuneration for manual work is calculated as a function of time, why isn't it as natural for the earnings of capital? Instead of the net cost as a guide for the selling price, it is proposed to substitute a unit of time, called *le coefficient de rentabilité*, which has been worked out for the weaving industry but which can be modified to apply to all industries. Using the formula, the following law has been derived: Industrial production is carried on under the most profitable conditions when the product of the hourly output times the selling price diminished by the cost

of materials and wages, minus the hourly overhead costs is the greatest. An illustration of its application to the weaving industry is given in which the output is considered as a function of fourteen variables. The law obviously applies to industrial production and not to other problems of management, as for instance, finance.—*E. B. Dietrich.*

8700. LEVIE, WERNER. Die Weltseidenwirtschaft —Ihre Technik und wirtschaftliche Bedeutung. [The world silk industry—its technical problems and economic significance.] *Technik u. Wirtsch.* 22(3) Mar. 1929: 75-81.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

8701. LITHGOW, JAMES. The economic position of the shipbuilding industry. *Proc. Royal Philos. Soc. Glasgow.* 56 1928: 31-47.—*E. Cole.*

8702. MENTE. Entwicklung des Sprengstoffwesens in Deutschland in und nach dem letzten Kriege. [Development of the explosives industry in Germany during and after the last war.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt.* 8(32) Nov. 15, 1928: III-197-III-204.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

8703. PERELLI, PIER VINCENZO. L'energia elettrica e il carbone. [Electric energy and coal.] *Realtd.* 4 1928: 376.—The situation of Italy with regard to coal and oil resources, together with the distribution, consumption and production costs of electric power.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

8704. QUIGLEY, HUGH. Produktionsindex. [Production indices.] *Deutsche Volkswirt.* 3(21) Feb. 22, 1929: 667-669.—Production indices for England, United States, Canada, France, Germany, Italy and Belgium are given. Changes in the absolute volume of production and changes in the volume of per capita production in the various countries are compared with each other. It is found that England is the only one among all these countries whose total and per capita production is below the pre-war level. One of the main reasons for it is found in the movement of English price indices which show a continuous fall, while the price indices of other countries show a rise since 1927.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8705. UNSIGNED. Der Aufbau der deutschen Automobilindustrie. [The building up of the German automobile industry.] *Motorwagen.* 32(8) Mar. 20, 1929: 157-159.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

8706. UNSIGNED. The cinema industry in the U. S. S. R. *Soviet Union Rev.* 7(4) Apr. 1929: 63-65.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

8707. UNSIGNED. The construction industry. *Conference Board Bull.* (27) Mar. 15, 1929: 213-218.—Even though the total of building construction for the entire United States is not precisely known (contracts awarded in 37 States in 1928 exceed \$6,628,286,000) the comparison of what is known with other branches of productive activity places it in the front rank of our economic interests. Charts and tables show the fluctuation in the volume of building measured by value of contracts awarded each year since 1923, and the share of the various classes of buildings, such as commercial, industrial, public works and utilities, residential, educational, and public and semi-public. From the point of view of a reflex of general business conditions, the construction of commercial and industrial structures is of particular importance. Building cost indexes, resting upon some sort of combination of the prices of building materials and the wages of labor in the building trades, and designed to show trends of cost (not to measure costs) are discussed. It is pointed out that such indexes do not include another group of expenses, such as technical, administrative, supervisory, and financial, and the importance of these in total cost of building is also discussed.—*F. J. Warne.*

8708. UNSIGNED. Cotton and yarn market in Shanghai during 1928. *Chinese Econ. Jour.* 4(3) Mar. 1929: 213-222.—A greater impetus to the Chinese cotton spinning industry has hardly ever been recorded

than that which was provided in 1928 by the boycott of Japanese goods. After May 21, following the Tsinan incident, Chinese manufacturers bought little if any Japanese yarn and the Chinese mills had the market almost exclusively to themselves. The pressing demand for Chinese yarn led many of the Chinese mills to institute expansion programs. Out of a total spindleage of 1,865,000 in all the Shanghai mills, Chinese mills have about 800,000.—*H. B. Elliston.*

8709. UNSIGNED. Die deutsche Eisenbauindustrie. [The German building industry.] *Deutsche Ökonomist.* 47(2) Jan. 10, 1929: 55-59.—The German building industry has been depressed ever since the stabilization of the German mark. The reasons are to be found in the scarcity of capital in Germany which discourages construction work and in keen competition abroad. The difficulties of this industry cannot be solved by means of concentration and rationalization because the principles of mass production are not applicable to it. A gradual improvement can come only from natural selection among enterprises resulting in the survival of the fittest.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8710. UNSIGNED. Elektricitetsvaerker i Danmark 1927-1928. [Electrical plants in Denmark, 1927-1928.] *Danmarks Stat., Stat. Meddelelser.* 81(3) 1929: pp. 96.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

8711. UNSIGNED. Looking through the balance sheets of the sugar industry. *Banco de Nación Argentina. Econ. Rev.* 1(4) Nov. 1928: 91-94.—There are eleven principal sugar companies which in the past season turned out 65.1% of all the sugar produced in Argentina. Six companies showed a profit in the period 1926, 1927 and 1928 averaging 3.09, 2.81, and 4.95% respectively; four companies show losses ranging from 10.79, 13.48 to 10.48%; one is a foreign concern. In the quinquennial period 1920-1925, the production of sugar reached an annual average of 233,000 tons, while in the last four years the average rose to 385,600 tons.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

8712. UNSIGNED. La produzione ed il commercio dei fiammiferi. [Production and trade: matches.] *Boll. di Infor. Comm.* 1928: 725.—The matches market is controlled by the Swedish trust, which with its export type has succeeded in changing the taste of consumers. This fact explains the decrease of Italian exports of wax matches, while the exports of wood matches have not shown any diminution. After Sweden other producing countries are: Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Japan and Turkey.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

8713. UNSIGNED. Produzione e commerci mondiale del cemento. [World production and trade: cement.] *Boll. di Infor. Comm.* 1928: 845.—A survey of the situation of the cement industry and trade in the most important countries from the point of view of production (United States, Germany, France, England, Belgium, Yugoslavia, etc.) and a review of the most important markets, (The Netherlands, Greece, Albania, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Tunis, Algeria, Palestine, Brazil, Argentina, Venezuela, Chile, Peru, Uruguay, etc.).—*Gior. degli Econ.*

8714. UNSIGNED. The Shanghai electricity department. *Chinese Econ. Jour.* 4(3) Mar. 1929: 223-236.—Negotiations are pending to dispose of the Shanghai Electricity Department. The total sales of electricity for all purposes were 400,343,385 kilowatt hours in 1927. This compares with Manchester, 323,547,741; Birmingham 234,223,432; Glasgow, 191,789,688. At the end of 1927, 47,018 consumers were being supplied.—*H. B. Elliston.*

8715. VAS, OSKAR. Österreich in der Weltenergiewirtschaft. [Austria's power industry.] *Österreichische Volkswirt (Suppl.—10 Jahre Nachfolgestaaten).* 1928: 74-78.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8716. ZIPKIN, G., and GOLDBERG, A. ЗИПКИН, Г. и ГОЛДБЕРГ, А. Итоги перехода на семичасовой

рабочий день в хлопчатобумажной промышленности. [Results of the introduction of the seven-hour working day in the cotton goods industry.] Статистическое Обозрение. 5 Nov. 1928: 30-35.—Six of the technically most advanced factories in the Russian cotton industry have adopted the seven-hour day during the second part in 1928 with the following results: All but one factory show an increase in the productivity of labor; one shows a fall in daily rates, two a substantial increase while in the three remaining ones the rates have been more or less stable. Two show increases in labor costs, two show substantial declines, in the remaining two labor costs remained stable. The results have thus been favorable even where they have been seemingly unfavorable. This is due to the fact that in these factories a large number of new workers have been employed whose lower productivity and lower wages are responsible for the reduction in wages, and for the increase in labor costs. The transition to the seven-hour day has not been accompanied by any large capital investments in the factories.—G. Bielschowsky.

BUSINESS ORGANIZATION, METHODS AND MANAGEMENT

(See also Entries 8558, 8567, 8716, 8743, 8745, 8752, 8753, 8755, 8785, 8848, 8851, 8967, 9084, 9219, 9220, 9227)

8717. BADER, G. A. Quer durch den Vertrieb. [Methods of selling and purchasing.] Technik u. Wirtsch. 22(1) Jan. 1929: 1-4.—The rationalization of production is comparatively ineffective unless it is preceded by rationalization of purchases and followed by rationalization of sales. The article deals, in the main, with the latter aspect of the problem, outlining methods for forecasting the demand for certain products like motor cars and agricultural machinery.—G. Bielschowsky.

8718. BENNET, C. W. Problems in textile costs and management. N. A. C. A. Bull. 10(14) Mar. 15, 1929: 901-912.—Standards, as applied to the textile industry are discussed with reference to material, labor and burden. Some of the problems to be met in establishing standards are met squarely and with logical suggestions as to solution. The article leads one to conclude that standard costs are feasible in the textile industry.—J. C. Gibson.

8719. DRAGHI, CARLO. I mezzi di stabilizzazione del reddito nelle imprese. [Means for stabilizing the dividends of a company.] Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc. 37-3(9) Sep. 1928: 52-60.—Italian commercial enterprises can stabilize their dividends by means of creating amortization funds, hidden reserves, or by an insurance procedure. The need is pointed out for increasing the permanent financial strength of the Italian companies, in place of the temporary exploitation of industrial and commercial opportunities.—Gior. degli Econ.

8720. EISSFELD, GOTTFRIED. Die Kartellierung der deutschen Elektroindustrie. [The cartel movement in the German electric industry.] Kartellrundscha. 26(10) Oct. 1928: 539-550.—The development of cartels in the German electrical industry started with the crises of 1900-1901. At present this industry contains a large number of cartels and similar business organizations. The price policy of the electrical cartels in Germany is, however, strongly limited by the diversity of the members, the existence of large buyers, and the fear of outside competition.

Their role consists mainly in eliminating abuses of free competition.—G. Bielschowsky.

8721. FARNHAM, DWIGHT T. Types of consolidations and mergers in America and Europe. Amer. Management Assn., General Management Series #88. 1929: pp. 20.—Combinations may be classified in terms of form in three groups. First are actual corporations, which may be (a) holding companies, in which the subsidiaries retain their original identities, (b) consolidations, in which a new company takes over the business of the old companies, and (c) mergers, in which one company purchases one or more other companies. Second are cartels, which are combinations based upon contractual relations of a more readily terminable nature. Third are combinations based upon common interest, a group which includes all others. The tendency toward combination is instinctive and the form taken depends largely upon the legal situation at the time. Classification by function is predicated upon an understanding of certain developments affecting combinations, summarized as follows: (1) increased ease and speed of communication; (2) increased ease and speed of transportation; (3) miscellaneous changes in the industrial and economic structure such as the rapid increase in wealth, the trend toward mass distribution, and the immense increase in popular electrification and education; (4) general education in economics and management. The classification by function falls into the following heads: (1) horizontal, (2) vertical, (3) allied industry, (4) chain, (5) local, (6) seasonal, (7) cartel, (8) common interest (9) export, and (10) mixed. Each meets certain circumstances and has particular advantages. There is also a brief discussion of European and international combinations. A brief bibliography is appended.—W. L. Thorp.

8722. FLEMMIG, WALTER. Die kontinentale Rohstahlgemeinschaft und ihre Bedeutung für den Welteisenmarkt. [The continental steel cartel and its role in the world iron and steel market.] Kartellrundscha. 27(3) Mar. 1929: 157-166.—Germany, of all the participants, derives the least advantage from the formation of the international steel cartel; the quota of German industries is far too low considering its capacity. For this reason this quota has to be constantly exceeded and the penalties paid for this benefit Germany's main competitors on the iron market. An improvement in prices has not taken place so far, mainly because of the price policy of the French iron producers aiming to enlarge their business by price cutting.—G. Bielschowsky.

8723. FREY, ALEXANDER HAMILTON. Shareholders' preemptive rights. Yale Law Jour. 38(5) Mar. 1929: 563-583.—The orthodox statement as to the preemptive rights of shareholders is that "every shareholder has a right to subscribe proportionately to any increase in the capital stock of his corporation". With respect to modern corporations with their complex share structures, this rule is either unjustifiably arbitrary or impossible of rational application. Furthermore, it tends to confuse the right (if any) of a shareholder to a first offering of new shares with the right of every shareholder that shares be not created at a price which will adversely affect his interest in net assets. Preemption is the right of purchasing before others. A shareholder's interest in voting control can be protected only by preemption, whereas his interests in net assets and net earnings do not necessarily require preemption for their protection. The preemptive right, therefore, is the right of each voting shareholder that, unless otherwise provided by statute or in the articles of association, the corporation shall not create any voting shares, or other securities convertible into such shares, without first offering to him that proportion thereof which the number of votes possessed by him at a time reasonably fixed by the board of directors bears

to the total number of votes then possessed by all voting shareholders. This rule is not contrary to the present state of American case law. The decided cases do not justify exempting "treasury shares" and shares created in exchange for property from the operation of the rule of preemption, despite the general belief to the contrary.—*A. H. Frey.*

8724. GRAZIANI, AUGUSTO. Tendenze monopolistiche nell'economia contemporanea. [Monopolistic tendencies in contemporary economic organization.] *Scientia*. 44 1928: 183.—This article comments on various works recently published on international economic policies. The ill-effects of the different forms of protection and of concentration of production are pointed out. The recommendation of the international economic conference of Geneva for the abolition of tariff restrictions is approved.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

8725. HAIDANT, PAUL. L'organisation scientifique du travail et la rationalisation. [Scientific management and rationalization.] *Rev. des Mines, Métallurgie et Travaux Pub.* 1(5) Mar. 1, 1929: 131-137.—Workers and owners have the same interest in minimizing the wear and tear on the human body. F. W. Taylor laid down the primary principles of scientific method in industry. Studies of Bernoulli, Coulomb, Amar, Marey, Braune and Fischer have shown that a scientific study of the human machine is possible. "Taylorism" is not identical with "rationalization". Rationalization may be defined thus: to give to work the maximum of efficiency with the minimum of effort; to facilitate the introduction of standards; to avoid spoilage of materials and energy; to widen the distribution of goods; and to withdraw wasteful transportation, crushing financial charges, and useless middlemen. Under former methods German automobile manufacturers required at least 150 days to produce a chassis while today they are securing nearly the same economies as is Ford, and in domestic production there has been a gain of at least 30%. It will be necessary, however, to combine three factors in order to obtain true rationalization: (1) industry must be organized scientifically; (2) credit must be developed intelligently; and (3) goods must be distributed rationally. Paul Van Zeeland director of the National Bank, has enumerated vital steps essential in the industrial, economic, and financial reorganization if complete rationalization is to be achieved.—*Donald Kennedy.*

8726. HINNENTHAL, H. La rationalisation en Allemagne. [Rationalization in Germany.] *Inst. Internat. d'Organisation Sci. du Travail*. 1 1929: 1-23.—Although there is much difference of opinion over the meaning of the word "rationalisation", probably it can be most accurately defined as the growing efforts of industry to improve methods of production, management, and marketing of products. It has as its aim a universal increase in efficiency in order to increase the quantity, improve the quality, and lower the price of German products, partly to compete with the growing economic power of the United States. Much attention is being paid to the methods applied by Frederick W. Taylor and Henry Ford. With government assistance numerous commissions have been formed to make investigations and recommendations. While accomplishments in individual cases may not yet be important, yet taken as a whole the movement offers prospects of bringing about extensive improvements in German industrial technique.—*Charles S. Tippetts.*

8727. ISAAC, ALFRED. Über Preispolitik in Handel und Industrie. [One price policy in trade and industry.] *Zeitschr. f. Betriebswirtsch.* 6(2) 1929: 81-90. The article deals with prices and their dependence upon costs, the "market", and upon the psychology of customers. The influences of the economic order, of

commercial usage, and of legislation upon the formation of prices are considered.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8728. KÖBKE, v. Kartellrechtliche Fragen und Probleme vom Standpunkt des gewerblichen Mittelstandes aus betrachtet. [Cartel problems from the viewpoint of the industrial middle class.] *Kartellrundscha.* 26(12) Dec. 1928: 712-721.—The propaganda for a closer legal control of cartel activities is not necessarily favorable to the interests of the industrial middle class. Such a stricter control, if realized, would be directed not only against cartels but also against the cooperative associations of the industrial middle class itself, which also aim at the prevention of price cutting among the members. It would also result in increasing the number of state officials, which is also against the wishes as well as against the interests of the industrial middle class.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8729. KRESS, A. L. The time study department, its place in the factory organization. *Amer. Management Assn. Production Executives' Series* #75. 1929: pp. 24.—Although fundamentally there is little to add to Taylor's statement with regard to the function of time studies, it needs interpretation as applied to present day industry. The time study department is in a position to make a real contribution to better methods and its head, who ought to be a capable engineer, should report to the highest ranking production executive. Its responsibilities include methods of wage payment, standard times for routing and rate setting, study of equipment, methods and layout, analysis of cost data with reports on comparative costs of alternative methods of manufacture, new routines and new methods of manufacture. This does not mean that the time study department is supreme in these fields in which there must be staff cooperation. Possessing the necessary technical competence, its problems are essentially contact problems.—*E. B. Dietrich.*

8730. LASORSA, GIOVANNI. Indagini sulla mortalità delle società italiane per azioni. [An inquiry into the liquidations of Italian incorporated companies.] *Gior. degli Econ.* 43(10) Oct. 1928: 838-858.—This inquiry covers the period from 1902 to 1922. The annual rates of liquidations are calculated and the causes of fluctuations in the rates are indicated, with particular attention paid to the war period and to the years following the war. For that period liquidations are analyzed according to the amount of capital and to the object of the companies.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

8731. LIEFMANN, ROBERT. Die ältesten internationalen Kartelle. [The oldest international cartels.] *Kartellrundscha.* 27(3) Mar. 1929: 153-157.—The text of an agreement between the salt mines in southwestern Germany and the salt mines in eastern France is published in this article. The agreement was concluded in 1867 with the purpose of ending the price cutting competition between the two participants. It is supposed to mark the formation of the first international cartel in economic history.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8732. MACGREGOR, D. H. Policy in relation to cartels. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation*. 22(2) Feb. 1929: 41-49.—This article presents an analysis of cartel policy. Macgregor favors the cartel as against combinations in the form of mergers and holding companies. In the cartel the firms do not lose their whole freedom. While they enter into agreements "as regards prices, output or division of markets", they are free in their operations and policy except in so far as bound by the agreement. "The agreement is for a time only and can be dissolved" except in a few cases. "The basis of the cartel is not capital but output or capacity. . . . They are more democratic in their method than the Trusts" (capitalistic amalgamations). Individual members of the cartel make different rates of profit because of differences in size and efficiency, but every member continues to have good reason for

reducing his costs because this will increase his margin at the prices fixed. Safeguards to the customer lie (1) in competition from abroad when the cartel is merely national, (2) in the tension or strain between the efficient and less efficient producers in the cartel, which works to a considerable extent against too high prices, (3) in the lessening of intermediate handling and elimination of cross freights and in (4) economy in production where specialization of plants takes place within the cartel. Macgregor advises cooperative societies against undertaking production merely for the purpose of opposing the cartel. If the cooperatives engage in production for this reason, they must expect to meet opposition "which history shows is armed with a number of fighting methods", including boycotts, rebates and price cutting. For these reasons, the cooperatives before engaging in production of cartel commodities should consider (1) whether the product materially affects the cost of living, (2) whether there is great exploitation of its price, and (3) whether cooperative production can be maintained at a discount of from 5 to 10% below cartel price. The article also contains a summary of the internal organization and operation of cartels, including some discussion of price policy, transfers of capacity among members, and idle capacity.—*W. H. S. Stevens.*

8733. McKINSEY, JAMES O. Effect of mergers on marketing, production, and administrative problems. *Management Rev.* 18 (2) Feb. 1929: 39-46.—While the advantages of mergers have been given wide publicity by those indulging in them one should not lose sight of their limitations. In individual instances it has been found that the consolidated company cannot maintain so close a personal contact with customers, is unable to provide so varied and flexible a service, and may have difficulty in inducing customers to trade at a different place of business. Where the constituent companies have different brands often both brands must be continued and sometimes two separate sales organizations maintained. If the products of the consolidation are numerous and varied it may reduce salesmen's efficiency. Disposal of unnecessary plants of the consolidation may be costly. Vertical combinations attempt to gain control of raw materials, piece parts or sales outlets which may result in more costly practices. Administrative problems, such as oversupply of executives, difficulty of obtaining necessary talent for handling larger units, and proper *esprit de corps* of employees, must be solved. One benefit of mergers is given far too little attention: the possible increase in staff services, such as research work.—*R. F. Breyer.*

8734. NASCHÉR, A. Die Kartellentwicklung in der Tschechoslovakei. [The development of cartels in Czechoslovakia.] *Kartellrundscha.* 26 (9) Sep. 1928: 515-517.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8735. OEKONOMIKUS. Wirtschaftliche Entwicklungstendenzen und Kartell-problem. [Tendencies of economic evolution and the cartel problem.] *Kartellrundscha.* 27 (2) Feb. 1929: 79-88.—Keynes (in his lecture delivered in 1927 in the University of Berlin under the title "Das Ende des Laissez-Faire") and Schmalenbach forecast an evolution towards the formation of monopolistic business corporations which will dominate economic activity but which in their turn will be subject to the control of the state for the protection of the consumer. The author suggests that the evolution may perhaps follow another line, namely, that economic relations will be determined by agreements between large producers' and large consumers' organizations. A first sign of such a development is seen in the recent agreement between the German railroads and the organization of German railway car and locomotive builders, according to which the railroads agree to buy the output of the other contracting party at a price determined by cost of production plus a fair

profit, after cost of production has been lowered by an improvement in production and business methods.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8736. PEYERIMHOFF. Les formules modernes d'organisation économique. [Modern formulas of economic organization. *Rev. Deux Mondes.* 99 Mar. 1929: 439-458.—When success or failure was largely a result of personal qualities, reliance on competition and the law of supply and demand were justified. Today social and political forces have replaced the will of the individual and a new order is necessary. That new order must retail private initiative at all cost to avoid "Russian" failure and assure "American" success. The keynote is rationalization, which promises economic security and social peace. True rationalization serves with equal zeal the interests of capital and labor, of producer and consumer, of individual and society. This magic force manifests itself in two main forms: "concern" (example the I.G.) which is supposed to lead to failure due to insufficient elasticity, and the syndicate which may bring to realization the keenest hopes of Rathenau. In it anarchistic individualism finds its conqueror and disciplined organization triumphs provided individual initiative, personal responsibility and direct interest are duly safeguarded. In the social field, it will bring harmony between labor and capital and solve the problem of the proper function of the State in the production process. Through it the political *Götterdämmerung*, the twilight of parliaments, will be turned into the dawn of a new era when economic and political interests rule side by side, each in their place. Royal Commission and Conseil National Économique are the forerunners. This new era will bring a fuller life to man.—*E. W. Zimmerman.*

8737. PEYERIMHOFF, HENRI de. Les formes modernes de l'organisation industrielle et leurs conséquences économiques et sociales. [The modern forms of industrial organization and their social and economic consequences.] *Bull. Périodique. Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (67) Sep. 1928: 450-460.—The relative merits of the trust and of the cartel as forms of industrial organization are discussed. The trust has better possibilities of improving business and production methods, thereby frequently being able to effect a decline of prices and an increase in business profits at the same time. The drawbacks of this form of organization consist in the problem of leadership and of the control exercised over them by banking interests. For this reason the cartel form of organization seems preferable which "within the limits of public interests preserves autonomy of individual enterprises".—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8738. RICHTER, HERMANN. Zur Frage der Publizität der Aktiengesellschaften. *Zeitschr. f. Handelswissensch. u. Handelspraxis.* 22 (3) Mar. 1929: 82-91.—The years of inflation (1918-23) had shown many deficiencies of the present law concerning corporations in Germany. The criticism centered around the problems which Ripley has so ably attacked in *Mainstreet and Wallstreet* in this country. The ever increasing number of small stockholders makes it possible for a few large stockholders—the so-called insiders—to manipulate to a certain extent the stock quotations or at least to take advantage of their first hand information—and this always at the expense of the small holders. In case these insiders are officers of the corporation or of a competing concern, they often cause severe losses to the minority stockholders. In Germany the yearly Law Conferences have considered revision of the corporation law twice since 1923 and have appointed committees to investigate the situation and to prepare proposals. Quite characteristically these committees consisted mostly of lawyers and judges and of very few business men and teachers of business administration. The result was that the jurists denied

the necessity and possibility of changing the law while the men representing business administration voted outspokenly in favor of certain changes. These proposed improvements centered in the question of how the publicity of corporations with respect to their financial standing might be improved. While much information could be given by quarterly or even monthly and weekly reports on sales, unfilled orders and earnings,—the most important improvement would be reached by a more truthful method of publishing the yearly statements. Certain standards of valuation and rates of depreciation might be enforceable through law. But Richter realizes that at least one group of concerns, the banks, deserve special consideration, since they should have the right to understate profits in good times in order to be able to make up for losses in bad times through these hidden reserves. And all these norms for more publicity would hardly do away with the fact that there always will exist insiders who will know good or bad news before the stockholders learn about it. The article attacks one of the hardest problems in our present capitalistic order.—*Robert M. Weidenhammer.*

8739. SCHNEIDER, HANS J. Die internationale Rohstahlgemeinschaft. [The international steel cartel.] *Deutsche Ökonomist.* 47(7) Feb. 14, 1929: 216-218.—The favorable business combinations in the French and Belgian iron industries and the manner of American and English competition render the position of Germany in the coming conference on the extension of the international steel cartel more favorable. It is fairly certain that the cartel will be extended. The main problem is which form this cartel will assume in the future, whether there will be a limitation of production or a limitation of exports imposed upon its members.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8740. TSCHIRSCHKY, S. Bemerkungen zur Untersuchung des Instituts für Konjunkturforschung über das Verhältnis von Kartellen und Konjunktur. [Some criticisms concerning the investigation of the Institut für Konjunkturforschung on the relation between cartels and business fluctuation.] *Kartellrundscha.* 26(12) Dec. 1929: 722-724.—According to the results of the investigation mentioned the fluctuations of cartel prices during 1926-27 have been very much smaller than those of competitive prices, the former fluctuating less than one point, the latter between five and eight points. The author holds, however, that the results are not quite conclusive. The investigation by the Institut has been limited to the strongest cartels in the basic industries, which were little affected by business fluctuations. It did not take into account the large number of weaker cartels existing in the industries of consumption goods, which are far less successful in regulating prices.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8741. TSCHIRSCHKY, S. Zur Frage des monopolistischen Charakters der Kartelle. [Concerning the monopolistic character of cartels.] *Kartellrundscha.* 26(7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 434-448.—The question as to whether monopoly is an essential feature of a cartel has been discussed. The author's answer to this problem is negative. Cartels must necessarily wield a large economic power, since they fix prices in an arbitrary way and have to enforce these prices against the "market". A monopoly is the largest economic power which any individual or any business organization can possess, but the result desired by the cartels can be and is achieved without the possession of a monopoly.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8742. UNSIGNED. Restrictions on the power of a director to contract with his corporation. *Columbia Law Rev.* 29(3) Mar. 1929: 338-347.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 8555, 8585, 8611, 8632, 8640, 8718, 8738, 8977, 9192, 9195)

8743. BUMSTEAD, R. W. The advantages of running machine hour measurements. *N. A. C. A. Bull.* Mar. 15, 1929: 913-923.—Following are seven advantages of the use of the hours of running time rather than the basis of production output: (1) wages can be stabilized, (2) direct labor costs reduced without cutting wages, (3) increased production, (4) a "fool-proof" registration of efficiency is obtainable, (5) rate fixing is simplified, (6) payroll work is simplified, and (7) production control is simplified. Arguments are advanced supporting each of these contentions.—*J. C. Gibson.*

8744. CERRUTI, MICHELE. Capitale fisso e capitale circolante. [Fixed and circulating capital.] *Riv. Ital. di Ragioneria.* 22(1) Jan. 1929: 15-18.—The article argues against a new definition of fixed and circulating capital established by a French accountant according to which fixed capital is a total of values destined to remain in a given enterprise, circulating capital the total of values destined to be disposed of. The traditional definition of fixed capital as capital enduring over several production processes, and circulating capital as capital consumed in one production process is upheld.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8745. COLOMBO, PIERO. Il bilancio delle imprese economiche. [The companies' balance sheets.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 18(11) Nov. 30, 1928: 897-909.—A short summary of the progress realized in Italy and in foreign countries in the compilation of balance sheets. The fact that with present methods no account is taken of intangible assets and that the estimates of tangible assets are uncertain has been the cause of new researches in this field. The most important of these are noted, especially those made by some American firms. The need for laws regulating these new developments is pointed out.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

8746. DRAGHI, CARLO. Le valutazioni di bilancio nelle società anonime e la stabilizzazione della lira. [The valuation of corporation assets and the stabilization of the lira.] *Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc.* 37(2) 1928: 3.—A short exposition of the effects of the fluctuations of the currency on corporation balance sheets. The government has been asked to impose regulations for the establishment of book values according to the monetary reform, but the author believes that it is better to allow the corporations the greatest discretion to act according to their own experience.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

8747. FRIEDMAN, J. P. The retail method of inventories. *Jour. Accountancy.* 47(2) Feb. 1929: 106-118.—This is an explanation of the retail method of perpetual inventories at present largely in use by department stores. The author indicates the advantages of the method, points out common defects in its application, and answers several of the common arguments against it.—*H. F. Taggart.*

8748. GOEDECKE. Die Abschreibung von Maschinen. [Depreciation of machinery.] *Technik u. Wirtsch.* 21(11) Nov. 1928: 307-312.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8749. HAIRS, E. de. De "Practicque om te leeren rekenen, cypheren ende boeckhouden". 1605 van Claes Pietersz De Deventer. [The "Practicque om te leeren rekenen, cypheren en de boeckhouden", 1605 by Claes Pietersz De Deventer.] *Bull. d'Études et d'Infor. de l'École Supérieure de Comm. St. Ignace.* 6(4) Apr. 1929: 473-488.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

8750. HUNTER, G. L. C. No par value stock. *Certified Pub. Accountant.* 9(3) Mar. 1929: 81-84.—The accounting features of no par value stock are treated under five headings; accounting for (1) original

issue by new corporation, (2) original issue by partnership or individual proprietorship incorporated, (3) the consolidation of two corporations one having par value stock outstanding and the other no par value stock, (4) stock dividends, (5) the purchase and resale of treasury stock.—*H. G. Meyer.*

8751. KATS, P. Early history of bookkeeping by double entry. *Jour. Accountancy* 47(3) Mar. 1929: 203-210; (4) Apr. 1929: 275-290.—The author compares and contrasts the works of a number of sixteenth and seventeenth century writers with that of Paciolo. The origin of double-entry bookkeeping, he believes, is in factor's or steward's accounting and this form of bookkeeping considerably antedates Paciolo's work.—*H. F. Taggart.*

8752. LION, MAX. Die dynamische Bilanz und die Grundlagen der Bilanzlehre. [The dynamic balance and the foundations of accounting.] *Zeitschr. f. Betriebswirtsch.* 5(7) 1928: 481-506.—The term "dynamic balance sheet" (*dynamische Bilanz*) has been introduced into German literature by Schmalenbach. It is a balance sheet which seeks to determine the result of business activity in a given enterprise in terms of increase in national wealth rather than in terms of business profits. The author, criticizing this notion admits its basic soundness but holds that there is no fundamental difference between this concept and the current concept of the balance sheet as a means for determining the financial condition of an enterprise, if this concept is correctly understood and correctly applied.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8753. LION, MAX. Geschichtliche Betrachtungen zur Bilanztheorie bis zum Allgemeinen Deutschen Handelsgesetzbuch. [Historical investigations into accounting theory up to the adoption of the German commercial code.] *Vierteljahrsschr. f. Steuer- u. Finanzrecht.* 2(3) 1928: 401-441.—The article deals with the development of accounting theory from the time of the Fuggers in the late Middle Ages until 1861, when the German commercial code was adopted. The main topics dealt with are: the problem as to whether inventories were used in former centuries, whether or not in early accounting systems there was a capital account (excess of assets over liabilities) or only a profit-and-loss account, the early systems of providing for depreciation and reserves and, finally, the history of valuation with special reference to the development of the principle of lowest value.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8754. McNIECE, T. M. Measurement and control of selling and distribution costs. *N. A. C. A. Bull.* 10(13) Mar. 1, 1929: 823-849.—The need for better analysis and distribution of selling costs is illustrated. Bases for pro-rating are submitted and discussed. A number of aids in the control of expense which result from proper analysis and study are suggested.—*J. C. Gibson.*

8755. MUND, PAUL E. Bestimmung von Umsatzanteil und Umsatzgeschwindigkeit bei Vorhandensein von Beteiligungen. [The determination of the percentage and rapidity of capital turn-over in case of participation in other business enterprises.] *Ann. d. Betriebswirtsch.* 2(1) Spring, 1928: 109-117; (2) Summer, 1928: 229-242.—The determination of the rapidity of capital turnover by division of the total turnover of an enterprise through its capital is faulty when a part of this capital is used for the purposes not directly connected with production and sales. This is principally the case when parts of the capital are invested in other enterprises. The article shows how these errors can be eliminated.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8756. RAWSON, S. W. Some practical problems in costing. *Cost Accountant.* 8(7) Dec. 1928: 222-226.—A discussion of three problems: (1) variable costs, (2) waste of time and material, and (3) determination of the economic output.—*A. C. Littleton.*

8757. SCHREIBER, H. E. Accounts of an investment trust. *Jour. Accountancy.* 47(3) Mar. 1929: 161-173; (4) Apr. 1929: 253-274.—The author treats briefly the nature and types of investment trusts and outlines the characteristics of the investment trust business. He then develops an organization and accounting system suitable to the representative investment trust. The accounting and auditing procedures are completely indicated. (A chart of accounts and illustrative book and statement forms are given.)—*H. F. Taggart.*

8758. SIGERSON, WILFRED C. Hidden credit pitfalls in financial statements. *Certified Pub. Accountant.* 9(3) Mar. 1929: 71-72, 91-94.—The credit manager who has no personal contacts with those who apply for credit must judge almost entirely on financial statements. The tendency is to supply only information absolutely required. The value of the credit man's analysis depends upon the reliability and the adequacy of the statements and supporting data submitted. The numerous pitfalls encountered are illustrated by the author in a hypothetical case in which financial statements are used as exhibits.—*H. G. Meyer.*

8759. UNSIGNED. Verification of financial statements. *Jour. Accountancy.* 47(5) May 1929: 321-354.—This is a report of a special committee of the American Institute of Accountants and consists of a revision of the pamphlet entitled *Approved Methods for the Preparation of Balance-sheet Statements*, published by the Federal Reserve Board in Apr., 1917. It contains detailed suggestions for the verification of all common balance sheet and profit and loss items and suggested forms for the two statements. The editor of the *Journal of Accountancy* makes the claim that "The truth is that the report is the most representative pronouncement upon the vital question of accounting procedure which has been made in this country."—*H. F. Taggart.*

8760. UREN, LESTER C. Cost accounting for oil production. *Natl. Petroleum News.* 20(43) Oct. 24, 1928: 50-55; (45) Nov. 7, 1928: 51-59; (49) Dec. 5, 1928: 51-62; (51) Dec. 19, 1928: 50-59; 21(5) Jan. 30, 1929: 51-58; (10) Mar. 6, 1929: 55-64.—This series of articles treats of the following subjects: (1) Purpose and classification of cost records; (2) recording material and labor charges; (3) principles and methods for computing and recording depletion and depreciation; (4) service department cost records and how this expense is allocated; (5) method of operation and control of the suspension and production groups; (6) graphic presentation of cost data. (A large number of illustrative forms and charts are shown.)—*H. F. Taggart.*

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

(See also Entries 7999, 8007, 8349, 8450, 9112, 9233)

GENERAL

8761. HSU, DAVID TUNG FOO. Improved communication for nationalist China. *China Critic.* 2(11) Mar. 14, 1929: 212-213.—The article details needed reforms in China, such as development of communications, harbors, modern cities, water power, iron, steel, and cement works, mining, agriculture, irrigation, reforestation, and colonization.—*H. B. Elliston.*

8762. UNSIGNED. Select bibliographies No. 45: channel tunnel. *Bull. British Library Pol. & Econ. Sci.* (45) Mar. 1929: 29-35.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

RAILROADS

(See also Entries 8454, 8517, 8945, 8965, 9224, 9226)

8763. ADAM, ARTHUR. Massnahmen zur Verbesserung und Beschleunigung der Beförderung, besonders im Eisenbahnverkehr. [Measures for improving and speeding up transportation, especially railroad traffic.] *Zeitschr. f. Verkehrswissensch.* 7 (1) 1929: 17-23. —The post-war period in Germany, as elsewhere, has seen the demand for greater speed and more flexible movement in transportation, by reason of the need for more rapid turnover of goods, and increased desire for travel. Competition of motor vehicles and air carriers must be met by the railroads or there will be a shift in the traffic carried. Technical improvements have made greater speed possible. Use of motorized trains and of trains specialized according to the kind of freight and the distances involved have been adopted; agreements with customs officials for less hampering inspection at boundaries have been made; improved transfer machinery has been provided for when transshipment from one kind of transportation agency to another is necessary; improved terminal facilities have been constructed or planned; through tickets and through bills of lading are authorized; and sundry minor adjustments have been made by the Reichsbahn. Scarcity of capital has both necessitated these changes, because of need for reduced inventories, and has made them difficult to achieve. Least progress has been made in connection with water carriers because with them the emphasis is upon cheapness of transportation rather than speed.—*J. P. Jensen.*

8764. AISHTON, R. H. In the days of Peter Cooper 100 years ago. *Transportation*. Mar. 1929: 27-29. —The human element in railroading, discussed by the president of the American Railway Association. He describes how that element was present in Peter Cooper's first experiments with the steam locomotive, and how it persists today in all transportation activities. Organization is essential in railroading as in all other industries.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

8765. DANIELS, WINTHROP MOORE. The railroad employees' interest in rate regulation. *Workers' Educ.* 6 (6) Mar. 1929: 17-21. —That of more importance than the reappointment between investors, management, and employees of a fixed amount of revenue is an augmentation of revenue which will allow a greater return to all participants is a doctrine prevailing among representatives of labor. Decline of gross railway revenue means that some or all associates in a common enterprise must absorb the loss. As the level of rates affects revenues the interest of the employee is close and often direct. The Baltimore & Ohio president testified before a Senate committee that his road in 1927 lost \$2,000,000 in coal revenue due to rate reductions creating a difficulty in stabilizing employment particularly in the maintenance departments. Other industries are growing faster than the railroad, and local utilities are absorbing more of the free capital in the investment market than the roads. The roads since 1920 have spent three quarters of a billion dollars annually in additions to property but the larger part was secured by plowing back income or surplus into the property and not by sale of new securities due to lack of excellent credit in the investment market. The author insists that the railroad service shall not be subjected to a curtailment of earnings to secure a subsidy for other industrial groups and cites the attack on the Pullman surcharge and the policy behind the Hoch-Smith resolution as attempts of this character.—*E. S. Hobbs.*

8766. GABRIEL, HARRY. Transportation rates and facilities. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 142 (231) Mar. 1929: 147-150. —Changes in freight rates since 1914 have left the general rate level higher

than the price level of agricultural products as measured by index numbers of 157.5 and 144 respectively (1913=100). Percentage increases in rates on low grade commodities such as grain and hay are unduly burdensome because the rate represents a large fraction of the commodity value. In localities producing a surplus for export the rate burden is borne by the farmer since he receives the market price less the freight. The American farmer entering foreign markets with his products in competition with more favorably situated foreign producers, is at a disadvantage due to the long rail haul at relatively high rates. The rate increases have made the railroads prosperous as a rule, and have enabled them to improve equipment and avoid car shortage, to the great benefit of shippers generally, including farmers. While it is essential that the roads be permitted to maintain satisfactory service, agriculture is entitled to have the rate situation corrected even if it should be necessary to increase rates on other commodities.—*C. E. McNeill.*

8767. HALE, H. E. The cost of railroad equipment. *Railway Age*. 86 (11) Mar. 16, 1929: 608-612. —This article gives an account of the steps by which the price-per-pound basis of valuation of railroad equipment was arrived at. A method of valuation based upon the cost per pound of tractive force of locomotives and cost per pound capacity for freight cars was attempted. The attempt resulted in a cost of 51 cents per pound for freight locomotives and 83 cents per pound of tractive force for passenger locomotives. The discrepancy was so great that the method was abandoned. Another method tried and abandoned was that of adjusting the original cost to the general cost trend of locomotives. Still another method tried and abandoned in the case of passenger cars was to determine the cost of the ends and then determine the cost of the intermediate portion as a cost per lineal foot. By a system of elimination the method of valuation determined upon was that of cost per pound of the light weight of the plain engine or car to which is added the excess cost of specialties.—*Howard D. Dozier.*

8768. IBL, VLADISLAV. Přeprava zboží na našich drahách v uplynulém třiletí. [Transportation of goods on our railways in the past three years.] *Průmyslový Věstník*. 15 (39) Sep. 22, 1928: 502-503.—*J. Emelianoff.*

8769. LOHSE, von. Die Reichsbahn im Rahmen der deutschen Wirtschaft. [German railroads and German economy.] *Weltwirtschaft*. 17 (1) Jan. 29, 1929: 4-10. —The cost and revenue items on the balance sheet of the German railroads are analyzed with the object of showing the necessity of the recent increase in passenger and freight rates. Even after this increase German rates are still lower than those in any of the other countries except France, Belgium and Austria. The importance of the prosperity of the German railroads for the prosperity of the whole German economy is illustrated by the fact that every fifteenth German is directly or indirectly employed by the German railroads.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8770. NAPP-ZINN, A. F. Verkehrswissenschaft und Verkehrspolitik. [Economics of transportation.] *Zeitschr. f. Verkehrswissensch.* 7 (1) 1929: 1-16. —In Germany the theoretical economists have largely left all fields of transportation to be studied by technicians and administrators, many of whom, however, have had advanced academic training in political economy. The historical school of economists, with its enormous field, has produced only scattered monographs, which await further study and synthesis. Sax and Van der Borgh have produced the only general treatises usable as collegiate texts. In general, German writers on transportation agree that the means of transportation, certainly the railroads, should be nationalized. The rail-

roads, and some other means, are natural monopolies that cannot safely be privately exploited. The profit motive often fails to yield the greatest good to the public, or to further special purposes of general interest. It is admitted that successful nationalization presupposes integrity and capacity in the government. German economic writers agree that each means of transportation, and hence all of them together, should be self-supporting, since subsidization of one at the expense of the others, or of all at the expense of non-transportation activities yields no such generally diffusible public benefit as is contended by special interests seeking subsidies. The function of the economist in transportation is important and may be facilitated by greater specialization of professors, the creation of transportation professorships, and the organization of special institutes of transportation.—*J. P. Jensen.*

8771. THÉRY, RENÉ; and GHEERBRANDT, J.-L. Le congrès national des travaux publics français et le Transsaharien. [The French national congress of public works and the Transsaharan railroad project.] *L'Afrique Française, Suppl.* (1) Jan. 1929: 107-111.—The 1924 congress had recommended that the construction of a railway running south across the Sahara from France's North African holdings be undertaken as soon as possible and that the building of another line, running west from Mauritania to connect with it thus linking up the Mediterranean and Atlantic possessions, be taken under consideration. Since that time, Citroën caterpillars have successfully traversed the desert several times, the lands fringing on the Sahara have undergone great development and will soon be in a position to provide traffic, delegates from French West Africa have been invited to attend the annual North African Conference, and a law passed on July 5 last authorized an official investigation of the feasibility of tying up Algeria and the Niger Valley by rail, which is now under way. Great interest in the problem was evinced at the recent congress, held in December 1928. It would seem to be technically possible to construct such a line. Since it would unite complementary production areas, it should be a paying enterprise. Its strategic value cannot be overestimated. France, the colonies and chambers of commerce should join in financing the project. The labor problem would be a great one, as the number of natives available is small, but machinery and the importation of hands could solve it. For the present, the Transsaharan line alone should be concentrated on—the other can wait.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

8772. UNSIGNED. Argentine railways in 1927-28. *South Amer. Jour.* 105 (1) Jan. 5, 1929: 5-6.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

8773. UNSIGNED. Brazilian railways in 1927. *South Amer. Jour.* 105 (2) Jan. 12, 1929: 33-34.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

8774. UNSIGNED. Japanese government railways. *Far Eastern Rev.* 25 (3) Mar. 1929: 113-123.—Japan has taken her railways out of politics and has made railway finance completely independent of the general budget and other State accounts. According to the Imperial Account Law all capital expenditure for railway construction and improvement must be met from operating revenues except where there is a loss or insufficient revenues. Then only is the Railway Department allowed to raise a public loan and incur indebtedness, which must be issued and secured as a charge on the special Railway Account. Last year the railways made a net profit of Y. 130,097,279. New features mentioned in the Department's annual report are the direct rail connections with the food producing centers and distributing markets, the installation of loading machines, the erection of stations, extension of freight yards and terminal facilities. The Department operates

18 power stations and 37 transformer sub-stations.—*E. B. Dietrich.*

8775. UNSIGNED. Uruguayan railways in 1927-28. *South Amer. Jour.* 105 (1) Jan. 5, 1929: 6-7.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

STREET RAILWAYS

8776. ECKHARD, K. N. Operating results of the Buenos Aires suburban electrification of the Central Argentine Railway. *Jour. Inst. Transport.* 10 (3) Jan. 1929: 183-187.—This suburban system is composed of three routes, on one of which complete electric operation was inaugurated in Dec. 1916. The company is now awaiting permission from the Argentine government to proceed with the electrification of the two other routes. The objects to be attained by further electrification are (1) economies in operation, (2) increased capacity of lines, (3) ability to compete successfully with motor transportation because of the faster, more frequent and more comfortable service offered, and (4) the continuation of a progressive policy for the benefit of the country served. Statistics of traffic and service provided, with comparisons of steam and electric operation, are given. The generating and converting plant is being extended to meet the needs of further electrification. Power house operation and maintenance are discussed. If price is not considered, oil is the ideal fuel for the generation of electricity, but coal is cheaper and so is more largely used. The maintenance of the rolling stock is under government supervision; also, the employment and duties of motor-men.—*Elma S. Moulton.*

MOTOR CAR TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 8677, 9112, 9230, 9231, 9233, 9234)

8777. ANCONA, UGO. I problemi dell'automobilismo al congresso mondiale di Roma. [The problems of automobile transportation at the world congress held in Rome.] *Nuova Antologia.* 262 1928: 103.—Fuels and the economy of fuels; the reconstruction and the financing of roads; cooperation between railroads and bus service; the use of motor cars for state services; these are problems which should be discussed.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

8778. ASHBY, R. C. Livestock trucking by Illinois shipping associations. *Illinois Agric. Exper. Station Circ.* #331. 1928: pp. 27.—Factors that farmers must consider in deciding between truck and rail service include convenience, transportation and terminal expenses, risk, shrinkage, and in some cases discrimination against trucked-in stock. Shipping associations must adapt the truck to their purposes. All associations in 15 Illinois counties have ceased operations as a result of truck competition. Fifteen associations were reported to be using truck transportation to some extent. Each of these associations was visited and its use of trucking studied. The study considered (1) type of trucking service furnished, (2) results secured, and (3) ownership of trucks employed. Five associations sent livestock to terminal markets by truck. Seven limited their use of truck service to the bringing of stock to the shipping point. Three employed truck service for both local and terminal hauling. Three associations were unsuccessful with trucking service. One of these was using truck-in service only. The other two were using trucking service for the terminal haul. Eight associations considered their use of trucking service successful. Four had only begun using trucking service. None of the associations owned and operated its own trucks. In eight cases the managers owned and operated the trucks. In four cases service was furnished by local truckers. In some cases shippers have paid

dearly for the convenience and flexibility of truck service. One association in 1927 made twelve shipments by rail and thirteen or fourteen consignments by truck. The distance was about 100 miles. Marketing expenses excluding shrinkage on the trucked hogs amounted to 40 cents a hundred more than on the hogs shipped by rail. Terminal expenses are somewhat greater on trucked-in stock and shrinkage was reported by stockman to be as great by truck as by rail. Marketing expense on truck shipments from a point 55 miles from Peoria were 14.5 cents per hundred higher on cattle and 18.8 cents higher on hogs than rail shipments. Associations may meet truck competition successfully, by a judicious use of trucking service.—*P. L. Miller.*

8779. CANEVA, ARISTIDE. *Trasporti manuali e trasporti meccanici.* [Means of transportation.] *Organizzazione Sci. del Lavoro.* 1928: 576.—Statistics of the motor cars and trucks in the principal countries, as compared with the number of inhabitants. The situation in France and in Italy as to the supply of motor vehicles.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

8780. GATES, ARTHUR S. *History of the development of bus transportation in Connecticut.* *Connecticut Soc. Civil Engin.* 1929: 39-52.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

8781. PEABODY, L. E. *Highway traffic analysis methods and results.* *Public Roads.* 10(1) Mar. 1929: 1-10.—There are two major highway problems common to all States; (1) the setting up of a plan of improvement, adjusted to the State's financial resources, which ultimately will meet traffic requirements; and (2) the establishing of an order of priority among the numerous improvements that must be made. Recent surveys conducted by the Bureau of Public Roads in cooperation with the highway departments of Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maine, Ohio, New Hampshire, Vermont and Cook Counties, Illinois, have gone far to aid in the solution of those general and the following specific problems: (1) the establishment of a maintenance program and expenditures thereunder; (2) whether to pave or oil a road on which the existing surface is of low type; (3) the decision as to whether or not a gravel surface has reached the limit of economic use; (4) the determination of the economy of snow removal; (5) the necessity for special design of highways near large cities to accommodate truck traffic of high density and great weight; (6) the determination of the amounts of foreign and tourist traffic, a factor in determining road service and fixing of gasoline tax rates; (7) the determination of pavement widths; (8) problems of traffic regulation and highway safety. The surveys are discussed under the following headings: The selection of station locations—homogeneous areas are desirable; scheduling the station counts; the field personnel—the number varies with the number of vehicles passing and the amount of information taken; character of the traffic data—type of vehicle, capacity of trucks, weather conditions, etc.; factors affecting traffic density—the hours, day, month, detoured traffic, holidays, etc.; analysis of data illustrated by example; how station averages are obtained; accuracy improved by analysis; other methods of checking analysis; comparison of traffic at urban and rural stations; some uses of traffic data noted.—*Elma S. Moulton.*

8782. UNSIGNED. *Les communications fluviales entre Anvers et le Rhin.* [Waterways between Antwerp and the Rhine.] *Navigation du Rhin.* 7(3) Mar. 15, 1929: 99-113.—The problem of the Scheldt and water connection between Antwerp and the Rhine is not so much a matter of the maintenance and improvement of existing waterways as it is of competition between Antwerp and Rotterdam and the assurance for the future of dependable connections with their hinterlands and good passages to the sea. Antwerp desires con-

nection with the Rhine territory by means of a canal from Antwerp to Moerdijk on Holland Diep, but the Netherlands maintains that Antwerp is not by rights a Rhenish port and should rely on rail transportation to feed it traffic. The Netherlands does not wish to yield any point that might endanger the future of Rotterdam as a major port. The latest move in the Netherlands-Belgian negotiations was the despatch on Jan. 14, 1929, of a note setting forth the Belgian point of view to the government at The Hague. It is thought that no action will be taken in regard to this note until after the legislative elections in both countries during the present year. An exposition of the Belgian point of view states that the Netherlands has not lived up to the treaty of 1839 as to the maintenance of navigability and improvement of the channels of the Scheldt. The passages from Antwerp to the Rhine territory are very dangerous and require an exceedingly long time. The construction of the above mentioned canal would still leave a balance in favor of Rotterdam, as the trip to that port from Moerdijk requires three hours, whereas to Antwerp it would require three days. An alternative suggestion is for the construction of a canal from Liège to Antwerp to connect the latter city with eastern Belgium and adjacent industrial regions.—*Elma S. Moulton.*

WATERWAYS AND OCEAN TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 8467, 8701, 9224)

8783. CAMPBELL, C. DOUGLAS. *Inland water transport.* *Jour. Inst. Transport.* 10(5) Mar. 1929: 280-286.—In this study of inland waterways in Great Britain the Manchester Ship Canal is excluded as it is essentially a ship canal looking to the sea for its traffic, whereas the barge canals look to the land for theirs. Furthermore, the operation of the Manchester Canal has become successful, both traffic and net revenue having increased by large amounts from 1894 to 1927. At present there are in Great Britain 3,790 miles of canals and canalized rivers, of which 2,522 are owned and maintained by independent companies or public trusts, 218 are "controlled" by railway companies, and 1,050 are definitely railway property. The available statistics of inland waterway operation are very meagre, but tables which, though incomplete, are representative, have been constructed showing the tonnage of traffic on controlled waterways and the net revenue of 992 miles of waterways, for the years 1888, 1898, 1905, 1925 and 1927, by independent, railway controlled, and railway owned waterways. The tonnage is also separated into "conveyed" and "originating". The 1927 traffic shows a decline of from 30% to 40% as compared with the maximum year 1898. During the same period British railway traffic increased about 34%. From 1911 to 1927 the number of motor trucks increased 1,130%. The fact that this decline in inland waterway traffic is not shared by some continental systems, more affected by the World War than Great Britain, is indicative of great differences in conditions in the two regions, e.g. length of rivers. On the continent, inland waterways are being developed and extended. The British inland waterway net revenue decreased about 47% from 1888, the best year, to 1927. In both traffic and revenue the railway owned and controlled canals have lost, comparatively, far more than the independent canals. Though the railway canals are usually maintained as well as the independent, the railway companies seldom make any effort to promote canal traffic. The present great transportation problem is coordination. It might be achieved through the amalgamation of all inland waterways into one system. Motor transport competition is also to be considered. A complete transportation monopoly,

including waterways, motors, and railways, is a possibility.—*Elma S. Moulton.*

8784. COATS, R. H. Canal statistics for the year ended December 31, 1928. *Canada, Dept. Trade & Comm., Bureau of Stat., Transportation Branch.* 1929: pp. 56.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

8785. KEYLIN, A. D. Der Seefrachtvertrag nach dem Seerecht der Sowjetunion. [Maritime freight contract according to Soviet maritime law.] *Zeitschr. f. Ostrecht.* 3 (2) Feb. 1929: 193-228.—Maritime transportation, being considered in Soviet economics and law as an affair of the union rather than of the individual republics, has been regulated by federal legislation (*Règlement* of May 28, 1926). The *règlement* recognizes two forms of maritime freight contract, namely the chartering of a ship or a section of it (charter-party) and the transportation of goods by bills of lading. Before the Russian Revolution the freight contract by charter was held identical with a regular lease, while the contract by bill of lading was classed with labor or work contracts. Under Soviet law maritime freight contracts form a category by themselves. According to the Soviet Civil Code the one party to a lease lends to the other for a consideration certain goods or chattels for his use for a period of time. The maritime freight contract stipulates the transfer of goods from one place to another. Under the terms of a lease of certain room or space the rental is payable regardless of the fate of the goods for the harboring of which the room was leased. In the case of the maritime freight contract the consideration is not payable if the goods sink in consequence of accidents for which neither the sender nor the character of the goods themselves is responsible. The maritime freight contract differs from the chattel lease insofar as under the *règlement* the shipping agent or ship owner is given the right of retention or attachment of the goods shipped. This is not so in the case of a chattel lease where the goods remain in the hands of the lessee as the party corresponding to the sender under the terms of the maritime freight contract. There is an external similarity between the maritime freight and the labor or work contract. According to the Soviet Civil Code the one party to a labor contract undertakes at his own risk for a remuneration to produce a piece of work after the specification of the other party. The maritime freight contract also implies the performance of a specific function or piece of work, i.e. the actual transfer of the goods from place to place. But in the labor contract the function or work is not that of a mere transfer but an activity leading to new production, such as the erection of a building or the improvement of the goods in question. There follows a technical discussion of the method or form of concluding a maritime freight contract, of the legal rights and duties of the parties to it, and finally of the mode of cancellation.—*Johannes Mattern.*

8786. KING, FRANCIS. The problem of the upper St. Lawrence. *Bull. Dept. Hist. & Pol. Sci., Queen's Univ.* (57) Jan. 1929: 1-18.—It is doubtful that larger vessels will make use of the canals enlarged by the Beauharnois power scheme as much as expected, because they have been designed for lake navigation; there are a number of navigation difficulties involved in isolated power development schemes such as the Beauharnois one.—*Frank H. Underhill.*

8787. UNSIGNED. Statistique du mouvement de la navigation, 1926. [Navigation statistics, 1926.] *Ministère de l'Écon. Nationale, Stat. Générale de Grèce.* #327-12. 1928: pp. 301.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

8788. WILSON, BILLINGS. The general nature of the port of New York authority and its field of activity. *Connecticut Soc. Civil Engin.* 1929: 22-38.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

AERIAL TRANSPORTATION

8789. UNSIGNED. Aeronautical progress in China. *Chinese Econ. Jour.* 4 (3) Mar. 1929: 241-247.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

8790. STAEDLER. Der deutsche Luftpostverkehr und seine Rechtsordnung. [The German air mail and its rules.] *Zeitschr. f. Verkehrswissensch.* 7 (2) 1929: 23-27.—The air mail routes of Germany, radiating from Berlin, show a rapidly increasing traffic since 1918. Statutes and administrative rules promulgated at various times, regulate the relation between the post office department and the private entrepreneurs carrying the mail, and between the post office department and the public, for both domestic and international mail. The statutory provisions are general and brief, leaving the administration and the making of rules largely to the responsible ministry. Since the most difficult part is the international traffic, a succession of treaties govern the transportation; the terms and rates are determined jointly by the participating postal authorities; and the charges are the same for all participants not themselves bearing costs of operation.—*J. P. Jensen.*

COMMERCE: DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

(See also Entries 7951, 8578, 8600, 8605, 8620, 8663, 8668, 9040, 9080, 9124, 9258, 9261, 9262, 9266, 9270, 9272, 9282, 9293)

8791. BRADASCHIA G. Il commercio dell'Egitto con l'estero e con l'Italia. [Egyptian foreign trade with Italy and other countries.] *Bollettino dell'Istituto Stat. Econ. di Trieste* 4 (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 298-303.—The main features of the foreign trade of Egypt are characterized: the export balance is favorable, and the predominant position is held by cotton. England still keeps the first place but is losing ground. Italy has a good position and is improving her situation since the war. The Italian trade balance with Egypt is favorable, but during the first eight months of 1928 there has been an import balance due to seasonal influences. Italian lines have an important position in the shipping traffic.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

8792. CHANG, B. T. Wood oil, one of China's important exports. *Chinese Econ. Jour.* 4 (3) Mar. 1929: 198-205.—World demand for Chinese wood oil has rapidly increased since foreign chemists recommended it as a substitute for linseed oil in certain industrial uses. The United States is the largest consumer, taking a quarter of the total export. Production is mainly concentrated in the Yangtze Valley. Figures are impossible to tabulate, but they must be very large because of the extensive use of the oil by the Chinese themselves. It is the chief paint oil in China; it is used as an adulterant in lacquer. It is an essential factor in making oil paper, water proof cloth and native umbrellas. The country people sometimes use it as an illuminant. The chemical composition of wood oil has not yet been definitely established.—*H. B. Elliston.*

8793. COLM, GERHARD. Über den Inhalt und den Erkenntniswert der Zahlungsbilanz. [The content and significance of the balance of payments.] *Weltwirtsch. Arch.* 29 (1) Jan. 1929: 1*-11*.—*L. R. Guild.*

8794. DASHIELL, H. H. and HONAKER, SAMUEL H. Trade financing and exchange in Porto Rico and Haiti. *U. S. Bureau Foreign & Domestic Commerce Bull.* #595, Jan. 1929: pp. 41.—In this study the methods pursued in financing the exportation of the principal commodities produced in Haiti and

Porto Rico are described. In the case of certain commodities, such as coffee in Haiti, the competition among middlemen for handling the product is so keen as to lead them to make advances to the grower long before the harvest. The usual method of financing imports of dry goods, provisions, lumber, and other articles is by 30 and 60 day sight drafts, documents against payment or acceptance as the case may be. In a few cases goods are shipped on open account, documents being remitted directly to merchants in Haiti. In Porto Rico cooperative credit associations, working through the San Juan branch of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Baltimore, play an important part in financing growers of coffee, tobacco, and other crops. In Porto Rico direct importing is not confined to wholesalers or even to large retailers, because a great many of the small retailers import, to some extent on their own account. The size and financial responsibility of importing firms vary widely and the terms under which business is done in most lines is by no means fixed. Much depends, of course, upon the relations existing between the contracting parties.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

8795. DENHAM, H. G. et al. International trade in petroleum and its products. *U. S. Bureau Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Promotion Series #80.* 1929: pp. 153.—Production of petroleum in the United States during the past five years has amounted to approximately 70% of the world's total output of this vital commodity. The remaining 30% produced abroad is insufficient to supply the ever increasing demand in foreign countries with the result that United States exports of petroleum and its products since 1924 have attained an average annual value of \$500,000,000, nearly 11% of the total value of all domestic exports. Petroleum exports as a group have long ranked second among major classifications of the United States exports and first among manufactured or processed commodities. Since 1924 total imports of petroleum and petroleum products into the United States have represented 10% of the total domestic crude production. This survey of world trade in petroleum and its products outlines in greater detail than has ever before been done the position of the United States as the largest exporter of these commodities. By using the statistical data set forth in this publication the production or consumption in almost any foreign country can be estimated. Estimates of future production in a given area must, of course, take into account national production, industrial development, living standards, population, transportation facilities, and a number of other pertinent factors, among which may be included the increasing tendency toward governmental sales monopolies, the nationalization of petroleum deposits, and the coordination of interests among foreign oil groups. This bulletin presents under one cover a comprehensive survey of the imports, exports, reexports, and production of petroleum products in foreign countries, based upon the latest available information. The information contained in the bulletin was compiled by the petroleum section, Minerals Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, with the cooperation of the American Petroleum Institute.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

8796. ENSLOW, H. R. Trends in agricultural exports. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 142 (231) Mar. 1929: 80-88.—This is a purely statistical study. During the 75 years 1852-1926, agricultural exports increased from \$164,895,000 to \$2,472,379,000; but their percentage of total exports declined from 80.9 to 44.7. Meanwhile agricultural imports grew from \$77,847,000 to \$2,116,760,000, while their percentage of total imports rose from 29.1 to 48.4. Thus exports and imports of agricultural products reached approximate equality. During the last two decades, both

exports and imports of these products have shown a steady advance, and in 1923 and 1926 imports exceeded exports. While, in the main, these counter currents of trade carried non-competing products, there was, and is, competition in many instances. Each of the major groups shows a steady growth with a war-time peak. Agricultural exports were 54% greater in quantity in 1927 than in pre-war years, and each major group (except animals and edible products) showed increases ranging from 10% for cotton to 195% for vegetables, fruits and nuts. The percentage of total agricultural production which was exported rose from 14.8 in 1909 and 1914 to 18.2 in 1925. This percentage varies widely for different products, being 1 for corn, 5½ for meats, 6 for condensed milk, 26 for wheat, 30 for lard, 40 for tobacco, 50 for rye, and 60 for cotton. Europe, especially industrialized northwestern Europe, is by far the best customer of the American farmer. Before the World War, an average of 84% of the value of farm exports went to Europe. The relative importance of the European market has declined somewhat in recent years; but this is compensated by gains in North America and Asia. Eastern Asia will eventually compete with northwest Europe for first place.—*Paul S. Peirce.*

8797. FALKNER, S. A. ФАЛКНЕР, С. А. Проблема колониальной торговли в эпоху империализма. [The problem of colonial trade in the period of imperialism.] *Социалистическое Хозяйство.* (5-6) 1928: 7-32.—The article investigates the development between mother countries and colonies during the last two pre-war decades, the so-called imperialism. The conclusion is that the economic dependence of the mother countries upon their colonies has increased while the dependence of the colonies upon the mother countries has, in most cases, decreased. Among the factors determining trade relations the commercial policy of the countries in question was of relatively small importance. The main factors were the tempo of economic development of the mother countries relative to that of their capitalistic economies, and the tempo of development of the colonies relative to that of the mother countries.—*George Bielschowsky.*

8798. GRIES, C. G. Foreign trade of the U. S. 1790-1928: corn and corn products. *U. S. Bureau Agric. Econ., Foreign Section, Report #37.* 1928: pp. 33.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

8799. GRIZIOTTI, PAVIA. Probleme argentinischer Wirtschaftspolitik. [Problems of Argentina's economic policies.] *Weltwirtsch. Arch.* 28 (2) Oct. 1928: 192*-204*.—Because of the narrow nationalistic post-war policies of various nations, Argentina has had to make drastic economic readjustments. The problems before the nation are (1) to secure wider markets for its exports (2) develop a home market so as to make the nation independent of the world market, (3) to increase population, (4) improve transport and secure more capital, (5) increase industrial development, and (6) secure a balance between rural and urban development. Public opinion is divided between those who want a liberal trade policy permitting the nation to grow those crops or develop those industries in which it has a comparative advantage, and those who want a high tariff. The latter claim that a nationalistic policy will increase cultivation, develop latent natural resources and make the nation independent. Once the source of trade and capital was England; now it is the United States, which also has a high protective policy. Argentina, however, must consider this problem in its international relations and depend upon commercial connections with Europe rather than the United States.—*George S. Wehrwein.*

8800. HENNEBICQ, LÉON. La crise et les banquiers anglais. [The crisis and the English bankers.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 1 (3) Mar. 1929: 501-509.—The further development of transportation facilities, par-

ticularly the coordination of internal transport means with ocean transport means, is a prime essential for the recovery of Europe.—*J. G. Smith.*

8801. HOLT, E. G. British colonial office reports on the rubber situation. *U.S. Bureau Foreign Domestic Commerce, Bull. #603.* 1929: pp. 35.—Restriction of rubber exports from Malaya and Ceylon, initiated in 1922 and abandoned in 1928, is a subject of much general interest. This bulletin is a collection of the published official British documents relating to rubber restriction, with the addition of a few statistical tables showing the effect of restriction on planting and production of rubber, and on the use of reclaimed rubber. The reports included in this bulletin are the original report of the Colonial Office (Stevenson) Committee, issued in May, 1922; the supplemental report of the Colonial Office Committee issued in October, 1922; the edited statement of the Colonial Secretary in the House of Commons in April, 1928; and the report of the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, issued in December, 1928. The first two reports state the conditions in the industry which led to the adoption of governmental regulation of rubber exports, and the last two reports state the reasons which led to its abandonment. The necessity for restriction, as presented in the first two of these papers, rested upon overproduction, high stocks, and unprofitable prices. The third paper states the reasons for the abandonment of restriction (increased competitive production in foreign countries, use of rubber substitutes, administrative difficulties in coping with smuggling, the discontent of some producers subject to restriction, and the failure of producers in British colonies to keep abreast of competition), and the final report directs the attention of rubber producers toward economical production and scientific research in place of artificial price control as a means toward profitable operation. The tendency at present in this direction, it is believed, brings greater promise of stability and sound development to the rubber-plantation industry than was the result under governmental price control. The appendix contains interesting tables of statistical data showing the comparative standing by countries in net exports (1920-1927), relative consumption of crude and reclaimed rubber in the U.S. (1917-1927) and Canada (1922-1927), and the total acreage planted in the Middle East, estimated for the end of each year, 1904-1927.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

8802. HUNTER, M. H. Commercial motor vehicle and the public. *Amer. Econ. Rev. Suppl.* (1) Mar. 1929: 236-245.—Commercial motor vehicle transportation is almost indispensable to the greatest economic development owing to its flexibility, access to territory not served by rail, and its promptness and low cost in handling short haul shipments. As it is an agency using the public highways the public has an interest in its taxation and regulation. Every state levies a license charge upon both commercial and non-commercial vehicles; in many states the amount varies in the attempt to meet highway costs that might be allocated to vehicles of a particular type. The gasoline tax provides a fair measure of benefit received by the highway user. The author does not favor differentiation in the levy as between commercial and non-commercial vehicles as such. Differentiation should rather be adjusted to weight-carrying capacity under given tire specifications, regardless of whether or not the vehicle is operated for hire. The principle of charging according to the highway user's capacity to pay, if generally applied, would tend to bring more discriminating use of the license charge, and more uniformity in the gasoline tax from state to state. With adequate regulation, the taxation problem becomes one of deciding how large a tax burden the industry can bear without curtailing its service to the public. Since the industry is essentially local its regulation should be in

the hands of state bodies, even to the power to handle interstate cases, subject to appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Existing transportation agencies should be conserved; a surety bond should be demanded of operators; and all common carriers should be required to secure a certificate of convenience and necessity. We should "hasten slowly" in adopting regulatory measures, since the ultimate plan and policy can not be inaugurated in the beginning.—*C. E. McNeill.*

8803. LUFFT, HERMANN. Deutschland, England, Frankreich, Vereinigten Staaten als Einfuhrländer nach Südamerika. [Germany, England, France, and the United States as exporting countries to South America.] *Deutsche Wirtschaftszeitung.* 26 (12-13) Mar. 21, 1929: 271-274.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

8804. LUNDER, DANTE. Le relazioni commerciali italo-cinesi nel dopoguerra. [Commercial relations between China and Italy after the war.] *Boll. dell' Istituto Stat. Econ. di Trieste.* 4 (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 281-292.—Trade in China both domestic and foreign is at standstill, owing to the continuous civil wars. The railway service is completely disorganized and the freight costs are very high. The foreign trade balance shows a large deficit. Italy has a place of minor importance in Chinese commerce, but her situation is improving. The most important products in which Italian exports can be developed to China are: cotton and woolen cloth, fruits, foodstuffs, rayon, silk, wines and pastry. Much more advertising and better packing are necessary. The importance of the harbor of Trieste for trade with China is discussed.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

8805. LUNDER, DANTE. Traffico dei legnami nei porti adriatici. [The importance of the trade in wood in the Adriatic ports.] *Boll. dell' Istituto Stat. Econ. di Trieste* 4 (9-10) Sep.-Nov. 1928: 245-249.—A comparison between the pre-war and the present figures of the trade in wood in the ports of Fiume and Trieste. There is a marked decrease in the volume of trade which is due to competition with the Yugoslavian ports. The freight prices from the interior of Croatia to Trieste and Susak are discussed. The destinations of the wood exports are given.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

8806. M., G. Il crescente disavanzo della bilancia commerciale italiana e le sue cause. [The increase in the deficit of the foreign trade balance of Italy and its causes.] *Gior. degli Econ.* 44 (1) Jan. 1929: 23-33.—The author after having analyzed the statistical tables concerning Italian exports and imports reaches the following conclusions: (1) The deficit of the foreign trade balance for 1928 as compared with the deficit of the preceding years is noteworthy; (2) the increase in imports is mainly due to the following facts: unfavorable crops for 1928 and the creation and development of raw materials inventories after the economic depression of 1927; (3) the deficit is due to an increase of imports and not to a decrease of exports; (4) the increase in the value of goods imported corresponds to an increase in volume, prices having been kept at the same level; (5) imports of raw materials are an evidence of industrial development; (6) exports have not followed the expansion of imports for the following reasons: exports of agricultural products were diminished because of unfavorable crops, exports of certain manufactured goods such as automobiles and rayon have decreased, owing in large part to a decrease in value due to a reduction of prices.—*Augusto Pini.*

8807. MARTCHENKO. Les relations commerciales franco-soviétiques en 1928. [Franco-Soviet commercial relations in 1928.] *Jour. des Econ.* 88 Mar. 15, 1929: 313-324.—During the year 1927-1928, French imports from Russia totalled 42.5 million dollars; French exports to Russia 26.5 millions. Of the imports, petroleum represented 50%; flax, 12%; forest

products, 8%; and furs, meats, eggs, poultry, and fruits lesser percentages. The Soviets have been producing petroleum somewhat feverishly and selling it abroad below cost in order to secure urgently needed machinery and other capital goods. The present output can not be long maintained because of obsolescence of equipment and financial and technical difficulties of replacing or improving facilities. The Soviets are also pushing exportation of forest products of which their own rural population stand in need. In France they buy large amounts of wool and some machine tools, mechanical and electrical machinery, coking installations, and automobiles. But they complain that the French regard their advances with distrust, fail to extend long-term credits, and prefer to sell equipment to home industries. In view of the experience of nations which have attempted to maintain commercial relations with Soviet Russia and of holders of foreign concessions there and in the light of fuller knowledge of the whole Russian situation and policies, serious French industrialists and traders will not be misled by the naive and unconvincing *Vie économique des Soviets* or by glowing accounts of travellers returning from officially-conducted flying visits to Moscow. Nor are American industrialists likely to be deceived after the experiment of Mr. Harriman and under the presidency of Mr. Hoover who saw Russia in 1921.—*Paul S. Peirce*.

8808. MEDZINI, M. Palestine 'trade in 1928. *New Judea*. 5(7) Mar. 1929: 105-106.—*E. Cole*.

8809. MONTGOMERY, E. G. Recent trends in export trade in agricultural products. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 142(231) Mar. 1929: 77-79.—The rapid expansion of wheat production in the Western Hemisphere and the recovery of hog production in Europe have tended to reduce U.S. exports of these products in recent years. There is good reason for believing the expansion of wheat culture will continue and that Europe will at least maintain its present hog production, particularly if it can continue to buy low-priced Argentine corn and other feeds at present prices. Our exports of poultry and dairy products are unimportant; despite rapid increase in production, exports will not be large unless prices can be brought nearer to the European level than at present. The U.S. has made substantial gains in canned fruits and vegetables, fresh fruits and dried fruits, in recent years, owing to lowered prices through technical advance; there is little prospect of very strong competition for some years to come.—*Paul S. Peirce*.

8810. MONTINI, DOMENICO. La politica economica del fascismo: I porti franchi. III. [The economic policy of Fascism: The free ports. III.] *Vita Italiana* 16(186-187) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 63-81.—This is the third article of a series commenced in the May and June issues of the present review. The author deals with the economic and general aspects of the problem of free ports and makes special references to Italian interests that would result from an increase of free ports in Italy.—*O. Eisenberg*.

8811. NUNN, JANET H. United States trade with the Far East in 1928. *Commerce Reports*. (10) Mar. 11, 1929: 592-594.—*R. M. Woodbury*.

8812. OTTE, FREDERICK. Twenty-seven years of trade in China adapted from "The economics of foreign countries 1900 to 1927". *Chinese Econ. Jour.* 4(3) Mar. 1929: 181-197.—The author collaborated in the preparation of Asiatic trade statistics for *Die Wirtschaft des Auslands*, 1900-1927, published by the *Statistische Reichsamt*, Berlin. The whole of Asia is being drawn into world economy at an accelerated pace. China has grown fast though by no means so rapidly as Japan. Figures show the development of a

close commercial interrelation between Japan and China. This interrelation is developing throughout Asia. Ceylon, Dutch East India, and Japan are rice importers while Siam, British India and Indo-China are rice exporters. Much research is required to show national shares of China's trade. German records for 1926 give a figure for Sino-German trade four times as high as the Chinese figures. Destination of China's exports is difficult to ascertain because Germany receives Chinese imports through Rotterdam and Antwerp and also acts itself as a distributor of Chinese imports for Austria and the succession states. The article summarizes the main features of trade statistics from 1900.—*H. B. Elliston*.

8813. P., B. République Tchecoslovaque—La balance des paiements en 1925-1927. [Czechoslovakia—The balance of payments in 1925-1927.] *Bull. Stat. Générale de France*. 28(2) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 185-187.—*R. M. Woodbury*.

8814. ROBERTSON, J. M. The case for free trade. *Financial Rev. of Revs.* 22(165) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 14-25.—*R. M. Woodbury*.

8815. RYTI, RISTO. Finland's balance of payments and capital market. *Banker (London)*. 8(33) Oct. 1928: 96-103.—"In Finland's trade statistics, there is evidence of improving conditions. The volume of both imports and exports has grown rapidly." "During 1922-1927 the Government raised several bond loans abroad," providing the country with more than 1500 million marks. The unemployed natural resources of Finland and the care taken when a loan is made, make importation of capital into Finland a "sound and good economic policy."—*Helen Slade*.

8816. SCHWONER, ALFRED. Aussenhandel mit elektrischen Strom. [Exports and imports of electric current.] *Deutsche Volkswirt.* 3(25) Mar. 22, 1929: 815-818.—The exports and imports of electric current are assuming an increasing importance in the trade balances of several countries. The volume of these exports and imports is increasing in spite of heavy attacks launched against this form of trade by vested interests in the exporting as well as in the importing countries.—*G. Bielschowsky*.

8817. STOLBERG-WERNIGERODE, ALBRECHT. Zum Aufbau des landwirtschaftlichen Zolltarifes. [The composition of the agricultural tariff.] *Berichte über Landwirtsch.* 9(3) 1928: 254-280.—The author formulates seven essentials of a well-balanced tariff the aim of which should be, not only to exclude or to limit foreign competition, but also to assist domestic production. Such a tariff, in his view, would reduce the import surplus as much as possible in order to maintain the equilibrium of the trade balance. It would provide a strong measure of protection for all intensively cultivated products as well as for those used in the manufacture of agricultural by-products. It would take into consideration the different sizes of farms, and the relative importance of their products, as well as the possibility of supplying the domestic market with home-grown products. It would provide protection in proportion to the labor involved in production, dairy products and meat, for example, being more heavily protected than milk, vegetables and fruit, and they in turn receiving a greater measure of protection than potatoes and fodder grain. The author examines the German tariff provisions for 1913 and 1927, and suggests various reclassifications of agricultural products, which, in his view, would be more economically advantageous to the country than those now in existence. His claim is that a well-balanced classification of products should precede the determination of the duty which will provide adequate protection for the various classes.—*A. M. Hannay*.

8818. TABA, MORIYOSHI. Japan's China trade in 1928. *Far Eastern Rev.* 25 (2) Feb. 1929: 51-53.—In spite of the anti-Japanese boycott campaign which the writer holds is employed by the National Government of China as a diplomatic weapon, Japanese exports into China for 1928 exceeded her exports in 1927 and dropped only slightly below the figures for 1926, which is regarded as a normal year. Analyzed according to destination, however, Japan's exports to South China and Hongkong showed a considerable decline and those to North China a slight decrease. These losses were compensated for by increases in exports to Manchuria, Kwantung Province and Central China. According to figures from Shanghai, all textiles, sugar and coal were especially affected.—*E. B. Dietrich.*

8819. TABER, L. J. The attitude of the national grange toward the tariff. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 142 (231) Mar. 1929: 329-333.—A study of industrial schedules led to the belief that 40% *ad valorem* is about the average duty, whereas the average *ad valorem* rate of duty enjoyed by agricultural products during 1927 was 22.54%. The national grange, which represents 800,000 members scattered in thirty-three states, recommends increases in specific rates on agricultural products to equal 40% *ad valorem*. It recommends specific rates rather than *ad valorem* rates because they have a stabilizing effect, but for commodities subject to wide fluctuations in prices minimum *ad valorem* rates in addition to specific rates are advocated.—*H. E. Erdman.*

8820. UNSIGNED. L'andamento dell'esportazione Italiana sui mercati americani. [The trend of Italian exports to American markets.] *Boll. di Infor. Comm.* 1928: 925.—After the war Italian exports to America decreased due to the progress of industrialization in Latin American countries. The qualities of goods exported have changed. The various markets are analyzed in detail.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

8821. UNSIGNED. Der Anteil des Auslandsab-satzes an der deutschen Industrieproduktion, 1925 bis 1927. [The share of exports in the total industrial output of Germany from 1922 to 1927.] *Vierteljahrshefte zur Konjunkturforsch.* 3 (3) Nov. 1928: 31-45.—The share of exports in the total production of individual German products is estimated according to quantities or according to values. The industries thus covered are responsible for 75% of the total German exports and for 82-84% of German industrial exports. On the basis of these data an attempt is made to estimate the total export quota of German industries with the result that exports are estimated at about 19% of the total industrial production and that the number of persons directly or indirectly engaged in producing export commodities amounts to 3,200,000 or to about one-tenth of the German working population.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8822. UNSIGNED. The balance of trade. *Statist.* 113 (2662) Mar. 2, 1929: 345.—Estimates of the items entering into the balance of trade of the United Kingdom listed below are taken from the Board of Trade's calculations: The excess of imports of merchandise and bullion (in million pounds) were £475 (1926), £390 (1927) and £359 (1928). To offset these were estimated credits of £484m. £450m., and £508m. in these three years, resulting in an estimated total credit balance of £9m., £114m., and £149m., respectively. The increase in the credit balance of 1928 of £25m. over 1927 is due largely to the shrinkage in the excess of merchandise and bullion imports. Merchandise imports for 1927 were abnormally large due to the coal stoppage of the previous year. The credit items of £508 millions in 1928 were made up as follows: estimated excess of government receipts from overseas £13m.; estimated net national shipping income £130m.; estimated net in-

come from overseas investments £285m.; estimated net receipts of other sources £15m. Expansion in reparation and inter-allied debt receipts accounts for an increased excess of government receipts. The net national shipping income was slightly lower in 1928 than in 1927, due largely to lower freight rates, which more than offset the greater activity of British shipping in 1928 compared to 1927. In view of important investigations carried on by Sir Robert Kindersley last year estimates of net income from overseas investments previous to 1928 have been revised upwards. The net surplus of £149 million for 1928 constitutes a part of the amount the nation had for increasing its overseas investments last year.—*R. F. Breyer.*

8823. UNSIGNED. Estonia's trade with Germany and Great Britain. *Scheel's Rev.* 3 (10) Dec. 1928: 10-25.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

8824. UNSIGNED. Foreign trade during 1928. *Belgrade Econ. Rev.* 4 (3) Mar. 1929: 64-67.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

8825. UNSIGNED. A survey of the trade in agricultural machinery. *Eleventh Report of the Imperial Econ. Committee (Great Britain).* 1929: pp. 72.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

8826. UNSIGNED. Swedish foreign trade in 1928. *Swedish-Amer. Trade Jour.* 23 (3) Mar. 1929: 93-94.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

8827. UNSIGNED. The trade balance from 1919-1928. *Belgrade Econ. Rev.* 4 (3) Mar. 1929: 67-71.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

8828. V., M. La bilancia dei pagamenti della Polonia. [The balance of payments of Poland.] *Boll. dell'Istituto Stat. Econ. de Trieste.* 4 (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 304.—A survey of the Polish balance of payments with a brief discussion of its principal items: trade balance, emigrants' remittances, payments for and income from foreign loans.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

8829. VALET, R. Le régime douanier de l'Afrique du Nord. [The tariff system of North Africa.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 3 (2) Aug. 1928: 339-352.—The tariff systems of Algeria, Tunis, and Morocco in their relation to the French tariff system are reviewed. Algeria has a complete tariff union with France. Tunis and France still pay, in principle, tariff duties on their mutual exports but a large part of the exports are free of duty. The tariff system of Morocco is least assimilated with that of France. Moroccan products pay minimum tariff rates in France and vice-versa. A further assimilation is difficult on account of the international status of Morocco.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8830. ZAPFFE, CARL. Why domestic manganese should be adequately protected. *Engin. & Mining Jour.* 127 (10) Mar. 9, 1929: 389-391.—The American Manganese Producers' Association petitioned in January, 1929, for an increase in the existing tariff on manganese-bearing ores. The author advocates tariff protection, because: it would preserve the present manganese industry, make possible the application of the recently discovered processes for producing manganese from the low grade ores of Minnesota and Montana, and make the United States independent of foreign sources of supply in time of war.—*W. H. Young.*

MARKETING

(See also Entries 7951, 7953, 7976, 8584, 8597, 8601, 8606, 8612, 8634, 8635, 8641, 8672, 8727, 8733, 8754, 8854, 8942, 9035, 9037, 9039, 9083)

8831. d'ALBERGO, ERNESTO. La vendita a rate in Italia. [Instalment sales in Italy.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 18 (12) Dec. 31, 1928: 1029-1032.—A study of the scope of instalment selling and its diffusion in Italy, in particular the mixed system (cash and instalments).—*Gior. degli Econ.*

8832. ANGRISANI, GIOVANNI. L'organizzazione delle vendite a rate. [The organization of instalment selling.] *Gior. degli Econ.* 43(10) Oct. 1928: 801-837.—The theoretical aspects of the system of instalment selling and the experience of the past are discussed and a detailed bibliography presented. The advantages and disadvantages of instalment sales are treated from the point of view of the manufacturer, the financing organizations and the consumer. The possibility of the state's intervention in the financing of instalment sales for political ends is noted. Though the system contains elements that may tend to produce a crisis it contains other elements of an opposite tendency. The author agrees with other critics that the system potentially possesses the germ of great changes in the general distribution of products.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

8833. BOYLE, JAMES E. Chain stores and cooperatives. *Cooperative Marketing Jour.* 3(2) Mar. 1929: 39-46.—Of the present 338,000 grocery stores some 278,000 are independents. Of the latter 55% according to one authority, are destined for "slaughter" by the chain systems. Chains have grown until there are now 4,000 doing 16% of all retail business. There are 800 grocery chains doing perhaps 40% of the grocery business of the United States. Their advantages are low price, rapid turnover, favorable location, scientific management, efficient display, and dealing in packaged goods. Chains have been attacked by wholesalers' organizations directly through the Federal Trade Commission, and by law. Farmers may object to the practice of chains to feature such products as potatoes as low priced "leaders". This practice may disorganize wholesale markets. Cooperatives agree that chains offer big outlets but they are not agreed as to the net advantage of selling to chains because chains successfully demand such privileges as advertising charges, brokerage allowances, and cash discounts.—*H. E. Erdman.*

8834. BROWN, C. A. Costs and margins and other related factors in the distribution of fluid milk in four Illinois market areas. *Illinois Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #318. 1928: 169-182.—In Illinois many changes have been extended, the quality of fluid milk has been improved, and the system of distribution has become increasingly complicated. With these changes have come rising costs of distribution and wider margins between prices paid to producers and prices paid by consumers. This study attempts to reveal the importance of economic factors in dairying by a general survey of the dairy industry of Illinois and analytical study of milk distribution in the four largest urban centers, Chicago, St. Louis, Peoria, and Quincy. Particular attention was given to dealers' costs and margins. Although dairy cows have decreased in numbers in Illinois since 1925 milk production per cow has increased more than sufficiently to maintain total production. In fact total production appears to have increased at the same rate as in the previous five year period, which showed an increase of 17.45% in spite of a declining dairy cow population. Increases were greatest in northern and central counties where milk is produced for the Chicago market. Receipts at milk plants in each of the four cities vary considerably from month to month throughout the year, St. Louis plants having the greatest fluctuation, with a variation of 40% from May the high month to September the low month, for the period 1922-1925. In months of heavy production there is considerable surplus over fluid milk requirements which is sold to dealers on the basis of the prices of manufactured dairy products. Through milk producers associations each member receives the same price for a given class of milk. The Illinois Milk Producers' Association at Peoria is a successful milk-bargaining association. It classifies milk as Class 1, for the fluid

milk demand; Class 2, for manufacturing sweet cream, condensed whole milk, and soft cheese; Class 3, for manufacturing butter and frozen cream. The pool price varies with the amount of the surplus. The most important distributing agency is the dealer who supplies the wholesale and retail milk trade. In the larger markets jobbers and brokers are important links in the channels of distribution. Where dealers secure milk at great distance from the city, 100 miles or more, they operate country receiving stations and sometimes pasteurizing plants. The tank car and tank truck greatly facilitate milk transportation. Most of the milk consumed in urban centers is now pasteurized. Milk consumption has increased generally. Per capita consumption varied considerably at different centers. At Chicago in 1927 it was .801 pints per capita, while in St. Louis it was only .666. The trend of sales in Chicago was upward approximately at the rate of 5 or 6% a year. A group of representative milk dealers in the four leading markets of Illinois made available information concerning their costs and margins. In the Chicago market the average gross margin was greater than in the other markets. But the greater margin was required to cover higher operating expenses. For the two years 1925 and 1926 the average price per quart for milk sales at Chicago was 12.9 cents. Of this amount 5.3 cents went to the producer, 7.1 cents were required for operating expenses, and .47 cents remained for dealer's net income. In the expense dollar of the dealers Labor, Salaries, and Commissions was the largest item. But the relative importance of this item ranged from 65.11 per cent of expenses among Chicago dealers to as low as 43.56 per cent among Peoria dealers.—*P. S. Miller.*

8835. CONVERSE, PAUL D. et al. Marketing. *Amer. Econ. Rev. Suppl.* 19(1) Mar. 1929: 37-44.—This summarizes three papers presented at a round table discussion of "cooperative (or collective) buying by retailers to meet chain store competition". Karl D. Reyer (Wittenberg College) discussed terminology. W. L. White (Univ. of Texas) discussed cooperative buying in the drug and grocery field. He summarized the results of an investigation of 11 drug associations and 23 grocery associations. For each trade he gives figures of financial organization of an "average or typical incorporated organization, owned and operated by financially independent retailers, which acts as a common but distinct wholesale distributor for its members, buys in its own name, and warehouses its purchases". Then follow figures showing the reduced operating expenses and a discussion of the reasons for them, as well as their significance to management and to the buying public. W. W. Warshawer (Wieboldt Stores Co., Chicago) discussed group buying in the department store field. The percentages of group purchases of certain department store lines in a group of stores that practice group buying are shown. "The greatest advantage is the round table discussion of a group of buyers as to the relative merits of the article up for consideration."—*Fred E. Clark.*

8836. EDER, GEORGE J. Measuring the Latin American market. *Commerce Reports.* 1(7) Feb. 18, 1929: 387-391.—The chief measuring instrument of the market analyst is found in the statistical data of the various countries which have compiled information on resources, production, wealth, income, purchasing power or consumption, and on imports or exports. Total income is not a gauge of purchasing power. But if the distribution of income in the various social groups, such as is shown by the analysis of the income tax returns in the United States, were available for the various Latin American countries, the exporter would be enabled to determine his potential market in any given country with comparative accuracy. An approximation of comparative purchasing power may be made by

taking a sufficient number of representative commodities and analyzing the consumption of these articles in the various markets. For this purpose, 16 representative commodity lines were selected, embracing agricultural implements, automobiles, patent medicines, electric light bulbs, wheat flour, hardware lumber, industrial machinery, cement, newsprint paper, automobile tires, shoes, typewriters, books, cotton piece goods and rails. The importation in each country has been added to the local production, if any, and allowance has been made in each case for exports, discrepancies in valuations, etc., with the result that the following indices of per capita purchasing power in certain of the Latin-American countries have been arrived at, taking the United States as a basis at \$100 per capita.

	Population	Index
Argentina	10,647,000	\$31.35
Cuba	3,568,000	16.85
Chile	4,025,000	15.74
Uruguay	1,720,000	14.83
Mexico	15,000,000	11.03
Dominican Republic		10.49
Panama	500,000	9.65
Venezuela	3,089,000	9.41
Brazil	40,543,000	7.74
Peru	5,500,000	6.13
Colombia	7,283,000	4.83
Guatemala	2,454,000	4.38
Haiti	2,550,000	4.37

There are many factors that may enter into the demand for a particular product, among others those of local production, tariffs, prices, transportation facilities, and advertising, but among the major influences of a more general nature may be cited the susceptibility of the population to an advertising appeal, gauged by their relative literacy or illiteracy, and the accessibility of the potential buyers, which may in large part be determined by the proportion of the population residing in cities and towns, for the rural inhabitants are comparatively difficult to reach. (Three tables.)—C. C. Kochenderfer.

8837. FINDEISEN, F. Marktanalyse. [Market analysis.] *Zeitschr. f. Handelswissensch. u. Handelspraxis*. 22 (3) Mar. 1929: 70-82.—The scope of market analysis is discussed under four categories: the analysis of place, time, product, and people. The "analysis of place" is concerned with the size of the market, its purchasing power, "resistance" or receptivity to a given product, "proper" price, etc. The second group of problems—the "analysis of time"—embraces the determination of the character and extent of seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in given trades, and the investigation of methods of stabilizing them. The "analysis of product" covers inquiries as to "proper" form and quality of the product or service, and the determination of the differentiating characteristics of the vendible. Finally, the "analysis of people" includes the establishment of the psychological determinants of consumer preferences, and research as to the nature and extent of competition in the trade.—A. F. Burns.

8838. GILE, B. M. Status of cooperative marketing in Arkansas. *Cooperative Marketing Jour.* 3 (2) Mar. 1929: 47-50.—Farm products sold through cooperative marketing associations in Arkansas increased 107% between 1919 and 1924 when the census of agriculture reported sales of \$4,746,064 through cooperatives. On January 1, 1929 there were 88 local cooperative marketing associations in this state, which in 1928 handled approximately \$5,000,000 worth of products. The estimated membership in these was 10,384. In addition to the above there were in operation two state-wide associations, the Arkansas Cotton Growers Association and the Rice Growers Cooperative Association.—H. E. Erdman.

8839. HAMILTON, WALTON H. et al. Law and economics. *Amer. Econ. Rev. Suppl.* 19 (1) Mar. 1929: 56-60.—This report of a Round Table Conference sets forth the relationships between law and economics which appear in the specific problem of resale price maintenance, and which are fundamental in the more general problem of governmental control of business enterprise.—Pembroke H. Brown.

8840. JAMES, GORTON. Discoveries in wholesale distribution and the Louisville survey. *Amer. Management Assn., Marketing Executives' Ser.* #67. 1929: 3-9.—The Domestic Commerce Division of the Department of Commerce in searching out wastes of distribution has located two sources which claim special attention, namely, the management of sales by manufacturers and wholesalers and the handling of credit by retailers. (Table presenting the proportion of cash and credit sales of 416 retail grocery stores in Louisville, Ky., 1928).—R. F. Breyer.

8841. JESNESS, O. B. The cooperative marketing of tobacco. *Kentucky Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #288. 271-306.—Tobacco has highly concentrated outlets but lacks highly organized markets where large quantities of tobacco can be sold at definite prices for definite grades. The leaf is generally bought by manufacturers or dealers at loose-leaf auctions or by visits to the growers' farms. Prices for some types of tobacco leaf rose to high levels during the World War. A very severe price break in the sale of the 1920 crop caused growers of burley tobacco and of bright tobacco to undertake organization for marketing on a large scale. Similar movements followed in several other districts. These organizations were essentially on the same plan. Growers signed iron-clad contracts running for a period of years. The receipts were pooled according to grade, advances were made on delivery and final settlement was made after all of a season's receipts had been sold. While the associations were not out-and-out price fixing bodies, the large sign-up they secured and the demand for higher prices on the part of growers resulted in mistakes in price policies. In the burley area, especially, the prices became so attractive that production was expanded beyond market requirements and sales of pooled tobacco were slowed up. The feeling became general that non-members were obtaining undue advantage. While the association handled the six crops covered by its contract, it failed to secure a re-sign-up at the end of the period. Other organizations, such as those in bright tobacco and the dark tobacco districts, encountered difficulties because of mistakes in management and disaffection on the part of members and several had to suspend operations before the expiration of the initial contract period.—O. B. Jesness.

8842. KAMPAR. КАМПАР. Охотско-Камчатские ярмарки. [The Okhotsk and Kamchatka fairs.] *Дальне-Восточное Статистическое Обзорение*. 8 (48) 1928: 28-48.—The first fair was established on the river Anu in 1789. In 1822 its trade amounted to 200,000 rubles. By 1917, 16 fairs were in operation with a trade of 300,000 to 500,000 rubles. With the growth of State and Cooperative organizations the importance of these fairs has decreased. The staple articles of trade were pelts and other fur materials. The turnover of 10 fairs was 135,000 rubles. Games, competitive sports, religious ceremonials, elections for the local councils, etc. were also held in the market places. The author quotes a description of the Yaropol fair by G. I. Suhhanov.—F. Fizik.

8843. LESTI. L'evoluzione della vendita al dettaglio e le aziende a succursali multiple. [Retail sales and chain stores.] *Riv. Ital. di Ragioneria*. 21 (12) Dec. 1928: 499-503.—The article outlines ten advantages of chain stores over individual shops.—G. Bielschowsky.

8844. PALMER, J. L. Manufacturers' relationships to marketing trends. *Amer. Management Assn., Marketing Executives Ser.* #66. 1929: 34-46.—The successful management of a sales department is coming more and more to involve a thorough grasp of tendencies and developments outside the individual firm as well as skill in internal administration. Research is necessary in order to obtain this grasp. The two most important bodies of information for the sales executive are those relating to consumers and those relating to retail and wholesale distribution. The average business knows relatively little about either. This is in part the fault of the individual business and in part due to failure to gather, through the government or otherwise, certain basic data of marketing significance. Research in sales management is, generally speaking, underdeveloped, and as a consequence marketing policies are often established upon inadequate foundations. While there is some tendency in marketing towards an expansion of research activities there is a very marked tendency towards controlled distribution. This takes many forms, among which direct selling, consumer advertising, exclusive agencies, systems of records and reports and the adoption of policies and methods designed to secure the close cooperation of dealers are the most common. The main explanation of the increasing importance of controlled distribution is to be found in the widespread over-capacity of industries, the increasing keenness of competition for markets and the tendency in retailing towards private branding and the control of manufacturing. The marketing system of the future will undoubtedly comprise larger units and be more closely coordinated than has that of the past.—*J. L. Palmer*

8845. PATTON, HAROLD S. The market influence of the Canadian wheat pool. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24 (165 A—Suppl.) Mar. 1929: 210-218.—Although the Canadian Pool controls approximately one-fifth of all wheat entering into international trade, Patton very definitely concludes that its influence over world prices is much less than such a proportion might suggest. However, he just as definitely brings out the fact that the system does serve to ensure that pool members will receive the full competitive value of their wheat in world markets, less the actual cost of getting it there. By virtue of the volume (215,000,000 bu. for the crop year 1927-28) under its control and its foreign selling and intelligence agencies in Europe, Argentina, Mexico, Brazil and the Orient, the Pool exerts an influence in keeping prices in different markets in line with each other. By selling the greater part of its holdings directly to overseas buyers the Pool has narrowed the volume of wheat offered in the Winnipeg cash market, a fact which strengthens Winnipeg cash prices for certain grades. These facts benefit the non-pool farmer as well as its own members. In addition to the preceding market influences of a general character Patton points out a few direct benefits to pool members only. While non-pool farmers quite generally sell by wagonloads and in the fall, in order to secure immediate cash returns, the pool member can receive an initial payment at time of delivery and final settlement on basis of average car-lot prices realized for the entire season. Statisticians for the Pool claim these benefits to be more than 2 cents per bushel on the 1924 crop, 5 cents on the 1925 and 1926 crops and 9¢ on the 1927 crop. Furthermore, over half the wheat delivered by members to country elevators was handled by pool elevators—some 1400 at present. Patronage dividends from these elevator subsidiaries ranged last year from 1½ to 4 cents per bushel. One other benefit to pool farmers has been in discounts on low grades. Where the grain Dealers Association street lists showed an average discount of over 8 cents on No. 1 Tough and 17 cents on No. 1 Smutty corresponding discounts on pool wheat were only 4½ and 8 cents respectively.—*R. V. Gunn.*

8846. RICHMOND, H. A. The proposed census of distribution. *Amer. Management Assn., Marketing Executives' Ser.* #65. 1929: 26-31.—The proposed national census of distribution would supply data on where and in what quantities goods are consumed, or how they arrive there. The experimental census taken in 11 cities has proved of considerable value. The proposed national census would enlarge on these efforts (1) by including industrial as well as consumers' goods, (2) by breaking down commodity groups from the 70 used in the experimental census to about 200, (3) by including all types of distribution outlets instead of only wholesale and retail establishments, (4) and by obtaining data on sales for cash, for open-account credit and for installment credit.—*R. F. Breyer.*

8847. STEWART, C. L.; NORTON, L. J., and RICKEY L. F. Market destinations of Illinois grain. *Illinois Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #315. 1928: 61-115.—Illinois, the leading state in amount of corn, oats and wheat marketed, is made the object of a study of the extent to which shipments of these products went to Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis and other receiving markets, during the years 1923-26. In the case of 22 important grain-marketing counties in the central part of the state, a comparative study of these first market destinations was made for the period 1912-17 as well. The earlier data were those of the Federal Trade Commission obtained through the cooperation of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Factors influencing choice of markets are given considerable attention. Variations in interstate freight rates on shipments through Chicago and Cairo and to or through St. Louis are shown by contour lines, for which the descriptive terms "isophors" and "isophoric lines" were adapted from the Greek. One effect of the freight rate structure in a considerable area of the state is to make market outlets highly dynamic. Small fractions of a cent turn the direction of the grain movement at many points. In the midst of these competitive areas more or less local markets have thrust themselves, some of them becoming, as Peoria in earlier years and as Decatur more recently, highly important as grain manufacturing and consuming centers.—*C. L. Stewart.*

8848. TSCHIRSCHKY, S. Die Preisbindung der zweiten Hand als wirtschaftliches Organisations- und Rechtsproblem. [The economic and legal aspects of fixing wholesale and retail prices by producers.] *Kartellrundschau.* 27 (2) Feb. 1929: 88-95.—The present tendency of German courts is to strengthen the economic position of producers of widely advertised proprietary articles by prohibiting the wholesaler and retailer from selling them at prices lower than those fixed by the producer, declaring such a practice to be unfair competition. This tendency is questionable from the legal as well as from the economic point of view. From the legal point of view it must be held that a form of competition consisting in lowering prices of articles cannot be regarded unfair even if it results in losses to all the sellers, price competition being the safeguard of consumers against exploitation. From the economic point of view it must be held that it leads to inefficiency in distribution and in a restriction of consumption to the disadvantage of all concerned.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8849. UNSIGNED. Cooperative marketing. *U. S. Senate Doc.* #95, 70th Congress, 1st Session, 1928: pp. 721.—Senate Document No. 95 of the 70th Congress is a report by the Federal Trade Commission on the "Cooperative Marketing of Farm Products." Part I, including seventeen chapters, covers in some detail the growth and importance of cooperative associations marketing the principal farm commodities, such as: dairy products, grain, livestock, wool, poultry and eggs, tobacco, cotton, vegetables, fruits and nuts. Under each classification a brief history of the important in-

dividual cooperative organizations connected therewith, together with their form of organization, methods of financing, and legal status, are given. Furthermore, the extent and importance of interferences with, and obstructions to, the formation and operation of such organizations are included. Part II, including thirteen chapters, deals with costs, prices, and marketing practices of cooperatives as compared with other types of distributors. Data from ten of the most important associations—some of them of national prominence—are presented. In general, the older organizations, including some handling vegetables, cheese, and citrus fruits, indicate that the cooperative association equals and sometimes excels the non-cooperative in economical operation and returns to producers. In the more recently organized cooperative marketing associations handling butter, milk, eggs, livestock, grain, and cotton, the study shows varying results. The final chapter on "Resumé and Conclusions" gives the Commission's appraisal of farmers' efforts to market their products through cooperatively owned and managed associations and enumerates some of the fundamental principles for successful operation revealed by their study of special organizations.—*R. V. Gunn.*

8850. UNSIGNED. International fairs and exhibitions. *U. S. Dept. Commerce. Trade Promotion Series #75.* 1929: pp. 76.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

8851. UNSIGNED. Open-price trade associations. *U. S. Senate Doc. #226,* 70th Congress, 2nd Session, 1929: pp. 513.—This is a report of the Federal Trade Commission on open-price associations in accordance with a Senate Resolution of March, 1925. The bulk of the material was gathered in 1926. While it is primarily concerned with open-price associations, the report deals to a large extent with trade associations generally. Furthermore it covers the other activities, in addition to the open-price activity, of open-price associations. Open-price associations are characteristically concerned with reporting prices and related statistical data. They publish price-information data relating to the business of members, received directly from them. The present report is based upon an intensive study of more than 90 such associations. They are scattered through many industries, the largest number being in the foodstuffs and lumber industries. About half the open-price associations are comprehensive of more than three-fourths of their industries and territories. The avowed purposes of such associations are to stabilize prices, to reduce the range among prices, to obtain uniformity of prices, to eliminate shopping bids and "lying buyers," and to give information concerning price trends. In general, the attitude of the Commission is best expressed as follows: "Even though trade associations have, in many cases, a past that falls within the shadow of the anti-trust laws, and even though such organizations may easily overstep the line and be exploited in the interest of illegal and anti-social ends, trade associations as a whole are believed to be a highly constructive influence in the business world whose importance is bound to increase and whose work, if truly constructive, will be increasingly appreciated." An elaborate study of trade association activities shows sales promotion and statistics to be the two major interests. Many associations have a large number of less important interests. These various activities are considered in detail, the conclusion being that open-price associations do not appear to be different in any important respect from other trade associations. A general analysis of wholesale prices indicates that, if some open-price associations exercise undue control, it does not clearly appear as a characteristic of available price data. This is not inconsistent with the fact that open-price associations of certain kinds work in the direction of uniformity and constancy of prices. But industries

without open-price associations, or even without any association, appear to show as great a tendency to extreme stability of prices as those having open-price associations. A comparative study of practically all available trade association statistics for quantity data as well as prices shows no distinctive effectiveness in stabilizing prices or in stabilizing industrial operations. In addition to stability, trade association ideals appear to include the unity of industries for trade extension and inter-industry competition, and the standardization of business practices. Furthermore, the adoption of codes of ethics and the like indicate some degree of "moral groping". Finally, the development of inter-association organization has definite constructive value. An intensive study of five lumber open-price associations is presented. Their statistical activities are believed to exert a stabilizing influence on lumber prices. Throughout the report, the differences among markets and industries are emphasized, with insistence that no particular problem can be considered apart from its surrounding circumstances. The following recommendations are made by the Commission: (1) Licensing of all trade associations and required conformity to administrative regulations regarding reports, etc., to some responsible government agency; (2) elimination of possible identification of the seller in price reports, and discontinuance of the occasional reporting of each member's share in association business. The check on the "lying buyer" could better be made directly between members of the association. (3) The encouragement of the work of the Census Bureau in collecting trade-statistical data by giving the Bureau power to require monthly reports from individual manufacturers. Penalties should be provided for willful misrepresentation. (4) Increased government observation of trade association activity. The report includes 143 pages of appendix tables, giving detailed information concerning the associations discussed. There are eight diagrams dealing with stabilization.—*Willard L. Thorp.*

8852. UNSIGNED. La vente des produits pétroliers. [The sale of oil products.] *Pétrole Russe.* (20) Nov. 15, 1928: 2-4.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8853. WATTS, GILBERT S. Limitations, advantages and special field of direct marketing. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 142 (231) Mar. 1929: 334-340.—In introducing the subject of direct marketing of farm products Watts first makes the observation that the "golden objective"—namely, direct marketing to eliminate the middleman—had produced no visible changes for the sufficient reason that no one had discovered a means of dispensing with the services rendered by middlemen. On the other hand, he points out that the wider the "spread" between what the producer receives and the consumer pays the greater the inducements to direct marketing. Major limitations of direct marketing are remoteness of the more important producing areas from the large centers of consumption and the processing or manufacture which is required to convert raw products into usable forms. Other limitations include: distraction and division of time and energy from the work of production, seasonal fluctuations in output of individual producers, and difficulty in securing efficient salespeople. The most important advantages of direct marketing are the realization of full retail prices by the grower and the delivery of perishable products to the consumer in the freshest possible condition. A means of finding an outlet when other channels fail, opportunity to cater to peculiarities of demand, and the encouragement of diversified production are other advantages listed. In summing up Watts emphasizes that the important factors in the special field of direct marketing include specialized products of a perishable nature, fertile soils, proximity to important centers of consumption, hard surfaced roads, speedy motor trucks, and small pro-

ducers whose full time is not needed on the farm.
R. V. Gunn.

STOCK AND PRODUCE EXCHANGES: SPECULATION

(See also Entry 8944)

8854. DUVEL, J. W. T. The place of future trading in the marketing of grain. (Mimeographed.) *U. S. Grain Futures Admin.* Dec. 5, 1928: pp. 10.—The trading in grain for future delivery plays a prominent part in our system of marketing. Future trading was developed primarily to expedite business and to furnish protection to the holders of actual grain and to the dealers in grain and grain products. The protective feature is called hedging. In this respect the underlying principle of a futures market serves a useful purpose. When functioning properly, futures markets make possible the merchandising of grain and grain products on a relatively narrow margin. Elevator companies and others at terminals who accumulate stocks of grain hedge by selling futures and by buying in their futures contracts immediately upon the sale of the cash grain or by exchanging futures with the buyer of the commodity. Millers buy wheat futures as a hedge against flour sales when they do not have wheat on hand, selling the futures as they buy the cash grain. Likewise, exporters buy futures as a hedge against sales of wheat for deferred shipment. Yet only about five per cent of the purchases and sales of grain futures are directly connected with hedging transactions. Our futures markets are primarily speculative in character. Conditions which would bring about greater protection to hedgers would result in a greatly increased volume of trading for hedging purposes, especially by country dealers. There is little evidence to support the view that our futures markets serve to stabilize prices. The speculative feature is often so dominated by a few traders that artificial price movements are common. The Grain Futures Administration has stressed the desirability of some form of limitation as to the total of futures that may be accumulated by any speculator, or that he may buy or sell within a day. Heavy short selling of futures when grain is being marketed freely by farmers depresses prices. Many contend that large-scale speculators carry the hedges when the grain is being moved freely from the farms and that if the large traders were not then in the market to buy, prices would be depressed to much lower levels. The records do not support this theory. Further progress in the control of future trading appears essential in the interest of agriculture and for the preservation of the many excellent features of future trading. Until this can be done no plan to relieve farmers from their present distressed condition will be fully effective. The author traces several illustrative transactions.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

INSURANCE: PRIVATE AND SOCIAL

PRIVATE INSURANCE

8855. GEISSER, ALBERTO. Risparmio e assicurazioni sulla vita. [Thrift and life insurance.] *Riforma Soc.* 39 (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 429-450.—The development of thrift in Italy, Switzerland, Great Britain and in the United States towards forms of life insurance is described. In the case of Italy the work of the National Institute for Social Insurance, that of the National Institute of Insurance and that of other in-

stitutions for social welfare are illustrated and criticized.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

8856. J., R. Les institutions privées de prévoyance vieillesse, invalidité et survivants en Suisse. [Private institutions in Switzerland for insurance against old age, disability, and death.] *Jour. Suisse des Artisans et Commerçants.* 19 (24) Dec. 15, 1928: 197-198.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8857. RONCAGLI, WLADIMIRO. L'assicurazione dei crediti nell'economia degli stati. [Credit insurance in different countries.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 18 (11) Nov. 30, 1928: 885-893.—Credit insurance has made great progress during the last century; in 1830 the first credit insurance company was created in London; in 1927 the International Association for Credit Insurance was formed. Credit insurance must solve two orders of problems: the economic problem of the minimum of insurance for the exporter and technical problems such as the unification of policy conditions in different companies, the creation of international bureaux for appraising the situation of the individual merchants, etc. Scholars are now confronted with new theoretical problems arising from the new development of credit insurance.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

8858. SOHR, FRÉDÉRIC. La crise internationale des assurances maritimes et la Conférence de Baden-Baden. [The international crisis of the marine insurance business and the conference of Baden-Baden.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 21-1 (2) Feb. 1929: 318-331.—The main reasons for the unsatisfactory conditions in the marine insurance business are to be found in the diversity of their risks and in the extreme individualism of the single companies. The conference of Baden-Baden in 1928 in which conditions of insurance, problems of organization and problems of insurance premiums were discussed by the representatives of the main insurance companies has therefore to be regarded as a considerable step in advance.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8859. VALGREN, V. N. A decade of farm mutual development. *Jour. Amer. Insurance.* 6 (1) Jan. 1929: 27-29; (2) Feb. 1929: 14-15; (3) Mar. 1929: 21-22. Farmers' mutual fire insurance companies increased in amount of insurance at risk from \$5,645,000,000 in 1916 to \$9,988,000,000 in 1926 while maintaining about the same number of companies—1950. The property value covered by this insurance in 1926 amounted to an estimated 52% of the value of all farm property in the United States. In 1916, 15% of the companies included windstorm insurance in their fire contracts as a combination policy; in 1926 this percentage had dropped to 13%, which is a desirable trend since farmers mutuals do not usually include a wide enough area safely to insure the windstorm hazard.—*G. Wright Hoffman.*

SOCIAL INSURANCE

(See also Entries 8977, 9013)

8860. BACH, GIOVANNI. Orientamento delle assicurazioni sociali nei Paesi Bassi. [Social insurance in the Netherlands.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 4 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 87-101.—The article reviews the Dutch laws on social insurance from 1903 to the present. Social insurance has evolved from the State monopoly of twenty years ago to a regime of greater freedom in which private companies also are allowed profitable activity.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

8861. BAUCHAL, G. Les assurances sociales issues du suffrage universel. [Social insurance as a result of universal suffrage.] *Mercure de France.* 210 (737) Mar. 1, 1929: 340-351.—Social insurance is here envisaged as a product of universal suffrage. "The new principle relating to the obligation of society to assure a decent standard of living to all its members is the greatest moral revolution since the establishment of

Christianity." But actual life abounds in disappointment; the average national income in every country is very moderate if divided per head of population. In Europe it is so small that it cannot possibly cover all kinds of social insurance. The moral and economic structure of society are opposed to each other. Society, after all, cannot pay its debts, although it recognizes them. Not a single country, with the possible exception of the U. S., can guarantee to its citizens a decent standard of life.—*S. P. Turin.*

8862. BRAETSCH, HANS. Die finanzielle Lage der deutschen Sozialversicherung. [The financial position of social insurance in Germany.] *Arbeitgeber.* 19(4) Feb. 15, 1929: 276-279.—The accumulation of reserves by the institutes of social insurance in Germany is a necessity since their outgo will soon exceed their income. It should not lead to an increase in services or to a decrease in contributions. It is, on the contrary, extremely desirable to reduce the scope of social insurance in Germany and thereby the burden which it places upon employers and employees alike.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8863. CARROLL, MOLLIE RAY. Germany's new unemployment insurance. *Amer. Labor Legis. Rev.* 19(1) Mar. 1929: 97-105.—Before the war many German cities had established fairly successful measures to relieve unemployment. Increased control of local matters by the national government was necessitated by the war. The Weimar Constitution of 1919 placed labor under the special care of the new federal government. In 1922 an act providing national employment exchanges was passed. A federal unemployment relief measure was enacted in 1924. Both employers and workers were obliged to contribute to the fund but assistance was given only to those in need because of unemployment. The 1924 act was a temporary expedient and unsatisfactory. After a study of the English system by experts an act was finally passed in 1927 which was widely accepted by employers, workers and the public. The German Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Law of 1927 provided for unification of the administration of the exchanges and the insurance. Emphasis was primarily on placement; benefits were paid only after all efforts to find employment for the individual had failed. The insurance provided under the 1927 law is paid from funds contributed by employers and workers. Contributions as well as benefits are based upon the wage rate. The benefits allowed are relatively less for the higher wage groups than for the lower, and there is a percentage allowance for dependents which also varies inversely with the wage. The benefits are so adjusted that there seems to be no incentive to evade work. The state does not contribute to the regular unemployment insurance fund, but "does provide money for maintenance of the insured unemployed person's contributions in other forms of social insurance and for certain types of effort to promote public works to give employment to those otherwise out of work". The federal and local governments also provide certain funds for emergency unemployment relief. Germany's experience with public works leads to the conclusion that, "public works are conservatively estimated to require four or five times as much money as it would take to pay benefits to as many persons as those set to work".—*Frederick E. Croxson.*

8864. DE LACY, G. L. The medico-legal aspect of the [workmen's] compensation act. *Nebraska State Medic. Jour.* 14(2) Feb. 1929: 56-63.—The enactment of compensation laws in Germany, France, and the United States is traced. A conservative estimate places the 1926 figure for the cost of compensation well over \$200,000,000. In New York alone, in 1925, the cost, exclusive of self-insurers, was more than \$50,000,000. Nebraska employers complain of Iowa competition

where the burden is less, owing largely to the fact that the Iowa law sets an upper limit for medical aid and care. Liberalization of the Nebraska Act (taking off the \$200 limit for care in each case), liberal court interpretations, the tendency of some doctors to prolong cases and pad bills—the insurance companies pay—increase the cost. Changes in the act in the past are discussed. The recommendations of the Nebraska Compensation Survey Commission include a fee schedule, and the initiation of claims by physicians to collect bills, which is now impossible if the employee does not act.—*Norman Himes.*

8865. FLEURY, EM. Les employeurs et la loi sur les assurances sociales. [Employers and the social insurance law.] *Econ. Nouvelle.* 25(272) Nov. 1928: 491-504.—The article deals with the responsibilities of the employer in carrying into effect the recent law on social insurance in France. His legal responsibility is limited to withholding 5% of the worker's wages, adding the same amount as his own contribution, and turning the total over to the insurance institutes. His moral obligations extend beyond that. He will have to reconcile the workers to a loss of part of their income by making them understand the benefits of the law. The law will also in frequent cases, break the idea of solidarity between workers and management by replacing benefit and pension schemes for the benefit of workers now found in many enterprises. The problem is discussed as to how far it is possible to maintain such old institutions or to create new ones, after the present law.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8866. GOLDMAN, FRANZ. Die Förderung der sozialhygienischen Aufgaben durch die Vereinheitlichung der Sozialversicherung. [The advancement of curative and preventive measures by means of the unification of the social insurance organizations.] *Arbeit.* 5(8) Aug. 1928: 476-482.—Social insurance in Germany is steadily being converted into a scheme whose chief purpose is not only to indemnify and care for people whose state of health entails total or partial inability to work, but also to organize curative and preventive measures. Although good results have been achieved already in this direction, the work of the various insurance institutions lacks co-ordination. At present the unification and improvement of hygienic measures seems to be the most important problem of social insurance which remains to be solved. The author recommends for this purpose the establishment of a system of joint bodies (*Arbeitsgemeinschaften*) of the insurance institutions, consisting of a central authority and district and local bodies.—*H. Fehlinger.*

8867. JOHNSON, C. C. The doctor and the workmen's compensation law. *Nebraska State Medic. Jour.* 14(1) Jan. 1929: 24-26.—The doctors are not the main cause of the increased cost of workmen's compensation in Nebraska. The insurance companies are getting too large a share. Detailed information is presented on the cost of medical care, compensation, and administration. The total of premiums collected in Nebraska during 1927 was \$1,573,649; \$988,957 was paid for medical service and compensation. The difference \$587,692, went to insurance carriers for administrative purposes (190% of the total cost of medical service). The total amount paid for compensation for 1927 was \$692,594.15. The average cost per case for medical service for the following classified groups of injuries in the 19,045 cases, was: laceration and cuts, \$9.50; bruises and contusions, \$12.10; foreign bodies, \$6.28; sprains and strains, \$12.28; fractures and dislocations, \$33.11; burns and scalds, \$10.38; infections and poisons, \$14.80; and hernia, \$101.35. The recommendations of the governor's compensation committee are objectionable to physicians because (1) they suggest that a medical hospital fee schedule should be established, thus making physicians subject to the

whims of a politically appointed labor commissioner; (2) physicians and hospitals would be made a party at interest in the compensation law constituting "a waiver of rights" and "a promulgation of state wide socialized medicine under the guise of Workmen's Compensation".—*Norman Himes.*

8868. LANDAUER, CARL. Die bedrohte Invalidenversicherung. [The threatened condition of the German disablement insurance.] *Deutsche Volkswirt.* 3(21) Feb. 22, 1929: 659-662.—The decisive reason for the unsatisfactory financial condition of the disability insurance organization is to be found in the fact that present contributions have to be used for the satisfaction of claims that arose before inflation and that normally would have been satisfied out of reserves which have been wiped out by the depreciation of the mark.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8869. LANDAUER, CARL. Die Krise der Arbeitslosenversicherung. [The crisis of unemployment insurance.] *Deutsche Volkswirt.* 3(31) May 3, 1929: 1029-1033.—The expenditures of unemployment insurance cannot be reduced by reducing unemployment doles,—such a policy would only make many unemployed dependent upon public charity. The only possibility consists in reducing the number of those entitled to the insurance benefits. Such reductions may be effected in the following ways: (1) In case of seasonal workers they should be excluded if the wages received are sufficient to tide the worker over the period of seasonal unemployment. (2) Agricultural workers should be likewise excluded if they possess a small holding out of which they can sufficiently supplement their wages. (3) All workers receiving pensions or other current revenues out of a previous employment should be excluded. The savings thus realizable are estimated at 250 million M. They will not render an increase in employers and employees' contributions unnecessary, but they will reduce the additional charges which have to be laid upon them.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8870. LATIMER, MURRAY W. Is there an opportunity for an extension of old age pensions in the mining industry? *Engin. & Mining Jour.* 127(12) Mar. 23, 1929: 481-482.—This is a detailed study and appraisal of 466 old age pension plans now in operation. The plans are classified according to provisions, and estimates of the number of employees protected and the number of pensioners benefited in 1927 are given. The author holds little hope that industrial pension plans will provide any large proportion of industrial workers with protection against old-age dependency for some time to come.—*W. Y. Young.*

8871. LEDERER, MAX. Neue Fortschritte der österreichischen Sozialversicherung. [The progress of social insurance in Austria.] *Soziale Praxis.* 38(2) Jan. 10, 1929: 47-52; (3) Jan. 17, 1929: 74-78; (4) Jan. 24, 1929: 94-96.—The years 1925-28 witnessed considerable changes in almost all fields of Austrian social insurance, mainly in the direction of widening the scope and of increasing the number of the insured.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8872. LÜDICKE, HEINZ. Angestelltenversicherung in Defensive. [Insurance of salaried employees on the defensive.] *Deutsche Ökonomist.* 47(5) Jan. 31, 1929: 154-156.—The surplus on the balance sheets of the insurance of salaried employees in Germany has given rise to the request that there should be an increase in the services rendered to the insured. This request should be rejected since otherwise the original surplus will turn into a deficit.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8873. LÜDICKE, HEINZ. Die Vermögensbildung in der Sozialversicherung. [The accumulation of reserves in social insurance.] *Sparkasse.* 49(3) Feb. 1, 1929: 55-58.—The role of reserves differs in the

various branches of social insurance. In disability and old age insurance it serves to cover future deficits; in the insurance against illness and accidents on the other hand, it merely serves to neutralize year to year fluctuations in revenues. While a further accumulation of reserves in the first kind of insurance is desirable, there is no need for it in case of the second kind.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8874. OTTE, BERNH. L'assurance-chômage allemande. [German unemployment insurance.] *Internat. Syndicale Chrétienne.* 6(8) 1928: 131-140.—The article briefly outlines the organization, the scope, the contributions and the service of unemployment insurance in Germany with special reference to the measures destined to prevent and to combat unemployment by increasing the mobility of the workers and by facilitating changes in profession.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8875. PETIT, GEORGES. L'assurance maladie dans les régions frontalières et les traités bilatéraux entre États. [Sickness insurance in the frontier regions and bilateral treaties between nations.] *Rev. de Prévoyance et Mutualité.* 39(4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 179-207.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

8876. SCHÖNBAUER, KARL. Regelung der Konzessions- und Valutafragen der österreichischen Versicherungsanstalten in der tschechoslowakischen Republik. [The adjustment of the concession and exchange problems of the Austrian insurance institutions in the Czechoslovak Republic.] *Österreichische Volkswirt. (Suppl.—10 Jahre Nachfolgestaaten.)* 1928: 157-160.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8877. SCHÜRCH, CHARLES. L'assurance-vieillesse et l'assurance-survivants. [Old age and survivors' insurance.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse.* 21(3) Mar. 1929: 76-80.—In December, 1925, the Swiss people by a vote of 410,998 to 217,483 adopted a constitutional article authorizing an old age pension and survivors' insurance law and later an invalidity insurance law. Last January a joint conference of representatives of economic organizations and of political parties, members of parliament, and experts, was called at Zurich by the government to discuss a proposed draft of a law. The legislation was to be for old age pensions and survivors' insurance, compulsory for all inhabitants. All persons aged 19 to 65 were to contribute to a cantonal fund 18 francs a year for men and 12 for women. The federal council, with the consent of the federal assembly, could if need be increase the size of these contributions by 25%. The employer was to pay 15 francs yearly for each worker. Benefits were to be 200 francs yearly from the age of 66. Widows who at the death of their husbands were 50 years old would receive 150 francs yearly; if less than 50, a lump sum of 500 francs. Children under 18 were to receive 50 francs a year if bereaved of their father, and 100 francs if bereaved of both parents. A clause limiting benefits to five orphans in each family group was stricken out. These benefits were to be supplemented by government contributions, on a basis fixed by each canton, which might not exceed 150% of these amounts. The cantons were to expend one-fourth as much as the federal government. Thus in well-to-do cantons the pension might in some cases total 800 francs a year, or 1,600 francs for a couple. Only half benefits were to be paid for the first years. The workers proposed reducing the transitional period to 10 years, and proportioning benefits in this period in accordance with the amount of contributions paid. Many other suggestions were made, all of which will be examined by the department of public economy.—*Solon De Leon.*

8878. SELIER, JEAN P. L'évolution historique de l'assurance-maladie. [The historical development of sickness insurance.] *Rev. de Prévoyance et Mutualité* 39(3) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 127-135.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

8879. TURMANN, MAX. Les assurances sociales en France. [Social insurance in France.] *Jour. des Associations Patronales*. 24(5) Feb. 2, 1929: 26-27.—The fundamental features of the Bill on Social Insurance in France (of April 5, 1928) are explained as follows: (1) the fields of insurance include sickness, early invalidity, death, maternity, involuntary unemployment and others. Special regulations for each of these fields are provided. (2) For every worker with the yearly income of 15,000 francs or less insurance is compulsory and costs 5% of the total annual income; employers are to pay an equal sum. (3) The administrative expenses are unusually low, since the syndicates, cooperative associations and societies of mutual help are used in the work.—*J. Emelianoff*.

8880. UNSIGNED. Danemark. Nouveau régime de l'assurance-invalidité. [Denmark's new regime in disability insurance.] *Rev. de Prévoyance et Mutualité*. 39(3) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 147-159.—*R. M. Woodbury*.

8881. UNSIGNED. Fiskerforsikringen, 1926. [Fishermen's accident insurance, 1926.] *Norges Offisielle Stat.* 8(91) 1929: pp. 16.—*R. M. Woodbury*.

8882. UNSIGNED. Sjømannsforsikringen, 1926. [Seamen's accident insurance, 1926.] *Norges Offisielle Stat.* 8(91) 1929: pp. 30.—*R. M. Woodbury*.

MONEY, BANKING AND CREDIT

(See also Entries 8288, 8401, 8527, 9145)

MONEY

(See also Entries 8570, 8746, 8890, 9276)

8883. BACHMAN, G. The establishment of the gold standard (Switzerland). *Banker (London)*. 8(35) Dec. 1928: 332-341.—The need for new monetary laws in Switzerland is analyzed; also the history of the effects of the former Latin Monetary Union on Swiss gold. Switzerland is anxious for stabilization and "the Banque Nationale is asking that its management be given authority to decide independently if and where the notes are to be redeemed according to its own convenience in gold coin, gold bars or gold exchanges".—*Helen Slade*.

8884. BÉRARD, MAURICE. Le régime monétaire libano-syrien. [The Libano-Syrian monetary regime.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 43(1) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 119-128.—Before the war the legal currency of Syria was Turkish money—metallic and bank currency of the Ottoman bank. With the arrival of the British, in 1918, the Turkish money was outlawed by proclamation and Egyptian money declared legal tender by the British authorities. There followed a period of inflation and very rapid rise in prices. When the French came in 1919, it was planned by the French government to establish a Syrian currency of their own. The issue of Syrian notes by the Bank of Syria under an arrangement with the French government began May 1, 1920. The standard monetary unit is the Syrian pound amounting to 20 francs and the Syrian piastre of 20 centimes. Equilibrium of exchange was maintained between the Bank of Syria and the Bank of France. The method is described in detail. The legislation concerning the new Syrian money is then described, with subsequent amendments to date. In the interior parts of the country Turkish money is still used currently and efforts are being made to make the new Syrian currency take its place. The new Syrian money, being tied to the franc, fluctuated in value in terms of the dollar, but since the stabilization of the franc in 1927-28, Syrian currency has been relatively stable. In order to make the new Syrian money current throughout the Libano-

Syrian states, the Bank of Syria decided some months ago to offer in exchange for the Turkish gold coins Syrian pounds at the rate of 550 Syrian to 1 Turkish (gold) pound. This plan seems to be working out satisfactorily. Free convertibility of the notes of the bank of issue in Syria is maintained and exchange convertibility with the franc is maintained so that a stable national currency and stable money in foreign exchange have resulted.—*James G. Smith*.

8885. GOLDENWEISER, E. A. The gold reserve standard. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24(165 A—Suppl.) Mar. 1929: 195-200.—Out of the war and post-war disturbances has emerged the gold reserve standard which tends to relieve gold of all its functions except the duty to serve as reserve. The fundamental purpose of gold reserves is to inspire and maintain confidence in the soundness of the currency and to meet foreign demand for the metal. The latter function is declining in importance. International movements of gold are now the result chiefly of central bank policy regarding disposition of reserves rather than of international balances of trade. By building up sufficient foreign balances central banks can to a large and increasing extent supplant gold by drafts as international currency permitting the metal to serve more exclusively as reserve. It is the duty of central banks to insure an adequate supply of monetary gold to provide for legitimate growth of trade and industry. That supply is adequate which is sufficient to maintain confidence in the soundness of the currency. (There is presented a table showing for the United States, Great Britain (including Ireland), France, Germany, and Italy, (a) gold held by central banks and governments, (b) money in circulation, (c) deposits other than those with central banks, and (d) ratio of gold holdings to money plus deposits.)—*D. S. Thompson*.

8886. Kemmerer, Edwin Walter. The gold standard in the light of post-war development. *Jour. Canadian Bankers' Assn.* 36(3) Apr. 1929: 239-246.—See Entry No. 7438.—*R. M. Woodbury*.

8887. PROST, HENRI. Les conditions de la stabilisation monétaire en Bulgarie. [The conditions of monetary stabilization in Bulgaria.] (67) Sep. 1928: 425-430.—The improved balance of trade before 1924 which permitted the *de facto* stabilization of the *leva* was due in part to increased demand for Bulgarian tobacco after the Anatolian and Thracian supplies were cut off by the continuation of hostilities between Turkey and Greece. Another factor of importance was the prohibition of the importation of luxury goods, which was possible due to the fact that the Bulgarian peasantry could live off their own estates. The first external loan to the government was granted under the supervision of the League of Nations in 1926 for the purpose of repatriating Bulgarian refugees from the territories added to Greece, Rumania and Yugoslavia by the Treaty of Versailles. The League of Nations supervised a stabilization loan of £5,000,000 in 1926. The National Bank was given the sole right of note issue, was required to hold a 33½% reserve of metal or foreign exchange against notes and was removed from political control. The per capita circulation has decreased from 36 *lev* before the war to 28 *lev*. The only possible cause of future trouble is the end of the moratorium on reparations in 1934. Since 1926 there has been a clause guaranteeing the *leva* against depreciation due to transfer of reparations. After years of stability and the added product of 100,000 repatriated Bulgarian refugees, there should be no danger of inability to pay reparations.—*C. Whitney*.

8888. SOMMER, ALBRECHT. Das Geld und die Erscheinungsformen der Wertseinheit. [Money and standard of value.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.*

130(1) Jan. 1929: 31-75.—The definition of money as the standard of value is not quite correct, money being a concrete object while standard of value is an abstraction. This abstraction may or may not be embodied in money; according to whether it is or not, we may distinguish between monetary, anti-monetary and pre-monetary standards of value. A monetary standard of value exists in all cases in which the standard of value used has a fixed relation to the unit of the monetary system. The value unit is not necessarily represented by a given coin or a given bank note; it may be only a unit of reckoning like the guinea in England. There is no such fixed valuation in case of the anti-monetary standards of value. Such standards of value are adopted in case of wide fluctuations in the purchasing power of money in order to protect the contracting parties against these fluctuations. These standards are represented by a fixed quantity of a certain commodity or by a fixed quantity of objective utility as measured by an index figure. In this connection the author discusses the "compensated dollar" plan of Irving Fisher: since a standard must necessarily be a fixed quantity of some specific commodities, Fisher's "compensated dollar", which has no such fixed relation with anything, is for this reason the very negation of a standard. Under the heading of pre-monetary standards of value the author finally discusses the custom of primitive tribes of expressing the exchange value of commodities in abstract units (such as the *makute* and the *kru* used in Africa).—G. Bielschowsky.

8889. WESTERFIELD, R. B. La riserve d'oro dell'America. [The gold reserve of the United States.] *Gior. degli Econ.* 43 (9) Sep. 1928: 753-771.—The economic relations between the United States and the other countries during the war and in the post war period are discussed. From many facts it appears that the actual movement of the gold now held by the American banks back to the countries which formerly owned it is improbable. The only possibility for such a movement would be given by failure of the tariff policy of the United States; this is not likely to happen. On the contrary, a further influx of gold into the United States is to be foreseen if the war debts are not cancelled. So far as concerns the effect of new gold reserves resulting from the discovery of new gold fields: it is believed that these new supplies will be absorbed as bank reserves and will not have any influence on prices.—Gior. degli Econ.

BANKING

(See also Entries 8927, 8941, 9071)

8890. BROWN, LATHROP. Too much gold. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24 (165 A—Suppl.) Mar. 1929: 201-209.—The conclusions reached in this paper are: (1) That through the concentration of the world's stock of gold money as reserves in Central banks, additional credit is available with which to transact the world's business at the present level of prices, or higher prices, for some years to come. (2) That the credit currency furnished by the Federal Reserve banks is essentially the same as any other currency, so that its expansion in the last half of 1927 has resulted in a potentially serious inflation of capital and security values both at home and abroad. (3) That there is a formula for the proper relation between credit and business which should be adopted by the Federal Reserve authorities as soon as possible if world wide inflation or deflation is to be avoided. The formula is the maintenance of a proper ratio between the increase of credit and an increase of production and trade. The formula is arrived at as follows: (a) In fifty years from 1875 bank deposits have on the average increased 7% a year. (b) The growth of industry and trade has not exceeded

an average rate of 4% a year. (c) The price level has risen an average of slightly under 4% a year. (d) In 1924 and 1927, with a recession in industrial activity and commodity prices, the Federal reserve authorities made available to member banks additional reserves permitting an expansion in credit above and beyond what activity in industry would have required. (e) The resulting excess credit found its way into the stock market. (There is presented a table showing the consumption of the world's gold supply and the world's stock of gold money from 1493 to 1924, with forecasts to 1934.)—D. S. Thompson.

8891. BURGESS, W. RANDOLPH. The open market operations of the Federal Reserve System. *Acceptance Bull.* 10(12) Dec. 1928: 10-19.—The Federal Reserve banks have dealt, in large quantities, in two types of securities: viz., bankers' acceptances and United States government securities. Although their purchases of acceptances have been largely responsible for eliminating the old seasonal credit strain and have made other important contributions to credit conditions, the acceptance market will not be in a satisfactory condition while it is so largely dependent upon the Federal Reserve system. Two things are necessary for the development of an independent bill market: (1) a better investment demand for bills, and this may be brought about by the decline in the volume of other commercial paper eligible for borrowing at the reserve banks; and (2) a better supply of funds for acceptance dealers, and this is doubtful so long as the present absorption of call money by the security market continues. Government securities, unlike acceptances, are purchased wholly on the initiative of the Reserve system, with a view to the effect upon the general credit situation. Purchases of securities since 1922 (enumerated) have been made when business was depressed or receding, and sales (enumerated) when business was active. It is the author's belief that they have prevented both depressions and booms. The open market programs of 1924 and 1927 also improved the world financial situation. There are three important limitations upon the Federal Reserve system's powers, however: first, there are many influences upon the money market outside the system's control; second, the system can deal only with the total volume of credit and not with its particular uses; third, the system must protect its gold reserve, and although this has not been an important consideration since the war, it may become so.—Dorothy Brown Riefler.

8892. CLAASEN, C. J. Bankers behind farm management. *Burroughs Clearing House.* 13(6) Mar. 1929: 22-24, 55.—Some western banks, with large holdings of land taken under foreclosure, have found in group organization and scientific management the key to profitable agriculture. The essentials of success are the proper choice of supervisors and tenants and the careful planning of the cultivation of each farm.—Harry E. Miller.

8893. GRAHAM, WILLIAM. Scottish banks—a review of recent progress. *Banker (London).* 8(33) Oct. 1928: 60-72.—Liabilities and assets of Scottish banks from 1913 to 1927 inclusive are presented in tables. "For the period 1927-28 the aggregate amount appropriated from profits for reserve purposes by the eight Scottish banks was practically £537,000." These banks are individually analyzed.—Helen Slade.

8894. HYDE, FREDERICK. Recent British banking developments. The function of the bill of exchange. *Midland Bank Ltd., Monthly Rev.* Nov.-Dec. 1928: 1-6.—The introduction of the Currency and Bank Notes Act makes 1928 a memorable year in English banking history. Bankers will be able to form an opinion as to whether the system which throws the whole weight of gold movements on a relatively small proportion of the Bank of England's gold is the one best suited to the

country's needs. Great progress has been made in the stabilization of currency throughout the world. Important as a common standard of value may be, the smooth working of the credit machine is hardly less so. Hyde presents charts showing the position of the Bank of England over a period of two years. These charts show the gold in the Issue Department, other deposits, the fluctuations in other deposits as reflected in the cash held by the clearing banks, etc. It is clear from these charts that the increase or decrease in deposits has been mainly affected by corresponding movements in call money and bills. Bills and call money may be regarded as a "regulator" of the English banking machine. The bill performs a useful and even indispensable function in financial operations and affords a welcome source of profit to our accepting houses.—*Helen Slade.*

8895. KISCH, C. H. Central banking—recent developments, cooperation in the domestic sphere. *Banker (London)*. 7(31) Aug. 1928: 106-113.—"The satisfactory discharge by the central bank of its function of credit control depends on its assertion of leadership" and the recognition of this leadership. "There has been an increasing assertiveness on the part of central banks to strengthen their position in the local markets."—*Helen Slade.*

8896. KÜNG, HENRI. La banque centrale coopérative. [The central cooperative bank.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse*. 21(3) Mar. 1929: 80-86.—This bank was founded at the initiative of the Swiss Union of Consumers (U.S.C.). It was named the Bank of Cooperatives and Syndicates (unions) but its name was changed for simplicity. It was an outgrowth of the banking division of the U.S.C., which had been in existence since 1911. The new bank took over the assets and liabilities of the banking division of the U.S.C. These amounted to 50 million francs. It was decided that individuals as well as members of cooperatives and syndicates might buy stock in the bank, the former being allowed 3 years to pay up instead of 10 years as the latter were. The stock is made up of 6% limited dividend shares. The syndicates favored establishing a labor bank such as those of Germany and America. But such an institution would not prosper in Switzerland where there are comparatively few workers in big cities and the workers in small places are strong supporters of the cantonal banks. The cooperative movement on the other hand represents all classes of society. The Central Cooperative Bank does not carry on any political activity, its functions being to finance cooperatives and to encourage saving by the working class.—*C. Whitney.*

8897. LAMI, FRANCESCO. Le funzioni di credito nelle casse di risparmio. [Credit and savings banks.] *Riv. delle Casse di Risparmio*. 1928: 361.—The investments made by the Italian savings banks show progress with the development of the country.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

8898. LODOLINI, EZIO. La situazione di liquidità di una banca. [Determining the liquidity of a bank.] *Riv. Italiana Ragioneria*. 21(11) Nov. 20, 1928: 409-415.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8899. MAZZANTINI, MARIO. Alcune indagini statistiche sull'organizzazione bancaria italiana. [Statistical data concerning the Italian banking organization.] *Gior. degli Econ.* 43(9) Sep. 1928: 772.—The discussion includes the following topics: banks and their branches in each province; the classification of banks and their branches according to population and to the number of towns, in each province; the classification of the provinces in relation to the distribution of local banks and branch offices; abnormal aspects of development and the progress of the Italian banking organization.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

8900. MORRIS, KEITH. Canada's banking progress. *Banker (London)*. 8(35) Dec. 1928: 320-327.—On September 29, 1928, the total assets of Canadian banks amounted to \$3,301,689,670; the assets on June 30, 1928 were more than twice the total of 1914. The Canadian security market has advanced and recently, large corporations, financing themselves through the use of stocks and bonds, have become depositors in place of borrowers. This has made for greater stability and "while banking profits may be less, opportunity for business expansion is increased". "The era of banking amalgamation in Canada which has marked the present century has materially strengthened the banking system." Curtailment of banking facilities has not been involved because of the "marked increase of branch banks which numbered 747 in 1902 and 3,870 at the end of 1927". Branches are grouped geographically and in accordance with "the natural areas of business interest". "The branches in each district are under the supervision of a senior executive officer familiar with the industries in this district." He holds wide discretionary authority. Local officers are given a maximum amount of freedom but responsibility for major policies is highly centralized.—*Helen Slade.*

8901. PAAR, M. Lithuanian financial policies. *Central European Observer*. 7(1) Jan. 4, 1929: 5.—War damages are estimated at about \$360,000,000 for Lithuania; in addition the country suffered greatly from the depreciation of the ruble and the mark. In 1922 the national currency was established in face of many difficulties. The new monetary unit, the *litas*, is equal of 1/10 of a U. S. dollar and is divided into 100 cents. The bank of emission is the Bank of Lithuania with twelve millions *litas* capital stock, 50% of which is state owned, the balance being available for private subscription. In 1927 the Bank had a balance of 185.9 million *litas* with 13,000,000 of capital stock and reserves and 96,600,000 in banknotes. Eleven per cent is allotted to commerce, 30% to banks, 5% to agriculture, 50% to industry and 4% to all other groups. Besides the State bank the Republic has 8 other joint stock banks, 6 banking houses and offices, 17 mutual credit societies, 3 central cooperative banks and 500 credit cooperative associations. The National debt of Lithuania is equal to 81,200,000 *litas*, of which 61,600,000 are owing to the United States.—*J. Emelianoff.*

8902. PAASIKIVI, J. K. Banking in Finland. *Banker (London)*. 8(33) Oct. 1928: 81-85.—Under Russia Finland had her own financial institutions but the war created a change in the foreign trade, and Finland had to seek new markets after her separation from Russia. Currency depreciated during the war. This depreciation started in 1915 and culminated in the year 1921. Since then "agriculture and the manufacturing industries have advanced and the formation of capital has been satisfactory". Foreign capital was introduced into the country in the form of bond issues. Banks amalgamated and the growth of savings banks has progressed. Cooperatives developed under the protection of the state. At the end of 1927 there were in all 1521 cooperative financial societies.—*Helen Slade.*

8903. POLE, J. W. Future of national banking system. *Trust Companies*. 48(3) Mar. 1929: 367-370.—As banking is growing more rapidly than banking executives are being trained, a logical outcome will be a rapid spread of branch banking. "Character loans" have almost disappeared; increasing emphasis is being placed on credit information and analysis. The McFadden Bank Act of 1927 has added impetus to the movement to make the banks distributors of the best type of investment securities, which has in turn added to bank responsibilities. The fiduciary operations of national banks have of late grown rapidly. This includes the administration of estates of deceased per-

sons and numerous services in corporate financing. Today 2,400 national banks have trust powers, representing 31% of the number and 73% of the capital of all national banks. "Since 1926 there has been an increase of 47% in the number of national banks administering trusts; an increase of 145% in the number of trusts being administered; an increase of 257% in the volume of assets of individual trusts, while the bond and note issues outstanding for which these banks are acting as trustees aggregate in amount four times that in 1926." While higher training is increasingly demanded for commercial lending, the chief growth is likely to come in the trust and securities departments and make it particularly necessary there.—*Lawrence Smith.*

8904. **POUYANNE, HENRI.** Le marché monétaire anglais en 1928. [The English money market in 1928.] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 43 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 103-118.—The official rate of the Bank of England has remained at 4½% since April 1927. The rate on three months bank acceptances on the Tuesday nearest the 15th of each month during 1928 is given and shows a gradual decline from 4½-5/16% in January 1928 to a low of 3-3/4% in June, followed by a rise to 4-5/16-3/8% in Dec. 1928. Sterling exchange on the United States rose during the first six months from 4.87-3/4 to a peak in June at 4.88-7/32, and then declined to a low of 4.84-25/32 in November and was at 4.85-1/16 on the 13th of December 1928. In contrast with this stability in exchange rates and the bank rate, relatively speaking, the variations in the metallic cash of the Bank of England have been extraordinarily great, from £151,400,000 Jan. 4, 1928 to a peak of £173,900,000 Sep. 12, and then a decline to £153,800,000 at the end of the year. Other statistics of banking in Great Britain during the past year are also given. The outstanding development during the year is the growth in volume of bank acceptances, from £136,000,000 Dec. 1927, to £217,000,000 Dec. 1928. This is largely due to the increased use of sterling bills in foreign exchange, especially with the European continent. A series of 13 graphs is appended, together with tables showing the fluctuations in the principal assets and liabilities of the Bank of England and the clearing banks, comparing movements of 1927 with 1928. An outstanding fact is the greater amplitude of fluctuation in 1928. The fluctuations in the portfolio of the Bank of England show the greater importance of the open market operations of the Bank as a measure of market control than the bank rate, which remained stable during the year. In summary, there has been during 1928 a large increase in the quantity of money so far as it is represented by deposits and acceptances. The fact that the Bank of England has been able to maintain a rate of 4½% in the face of rising rates in New York shows that the London money market is again preeminent in international exchange and does not have to follow New York City. A large item in Great Britain's invisible exports are the services performed for foreigners by the financial institutions of London. The evident control of the market maintained by the Bank of England—in contrast to the situation in New York and Paris—is praised.—*James G. Smith.*

8905. **S., G. G.** La propaganda del risparmio della Cassa di Risparmio di Verona e Vicenza. [The thrift propaganda of the Verona and Vicenza Savings Bank.] *Riv. delle Casse di Risparmio.* 1928: 383.—Savings banks, owing to their public character, have the duty of educating the people to the habit of saving. The effectiveness of the campaigns for saving in the schools after the First International Congress for Saving held in Milan in 1924 is described. In the towns of Verona and Vicenza the campaign was not limited to the schools but was extended to the workers and workers-recreation associations.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

8906. **SCHEFFLER.** Die geldpolitische Seite der Diskontpolitik. [The character and means of discount policy.] *Sparkasse.* 49 (2) Jan. 15, 1929: 30-33; (3) Feb. 1, 1929: 58-62.—Discount policy may be defined in general terms as a regulation of the policy of credit extension with the further aim of stabilizing the value of money in its internal as well as in its external aspects. The instrument of discount policy consists, according to the prevailing opinion, in changing discount rates, all other means being considered of secondary importance. This is not correct; post-war experiences have shown that these other means, like restriction in the volume of discounts, change from longer term to shorter term papers, and closer scrutiny of the papers presented, are of equal or even superior importance.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8907. **TUDEER, A. E.** The bank of Finland. *Banker (London).* 8 (33) Oct. 1928: 106-110.—The Bank of Finland was established in 1811. In 1860 Finland was granted a currency of its own. The war period caused depreciation but since 1923 the first period of stabilization set in. New monetary laws and regulations for the Bank of Finland were passed by the Diet on December 21, 1925 and since 1926 Finland has been on a gold standard. The bank is entitled to issue notes to an amount not exceeding 1200 million marks in excess of its gold reserve. The gold reserve of the Bank of Finland at the end of 1925 amounts to 331.6 million marks. Its capital is 500 million marks. Financial results of the bank's business are an indication that the position of the bank is good. Management is carried on by a board appointed by the President of the Republic.—*Helen Slade.*

8908. **TUDEER, A. E.** Bank of Finland Year Book, 1928. 11 Mar. 19, 1929. pp. 64.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

8909. **UNSIGNED.** Banking profits in Canada. *Chronicle (Montreal).* 49 (7) Feb. 15, 1929: 227; (8) Feb. 22: 259; (9) Feb. 29: 287.—*Helen Slade.*

8910. **UNSIGNED.** La banque de France en 1928. [The Bank of France in 1928.] *Jour. des Econ.* 92 Feb. 15, 1929: 200-213.—The year was signalized by the resumption of specie payments for the franc on June 25. Until this occurred the Bank of France was embarrassed by bullish speculation in francs (reversing the earlier "flight from the franc") which obliged the bank to buy foreign exchange heavily to prevent the franc from appreciating beyond the value at which it had been stabilized. A troublesome increase of notes in circulation resulted. Converting some of its purchases of foreign bills into gold served somewhat as a palliative. The return to specie payments put an end to these difficulties, and at the same time the government liquidated its debt with the bank. The money market remained easy during the second half of the year. The balance of trade, however, moved adversely to France.—*Harry E. Miller.*

8911. **UNSIGNED.** Les opérations de la Banque de France pendant l'année, 1928. [The operations of the Bank of France during 1928.] *Rev. de Sci. & Légis. Finan.* 27 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 25-65.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

8912. **UNSIGNED.** Swedish bank earnings in 1928. *Swedish-Amer. Trade Jour.* 23 (3) Mar. 1928: 97-98.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

8913. **WILLIS, H. PARKER.** American method of lending, the bankers' acceptance. *Banker (London).* 7 (30) Jul. 1928: 16-25.—An estimate of foreign money held on open account in November, 1927, was \$2,000,000,000. This amount has, since then, undoubtedly grown, which causes an interest in bankers' acceptances, as permitted by the Federal Reserve Act. A history of the development of bankers' acceptances in the United States, including the introduction of revolving acceptance credits, is told, fully illustrated by tables.—*Helen Slade.*

8914. WILLIS, H. PARKER. American methods of collateral security. *Banker (London)*. 8(33) Oct. 1928: 11-20.—The Federal Reserve Act has not changed the American banking practice of using stock exchange collateral as security. Difficulties are caused by the seasonal character of American industry and the lack of a branch bank system. Banks, especially the smaller ones, periodically find themselves with surplus funds. For a time these funds were absorbed by commercial paper, but high interest paid by the stock exchange has drawn the funds into the market. "The basis of the whole operation has been the collateral note . . . protected by specified securities" duly indorsed. "The banker who makes the loan is becoming in effect a part owner of securities." By falling in with this practice, Reserve banks have become, in place of leaders in the money market, "discounters of collateral paper". About three-fifths of the banking operations of the country are connected with the stock market, while Reserve banks are becoming residual buyers of bankers' acceptances, and large industrial enterprises have entered the money lending field in competition with bankers. Either Reserve bank buying of two name paper, or branch banking would tend to improve the situation.—*Helen Slade*.

8915. WILLIS, H. PARKER. High interest rates in the United States. *Banker (London)*. 8(34) Nov. 1928: 166-174.—No change in post war banking has been more significant than the interest situation. In the inter-working of the New York market with the local interior markets is found the real problem in the study of American rates. Rates sometimes fixed through gentlemen's agreements are highest in the country districts and lowest in financial centers; often without a close relationship with reserve rates. The local bank makes advances to its own customers at the high local rate "then usually sends its surplus funds to New York to be invested . . . or loaned at call on the exchange". The New York market is supplied by the lending power of New York banks, by the loan funds furnished by out of town banks, including foreign banks, and by the funds of corporations. Advance in the call rate from New York is thus equivalent to a request to the interior banks to increase the amount of their lending in the call market, it induces them to borrow more freely from their Federal Reserve Banks and to take a stronger position in the New York market. "Governor Young's promise of \$300,000,000 of reserve credit during the autumn months would mean a possible expansion of \$3,600,000,000 of members banks' credit." This announcement had a stimulating effect upon the market. Transactions were increased without reducing the rate for call funds. The loans made by others increased. An exceedingly anomalous situation thus exists in which reserve banks encourage stock market lending, by practically guaranteeing to continue rediscounting at a stable rate in the amount of \$300,000,000 during the autumn months. This sum, nominally intended for crop moving, goes to the point of highest return, namely, the stock market, causing an unfortunate over feeding of the stock market. Even the communities in the interior are being pinched through lack of commercial accommodation at local banks. The high prevailing rates of interest have been viewed by the banking community as a signal of danger.—*Helen Slade*.

8916. WILLIS, H. PARKER. A turning point in American banking. *Banker (London)*. 8(35) Dec. 1928: 249-258.—An agreement to buy bills was established with European countries. "In this way the Reserve System operating through the Reserve Bank of New York aided psychologically and potentially in the restoration of the gold standard." American inflation followed, and some think the time has come to break away from the plans and methods of the past five years.—*Helen Slade*.

CREDIT

(See also Entries 8857, 8890)

8917. ARZET, ROBERT. Eine neue Form des amerikanischen Konsumtion-Kredites. [A new kind of American consumers' credit.] *Bank-Arch.* 27(21) Aug. 1, 1928: 399-400.—The author describes the entrance of the commercial banks, particularly the National City Bank, into the personal loan business. Although the National City Bank's nominal rate of interest is 6%, the fact that the loan is paid back in instalments makes the rate amount to about 10%. The small loan companies are forced to charge 3% to 3½% because they have to maintain expensive investigation and legal departments, while the large banks can make the more lucrative parts of their business help to carry this. The Morris Plan Company is described and the prediction is made that it will soon extend its business to London. The savings banks are averse to the large commercial banks going into the small credit field because the popularity of speculation has reduced their business and forced them to pay higher rates of interest to depositors.—*C. Whitney*.

8918. FILIPETTI, GEORGE. Consumer credit: the hope of the producer. *Management Rev.* 18(3) Mar. 1929: 75-81.—*R. M. Woodbury*.

8919. HARWOOD, E. C. Calculations on the credit expansion limit to present prosperity. *Analyst.* 33(836) Jan. 25, 1929: 227-228.—After an elaborate method of computation the author comes to the conclusion that the available reserves, available for further credit expansion, were about \$900,000,000, which made possible added expansion to the extent of \$20,000,000,000. Although this is the maximum expansion it is unlikely that the Federal Reserve would go the limit, and the probable amount would be considerably less.—*Henry Sanders*.

8920. TYSZKA, von. Bedeutung und Wirkung der Auslandskredite. [The importance and effects of foreign credits.] *Sparkasse.* 49(3) Feb. 1, 1929: 49-55.—Foreign credits, in general, this including the foreign credits received by Germany, are not to be objected to on grounds of general theory. In case of Germany, however, there are two particular reasons which makes the contracting of foreign credits of doubtful value. The first reason is that Germany has contracted foreign credits on a scale unprecedented for a highly developed industrial country. The second one is that her commercial obligations to foreign creditors are competing with her political obligations under the reparations scheme. There is indeed no danger of the creditors losing part of their German investments but there is a danger of Germany's standard of life being depressed by her foreign obligations.—*G. Bielschowsky*.

FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 7774, 8577, 8666, 8794, 8855, 8905, 8917, 9061, 9145, 9223)

8921. BERTAGNI, NICOLA. I monti di pietà. [Pawn shops.] *Realtà.* 4 1928: 309.—The conditions which give rise to pawn shops, their development in foreign countries and in Italy, and their gradual evolution toward the form of true credit institutions are discussed.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

8922. CHESSA, FEDERICO. Il rischio negli investimenti di capitali. [Risk in investments of capital.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 18(11) Nov. 30, 1928: 876-884. (12) Dec. 31, 1928: 982-1000. 19(3) Mar. 31, 1929: 247-256.—*R. M. Woodbury*.

8923. FORSYTH, C. H. The yield of a dividend paying venture. *Gior. di Matematica Finan.* 10(6)

Dec. 1928: 255-259.—A practical, not a theoretical solution of the above-mentioned problem, restricted to the cases in which no fractional periods of interest conversion are involved, is given by the formula

$$i = (s_m/s_n)(S - P/P) + d \text{ at rate } r$$

where P is the price of purchase, S that of selling, d the dividend yielded by the venture, per unit of P , and r the "practical" rate at which presumably all small sums of money will be assumed to accumulate, at least as high as that which could be realized at a savings bank.—*P. Smolensky.*

8924. GEROSA, G. La emissione di obbligazioni. [New kinds of bonds issued in Italy by industrial corporations after the war.] *Riv. Italiana di Ragioneria.* 21 (12) Dec. 1928: 487-491.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8925. HÜBNER. Die Aktiendividende als Funktion des Anleihezinsses. [Dividends as a function of the rate of interest on loans.] *Zeitschr. f. Betriebswirtsch.* 5 (12) 1928: 899-916.—The author refers to the well-known fact that a relative increase in loans in the capital of business enterprises results in increasing the fluctuations of net profits and thereby dividends. German industry has, in the past years, been largely financed by loans and the large fixed interest charges which this involved tended to reduce business profits substantially even if the reduction in the volume of business has been only slight. The low level of net profits and dividends, on the other hand, made it virtually impossible for German industry to secure additional capital by real stock issues, thereby creating a vicious circle.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8926. KINDERSLEY, ROBERT. A new study of British foreign investments. *Econ. Jour.* 39 (153) Mar. 1929: 8-24.—This study represents an attempt "to investigate the savings put into new loans" by the British people with particular reference to the amounts "repaid to investors by the operation of sinking funds and on maturity of loans either at home or abroad". For the additional purpose of measuring the changes in overseas investment and in the income derived therefrom since the war the pre-war estimates of Sir George Paish are used for purposes of comparison. The inquiry covers the receipts in England from the operation of sinking funds and maturity payments of foreign government, state and municipal loans, and the capital arrangements of British companies operating abroad and at home for specified years. It does not include such "private" receipts as those from private English companies operating abroad and those from private or individual investment by inhabitants of the British Isles in foreign stocks and bonds. The statistics do not include American railway securities (due to their being almost wholly requisitioned during the war) and financial trust stocks (whose inclusion would lead to a double reckoning). The London banking agents of the foreign borrowing units were asked to supply (a) the total amount outstanding of each loan for which they acted as agent, (b) the total sinking fund or redemption payment made on each loan for 1926, (c) the total interest paid on each loan during 1926, and (d) the proportion of the total interest paid tax free in respect of holdings by foreign nationals. British companies operating abroad were asked to state (a) the amount paid out by the company in capital redemption during 1926 and (b) the proportion of this sum paid to persons resident in the United Kingdom. The results, subject to limitations and corrections, show that receipts from industrial investments abroad are increasing as compared with those derived from capital invested in foreign governments and municipalities. Oil and rubber show increased earnings on their capital from 4.5% and 8.2% respectively in 1907 to 15.3% and 18.2% in 1927. Electric light capital shows a similar increase in return while capital in canals and docks shows a marked decline. For obvious

reasons earnings of nitrate companies show a decline of 50%. The resultant figures of "new" money invested adjusted according to the *Statist* index number of wholesale prices show that the British people were "saving about £93,000, 000 less in 1927 at 1927 values than in 1913 in this particular part" of saving. If the overseas investment position alone is taken after deducting sinking fund receipts from the figures of new issues, excluding refunding operations, the decline in the class of saving considered is approximately 50% from 1913 to 1927. Emphasis is placed on the fact that the study is limited to those shares and stocks dealt with in the *Stock Exchange Official Intelligence*.—*Amos E. Taylor.*

8927. OGLE, JAMES. Trust company expansion in Canada. *Trust Companies.* 48 (3) Mar. 1929: 465-472.—The first trust company in Canada was chartered in 1872. Trust company development was slow until the decade 1890-1900 when a fairly large number were incorporated. At the end of 1928 it is estimated that there were 61. A corresponding advance has come in recent years in the amount and variety of business handled. Statistics are given to illustrate the growth of various trust functions. Operations are closely guarded by legal requirements. Canadian trust companies, unlike those in the United States, do not do a general banking business. They do, however, lend money on mortgage securities, while Canadian banks do not. They may, and in many cases do, have branches throughout Canada. (A table is included showing growth of leading trust companies.)—*Lawrence Smith.*

8928. PAYEN, ÉDOUARD. La protection de l'épargne. [The protection of thrift.] *Jour. des Écon.* 92 Feb. 15, 1929: 129-134.—A number of notable frauds (in France) has led to proposals for reform ranging from the radical demands of socialists to a more temperate, although comprehensive, program of the government for supervision and regulation of dealings in securities. Even of the government's program it may well be asked whether mischievous interference may not be the chief result. The recent scandals have been caused not so much by want of restrictive legislation as by the gambling spirit engendered by the uncertainties of depreciated currency and unstable finance.—*Harry E. Miller.*

8929. PITIGLIANI, FAUSTO ROMANO. Note sull'espansione Nord-Americana nel mercato degli investimenti. [The expansion of the United States in investment markets.] *Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc.* 37-2 (9) Sep. 1928: 339-347.—The notion of the investment syndicate: the difference between the trust and the investment trust. The reasons for the differences in the development of investment trusts in the different countries are to be found in the different types of bank organization, in the different standards of wealth and in differences in popular psychology. The increase in the amount of capital for investment in the U.S. has favored the "popularization" of industry, and especially of public utility companies.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

8930. RÖPKE. Die Kapitalbildung. [Capital accumulation.] *Sparkasse.* 49 (5) Mar. 1, 1929: 93-97.—The following kinds of capital accumulation are distinguished: (1) Capital accumulation in the form of products; (2) capital accumulation in money form which can take place by savings in consumption, corporate savings, fiscal savings and finally the so-called compulsory savings of inflation, that is, the savings brought about by the reduction in consumption which the receivers of fixed incomes are compelled to make during periods of rising prices.—*C. Bielschowsky.*

8931. THÉRY, RENÉ. Le réformé du marché financier de Paris. [The reform of the financial market in France.] *Réforme Econ.* 58 (6) Mar. 10, 1929: 131-

141.—The following innovations are proposed in order to eliminate present imperfections in the technique of French financial markets. (1) With regard to the short-term market the author proposes the development of an acceptance and of a call-money market. (2) The market of medium-term credits is considered to be in good shape generally. (3) The market for long-term credits is the main problem to be handled. Increases both in the supply of capital and in the demand are necessary. The increase in supply will be effected with comparative ease. Foreign capital will be offered more freely as foreign confidence in French economic conditions increases. National savings and the amortization policy of the French Government with regard to the public debt will serve to increase the supply of domestic capital. It is more important to bring about expansion in the demand for capital. This can be done by a fiscal reform which encourages domestic capital issues and stock exchange operations by cutting down the fiscal charges upon them. It would be also necessary to cancel most of the provisions obstructing the issue of foreign securities in France. Such a policy would also serve to prevent speculative excess inasmuch as it would increase the number of securities which could be made the object of speculation.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8932. UNSIGNED. Aufstieg der Hypothekenbanken, 1928. [The expansion of real estate mortgage banks during 1928.] *Deutsche Ökonomist.* 47(12) Mar. 21, 1929: 369-379.—The sale of real estate mortgage bonds in Germany during 1928 exceeded all expectations. The business recession and the general stringency on the capital market during that year had no effect in this particular field, this being due to the security offered by this kind of investment. Interest rates on the bonds remained on a high level, although partly successful efforts have been made to reduce the margin between the interest paid and the interest demanded by the banks.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8933. UNSIGNED. The proposed international bank—the Federal Reserve should not participate. *Commer. & Finan. Chron.* 128(3326) Mar. 23, 1929: 1781-1784.—The proposed bank is expected to go far beyond the mere matter of handling and taking care of the German reparations payments. The proposed bank would be the greatest factor in exchange relations through the world. The international bank will be privately owned, but the directors are to be elected by the central banks of issue of the world. Included in the business of the international bank will be (in addition to handling reparations payments and inter-allied debts) the regulation of foreign exchanges and the handling of tourists expenditures; and world control of gold and credit is visioned as a possibility. The article concludes with a quotation from the editorial pages of the *New York Journal of Commerce* (of which H. Parker Willis is the Editor) which criticizes Federal Reserve policy and makes the following suggestions: (1) Subordination of foreign discount rate and money market considerations to the all-important aim of restoring banking liquidity in this country. (2) Publication of plain statements concerning the engagements and undertakings we have entered into as respects the central banks of other countries. (3) Statements of what share, if any, we expect to take in the establishment of the proposed superbank on which the reparations conferees are said to be working, and description of the functions to be performed by this bank so far as American affairs are concerned.—*James G. Smith.*

PRICES

(See also Entries 7955, 8626, 8635, 8637, 8727, 8740, 8851)

8934. BENNETT, M. K., et al. British parcels prices: a world wheat price series. *Stanford Univ., Food Research Inst., Wheat Studies.* 4(8) 1928: 289-306.—This study presents a series of cash prices of wheat imported into the United Kingdom, in terms of weekly averages from August 1922 to June 1928. The series is based upon reported sales of parcels of wheat, the weekly averages consisting of a summation of individual sales prices divided by the number of sales. Sales of wheat imported in cargoes are ignored. It was designed to provide a cash price series adequately representative of the range and movement of wheat prices in the greatest import market, continuous (unlike futures prices), available in weekly form (unlike weighted monthly averages of British customs prices), and accessible without undue lapse of time. The adequacy of the series is examined by comparisons of it with cargo prices, futures prices, weighted customs prices, straight run flour prices, and spot prices of particular grades of varieties of wheat, including Nos. 1 and 3 Northern Manitoba, Pacific White, No. 2 Winter, Australian, Rosafé, Karachi, and British domestic. The series was presented not as the best possible "world" wheat price series, but as one serviceable in short-time comparisons either of prices of various grades and varieties of wheat in the United Kingdom, or of wheat prices in various important markets.. *M. K. Bennett.*

8935. COPELAND, MORRIS A. Two hypotheses concerning the equation of exchange. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24(165 A—Suppl.) Mar. 1929: 146-148.—The two hypotheses are that: (1) In the equation of exchange P is a passive factor, changes in prices being caused by changes in the quantity of currency. Changes in volume of production are taken care of by changes in the velocity of circulation of money. (2) Changes in P and in M must be considered in connection with changes in T and in V . "Monetary and banking factors assume the 'active' role and force a reduction in PT " when T reaches limits to tax MV . The writer concludes that changes in T do not offset changes in V so as to have M act on P without interference. Some obligations to make money payments do not arise in T . In this category fall taxes and contributions to charity and flotation of new stock issues. At some points in the cyclical movements, P seems to lead rather than to follow M . "Present information is much more nearly consonant with the second hypothesis than with the first."—*Clyde Olin Fisher.*

8936. LAWRENCE, J. S. Stabilization of prices and the farmer's income. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 142 (231) Mar. 1929: 158-169.—Stabilization of the price level will not stabilize prices of individual commodities. If the general price level were stabilized, any increase in one commodity price—as wheat in a bad crop year—would have to be compensated for by decreasing the price of other commodities. Unstable individual commodity prices plague the farmer; in contrast the "unstable dollar" is exceedingly stable. Farmers suffer, not because the purchasing power of the dollars they receive varies so much, but because they receive so few dollars—between 1921 and 1928 the index prices they paid varied only between 152 and 157. Price changes have produced varying effects on incomes in different parts of the country. Wheat and cotton areas have fared badly; dairy farmers fairly well. The poor economic position of the farmer is due largely to uncontrolled surpluses in wheat and cotton. Solution lies in a control of the supply of farm

products, and not in general price stabilization.—*Mordecai Ezekiel.*

8937. RAUCHENSTEIN, E. Factors affecting the price of Gravenstein apples at Sebastopol. *Hilgardia. (California Exper. Station.)* 3 (12) 1928: 325-338.—The price of Gravenstein apples at Sebastopol is affected by the size of the Gravenstein crop in that district and by the size of the total apple crop in the United States. The relative effect of the former has been increasing with the size of the crop since 1912, and the effect of the latter decreasing. The coefficient of multiple correlation is .891 for the period from 1919 to 1927. Each change of one million bushels in the July 1 estimate of apple production in the United States changed the price per box 0.832 cents, while each change of one thousand bushels in the Gravenstein apple production in the Sebastopol district changed the price 0.0839 cents.—*W. C. Waite.*

8938. RAUCHENSTEIN, E. Factors affecting the price of watermelons at Los Angeles. *Hilgardia. (California Exper. Station.)* 3 (12) 1928: 305-323.—A statistical analysis of the factors affecting average weekly prices of watermelons at Los Angeles indicates that the most important factors, in the order named are: carlots of watermelons on track, carlot arrivals of important fruits, time of the season, carlot arrivals of watermelons, and maximum temperature lagged three days. A coefficient of multiple correlation of .8896 is obtained with the data except time expressed in logarithms. In general an increase of ten carlots on track reduced prices about 4.5 %, an increase of ten carlots of important fruits reduced prices about 14.6 %, and an increase of four degrees in temperature raised prices about 9.0%.—*W. C. Waite.*

ECONOMIC CYCLES

(See also Entries 7951, 7952, 7953, 7954, 7958, 7959, 8567, 8709, 8740, 9014, 9021)

8939. HERZENSTEIN, A. ГЕРЦЕНШТЕЙН, А. Существуют ли большие циклы конъюнктуры? [Do long-time business cycles exist?] Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика. Aug.-Sep. 1928: 3-42. Oct. 1928: 13-35.—The article presents an exhaustive criticism of Kondrat'ev's theory of long-time business fluctuations, arriving at the following conclusions: The structure of the long time periods of price movement in capitalistic economies does not have a cyclical character. There is no relationship between these long time price fluctuations and the development of productivity. These "long time cycles" which are supposed to extend a half century each are in reality unique periods of capitalistic evolution. Kondrat'ev has not succeeded either in proving that in the course of economic evolution long time periods of rising prices and of falling prices must follow each other. His theories are unverified by facts, inconsistent in their theoretical explanation and have, finally, a tendency to exonerate the capitalistic system.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8940. SKRZYWAN, WACŁAW. Barometry gospodarcze. [Business barometers.] *Ruch Prawniczy, Ekon. i Socjol.* 8 (3) 1928: 298-310.—The author gives an exposition of the theory and importance of business barometers and examines the statistical methods applied to their construction. As to the possibility of constructing such a barometer for Poland, the exceedingly rapid structural changes of her economy would render difficult the finding of characteristic statistical series. For the time being, it is advisable to make preliminary studies of the economic life in Poland which may lay the foundations for a future barometer. In this respect the creation of the "Institute

for the Study of Economic Cycles and Prices" in Poland is very material.—*O. Eisenberg.*

8941. SNYDER, CARL. The problem of prosperity. *Jour. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24 (165) Mar. 1929: 1-14.—The results of statistical inquiry have dissipated the long-held popular view that the regularity of the time intervals between the panics of 1837 and 1857, of 1873 and 1893, and of those of minor importance meant that booms and "hard times" were inevitable stages in our economic life. The inductive approach to the study of business fluctuations, brilliantly begun by Jevons and advanced by Mitchell, Moore, Persons and others, has borne fruit in evidence that the vast stream of directly consumable goods flows on with but little variation from period to period except in its steadily swelling volume. The wider variables in our economic and industrial effort are virtually limited to the field of constructional activity including the various forms of permanent improvement. The intensity of the business cycle curve has varied directly with the proportion of our total economic effort represented by construction activity. The panics of the canal and turnpike era a century ago were not followed by years of grinding depression as were those of the railroad and modern construction era. An increasing gold supply in each important boom era—except the one due to the inflation of the Civil War—supplied the basis of credit expansion and the economist has reason to regret that the outbreak of the war, coming just when it did, prevented the making of a crucial test for the confirmation of business cycle theory. The rapid increase in gold production seemed near an end and the sensitive commodity price index had almost ceased its oscillations. After 1914 an enormous inflow of gold and a subsequent expansion of bank credit were followed by a violent rise in commodity prices and, after a sharp reaction, by a burst in building and other constructional activity. The movement culminated in a tremendous wave of stock speculation. The results of the procession were shifts in private wealth rather than general and permanent gains,—evidence that true prosperity is not dependent upon inflation and boom. When the rate of credit expansion fell below that of the normal gain in product the result was a crimping and contracting influence which brought with it unemployment and a check to normal growth. The proof of these close relationships is perhaps the most important contribution made to economic theory by statistical science and its recognition as a working rule of banking and credit policy may prove the greatest gain which we have derived from our now centralized and unified banking system.—*Amos E. Taylor.*

8942. SOMMER, ALBRECHT. Grundsätzliche Betrachtungen zur Frage der Einzelhandels-Konjunktur, II. [Basic considerations concerning cyclic fluctuations in the retail trade.] *Ann. d. Betriebswirtsch.* 2 (2) Summer, 1928: 217-228.—The notion that retail trade is little affected by general business fluctuations is not quite correct. It is true of a large part of retail trade, but there are other parts in which fluctuations are extremely heavy. In these branches business analysis and business forecasting are extremely important. Such a system of analysis and forecasting can be built only on a foundation of monographic studies of retail trade according to branches and according to regions.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8943. UNSIGNED. Books about business cycles. *Univ. Illinois, Bureau of Business, Research Bull.* #22. 1928: pp. 53.—A selected bibliography on business cycles, crises, panics, forecasting and related topics.—*Agric. Econ. Literature.*

8944. VON SZELISKI, VICTOR S. The business cycle a damped oscillation: Its relation to stock prices. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24 (165 A—Suppl.) Mar. 1929: 149-151.—The purpose of this study was two-fold:

(1) to measure the damping of the business cycle, (2) to compare the fluctuations of security prices and general business. Frequency distributions of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York's Clearings Index of Business were formed for ten year periods, and standard deviations calculated. S. D.'s varied from 10.8% in the decade 1885-1894 to 5.44% for the decade 1919-1928, showing a decreasing amplitude of swing about the calculated normal. The average annual decrease in S. D. was found to be 0.0186. An index of stock prices was worked out back to 1875. A trend was fitted graphically and deviations from trend calculated. The average stock price swing on either side of "normal" was found to be 16%. Comparison of stock prices with the Clearings Index of Business shows that stock prices have a rough and ill defined tendency to turn first. —Victor S. von Szelski.

LABOR AND WAGES

(See also Entries 8357, 8367, 8441, 8568, 8593, 8671, 8716, 8861, 8896, 8949, 9007, 9090, 9132, 9134, 9139, 9166, 9210, 9213, 9339, 9406, 9413, 9444, 9454, 9498, 9517)

GENERAL

(See also Entries 8582, 9102)

8945. DANIELS, WINTHROP MOORE. The railroad employees' interest in rate regulation. *Amer. Federationist*. 36(3) Mar. 1929: 342-346.—Labor leaders are adopting the view that increases in the total returns of an industry are more important in increasing labor's share than changes in apportionment of a fixed return among investors, management and employees. The railroad industry in the future needs to have its returns safeguarded because other industries are growing faster and it is in danger of being left behind. Congress has approved the principle of lowering rail freight to aid depressed industries. Railroad gross revenues are shrinking and this threatens stability of employment particularly in maintenance. Employees are therefore interested in rate regulation which will enable the roads to earn more, and in valuation methods which will not depress the value of railroad property and consequently gross returns.—Jean A. Flexner.

8946. GILLAM, MARGARET S. Labor organization, labor turnover and food costs in the Hospital Dietary Department for the year 1927-1928. *Jour. Amer. Dietetic Assn.* 4(3) Dec. 1928: 133-141.—Norman Himes.

8947. HUTT, G. A. Coal, charity and the class struggle. *Labour Monthly*. 2(3) Mar. 1929: 143-150.—The recent unemployment march in Great Britain expressed the growing militancy among miners which has arisen from the failure of the coal owners to "rationalize" the industry, from the policy of reducing costs by lowering wages and increasing output per worker but leaving royalties untouched, and from refusal of the Baldwin government to compel industry to reorganize itself. This militancy does not exercise its due influence in trade union policy owing to the tactics of conservative trade union officials.—E. Cers.

8948. TADLOCK, E. V. Coal camps and character. *Mountain Life & Work*. 4(4) Jan. 1929: 20-23.—The effect of the gradual industrialization of the Appalachian Highland region upon the social life of the people.—Norman Himes.

8949. TÄNZLER, FRITZ. Die sozialpolitischen Vorgänge des Jahres 1928. [Social policy and social conditions in Germany during 1928.] *Deutsche Ökonomet.* 47(1) Jan. 3, 1929: 17-19.—The year 1928 has been less important from the point of view of social legislation than the preceding year. In 1927 the law

establishing labor courts and the law establishing labor insurance were passed. In 1928 the practical application of these laws has been tested. Both laws have been found to have weaknesses. The establishment of labor courts resulted in many unreasonable claims of employees against employers. The unemployment law has also given birth to many abuses, especially so far as seasonal workers are concerned. It has been largely responsible for the present scarcity of agricultural labor. The year 1928 has also been characterized by a great number of wage conflicts, workers insisting upon and obtaining considerable wage increases in spite of serious business recessions. The German system of arbitration should be reformed in the direction of increasing the responsibility of the contracting parties.—G. Bielschowsky.

8950. THEYSSEN, ANTON. Arbeiterwanderungen in Ostfriesland. [Migration of labor in East Friesland.] *Arbeit u. Beruf*. 8(1) Jan. 10, 1929: 1-7.—Comparatively large numbers of workers migrate from rural districts of East Friesland to the city of Emden to find employment in the building and manufacturing industries, in herring fishing, etc. These migrations, which are predominantly of a seasonal nature, are due to the form of agricultural ownership existing in this part of Germany. The land is almost exclusively in the possession of large proprietors; very few workers have their own land and many of them are too poor to lease small plots. The increase of population is still considerable and agriculture cannot absorb the surplus population. The land owners are reducing the number of permanent workers and employing casual labor in their place. In addition to the influx of workers into the city of Emden there are also migrations of lesser importance within certain districts of Eastern Friesland. Theyssen traces the influence of the migrations on the state of the labor market and on industrial conditions.—H. Fehlinger.

8951. TSO, S. K. SHELDON. A solution of China's labor problem. *China Critic*. 2(11) Mar. 14, 1929: 209-211.—Legislation is badly needed to cope with the new situations arising out of China's industrialization. Wage board laws should be adopted. Labor leaders should promote the habit of thrift. Unemployment should be solved by more industrialization, the provision of labor exchanges, systematic adjustment and distribution of public works and the opening up of labor colonies.—H. B. Elliston.

8952. UNSIGNED. Association of government officials in industry of the United States and Canada. Fifteenth Annual Convention, May 21-24, 1928. *U. S. Bureau Labor Stat., Bull.* #480. Mar. 1929: pp. 156.—At the first session discussion centered around the subject "The Relationship that Should Exist between Employer and Employee". Papers were presented by E. A. McGlasson of the Union Indemnity Co., New Orleans, La. and Frank E. Wood, Commissioner of Labor and Industrial Statistics of Louisiana. At the Tuesday afternoon session Walter Linn, secretary of Pennsylvania Self-Insurers' Association, presented a paper on "The Contributing Workmen's Compensation Plan". Other topics discussed at this session were "Industrialization of the Feeble-Minded", "Problems Arising from Labor Immigration to Industrial Centers", "Employment of Married Women", "What Effect has So-Called Age Limit on Employment", and "Cooperation of Legal Aid Societies and Labor Commissioners in the Collection of Unpaid Wages". At the Wednesday sessions papers were presented on "Proper Attitude of the State in Accident Prevention Work", "Opportunities for Improved Inspections", "How to Make a Factory Inspection Effective from the Standpoint of an Insurance Company", "Health of Workers in Industry", and "Some Unsolved Child Labor Problems". The meetings were brought to a close on

Thursday with the following papers: "The New Federal Harbor Workers' Compensation Act", "Commission versus Court Procedure in Compensation Settlements", "The Importance of Regulating Spray-Brush and Coating Operations when Poisonous Compounds are Used", and "Progress of the State of New Jersey in Coping with Occupational Diseases".—*E. E. Cummins.*

8953. UNSIGNED. Negro women in industry in 15 states. *U. S. Women's Bureau, Bull. #70.* 1929: pp. 74.—This bulletin summarizes data from industrial surveys in 15 states made by the Women's Bureau, 1919-1925. Between 1910 and 1920 the proportion of Negro women in the United States engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries increased from 3.4% to 6.7% in contrast with an increase of only 0.1% for all women so engaged. Women's Bureau investigators located 17,134 Negro women working in 682 industrial establishments. Over half (52.2%) were engaged in the tobacco industry. Other important occupations in the order of the number of women employed were textiles (9.6%), preparation of nuts (8.3%), wood products (8.0%), slaughtering and meatpacking (7.2%), other food products (4.0%), house furnishings (2.8%), glass products (2.4%). Tasks undertaken in the tobacco industry usually were simple, but some required manual dexterity and a few were better paid machine occupations. The workers often suffered from the heavy dust and strong odors of the tobacco. A large majority of the Negro women in this and other industries did what might be called general labor, or operated simple types of machines, but Negro women are also undertaking more skilled tasks in hosiery and textile mills, the operation of power sewing machines or presses, and various other processes demanding careful attention and good judgment. A few had risen to supervisory positions, or were serving as employment managers. Only 13.5% of the Negro women enjoyed a work day of 8 hours or less. A third worked ten hours, and a fourth nine. Over ten hours per day were required of 6.7% of the workers. Work days of 10 hours or more were found in Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Virginia. Wage data are not strictly comparable because they were collected in different years since 1920. The median weekly earnings ranged from \$11.30 in New Jersey to \$5.05 in Arkansas. The largest annual earnings reported were \$1,139 received by a meat trimmer in 1920. Other exceptional women earned from seven to nine hundred dollars, but typical median annual earnings for different groups were far lower. Thus the median for 5 candy makers in 1925 was \$232; 10 stackers in box and crate plants had a median of \$290, and many in other occupations earned less than \$300 for a year's work. These figures represent the earnings of experienced adult women, as 42.7% of the women studied were between 20 and 30 years old, and 25.7% were 30 to 40. Over three-fourths of the women had spent a year or more in the trade where they were found, and nearly three in ten (29%) had worked for five or more years. Only 30.2% of the women were single; 39.9% were married and 29.8% widowed, separated or divorced. Statistical tables and summaries supply details classified by occupations, states and the years when the surveys were made.—*Lucile Eaves.*

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND MOVEMENTS

(See also Entries 9125, 9127, 9265)

8954. UNSIGNED. Die Sozialpolitik im Jahre 1928. [Social policy in 1928.] *Angestellten Kammer.* 3(2) Feb. 1929: 13-17.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8955. EICHSTEDT, C. V. Die berufsständische Lösung der Landarbeiterfrage in Pommern. [The

solution of the problem of agricultural workers in Pomerania.] *Nationalwirtschaft.* 2(2) 1928: 163-183.—The organization of farm labor along trade union lines has not been successful in the long run in spite of a considerable initial success after the Revolution. Trade unions are being replaced to an increasing extent by associations of a conservative character built on a cooperative basis and aiming to regulate working conditions by a system of conciliation and arbitration.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8956. EVANS, MERCER G. Southern mill hills. *Survey.* 62(2) Apr. 15, 1929: 140-141. A recent doctoral dissertation on *Southern Mill Hills* by Lois MacDonald shows the laboring population of the southern textile industry to be a relatively uneducated people with inadequate schooling facilities for their children, a migratory people without civic ties or community activities, a people with low money wages, exhausting hours of work, low living standards, ignorance of things outside their immediate experience and with no alternative economic opportunities. The present conditions are the result partly of the scientific backwardness of the managers of the industry who have directed their attention primarily to marketing and mechanization. Prosperity of the industry and its ability to increase wages and decrease hours could be improved by the use of "scientific personnel management," long-range planning and cooperation in handling technical problems. Welfare work now undertaken by the mill-owners to serve their economic ends should be converted into a disinterested community activity with responsible participation by the workers. Genuine collective bargaining by trade unions should be accepted by the owners in order to make inefficient producers live up to standard labor conditions. It has not been proved that the textile industry can not already afford to offer its workers a better living.—*Edna Cers.*

8957. FREY, JOHN P. Attempts to organize Negro workers. *Amer. Federationist.* 36(3) Mar. 1929: 296-305.—Failure to organize Negroes must not be placed wholly on American trade unions. The problem is similar to that of other races. Negroes are often unwilling to organize because their chance of employment in skilled trades in the South depends largely upon their abstention from organization. Negro educational leaders have for this reason had to advise against joining unions. Frey has failed to obtain from prominent Negro leaders statements that would help in organization efforts. He thinks many Negro leaders are directly opposing the joining of white unions.—*Jean A. Fleznar.*

8958. HARDING, ALFRED. The motion pictures need a strong actors' union. *Amer. Federationist.* 36(3) Mar. 1929: 282-288.—A story of attempts by the Actor's Equity Association to organize film players, 1922-1929. All attempts to have a standard contract and a union shop adopted have failed, owing largely to the indifference of the actors and the creation of a company union. Nevertheless, on several occasions the mere threat of organization has forced concessions from the motion picture producers.—*Jean A. Fleznar.*

8959. LEVIN, J. D. Der Mondismus ["Mondism."] *Rote Gewerksch. Internat.* 9(2) Feb. 1929: 80-82.—The "far-seeing" British entrepreneurs of the type of Sir Alfred Mond pleading for a cooperation between labor and management for the good of the whole industry are confined to the flourishing branches of British industry like the chemical, the rayon, the automobile industry and so on. Neither the iron and steel nor the textile industries, nor coal mining can have any use for "Mondism." These industries do not possess the capital necessary for their reorganization and rationalization. Their low business profits, on the other hand, discourage bankers from extending loans to them. These industries, therefore, quite naturally endeavor to carry through their reorganization at the

expense of the workers by reducing workers' wages and lengthening hours of labor.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8960. LOSOWSKY, A. Einige Probleme unserer Streikstrategie. [Some problems of our strike strategy.] *Rote Gewerksch.-Internat.* 8 (12) Dec. 1928: 647-653.—The strategic mistakes committed in almost all strikes during 1928 consisted in first, inadequate preparation; second, inadequate financial support; third, planlessness in leadership. Reforms are suggested with regard to a better organization of strike committees. The committees should be elected by all the workers. The single enterprises should elect special delegates to keep the workers in touch with the committee. So far as possible the trade union bureaucracy should be excluded from leadership. If the "reformists" succeed in killing the strike, the struggle should be continued in individual enterprises as far as possible unless the struggle is obviously hopeless. In general all measures should be taken with the purpose of creating confusion in the ranks of capitalism.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8951. MARTINEZ de la TORRE, RICARDO. El movimiento obrero en 1919. [The labor movement in 1919.] *Amauta.* 3 (17-19) Sep.-Dec. 1928.—A documented account of the labor movement in connection with the change of governmental policy in 1919.—*L. L. Bernard.*

8962. PEREWOSNIKOW, S. Die Lehren des Ruhrkampfes. [Experiences gained from the labor struggle in the Ruhr district.] *Rote Gewerksch. Internat.* 9 (1) Jan. 1929: 16-21.—The experiences of the labor conflict in the Ruhr district have fully endorsed the lines of action suggested at the first congress of the Red International. The sharp struggle against the "reformists" for leadership in this conflict has been the basis for all success gained. In the shape of strike committees and so on the revolutionary opposition has found the means to organize workers under their own flag and to break the monopoly of the trade union bureaucracy as leaders of the working class. The most important success of the revolutionary opposition consists in first, the experience gained in organizing unskilled workers; secondly, in its penetration into the large enterprises and in the conviction gained by a large and increasing number of workers to the effect that industrial arbitration is a myth and that the "reformists" are unable to lead successfully in the fight for the rights of the workman.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8963. SELIKMAN, M. Zur Schaffung eines Lateinamerikanischen Gewerkschaftsbundes. [The creation of a Latin American federation of labor.] *Rote Gewerksch. Internat.* 8 (12) Dec. 1928: 659-663.—The Pan-American federation of labor and the Amsterdam International in the effort to gain control over the labor movement in Latin America are nothing but instruments of American and English imperialism. Neither of them will succeed. The Pan-American Federation of Labor will fail because Latin American workers do not want to isolate themselves from the international army of labor. The Second International, on the other hand, will fail because they are determined to make trade unions instruments of class war rather than of class peace. The labor federation organized during April, 1928 by the Congress of Latin American Labor Leaders in Moscow has the best chances of gaining the allegiance of the Latin American working population.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8964. WOLMAN, LEO, et al. International differences in the labor movement. *American Econ. Rev.* 19 (1) Mar. 1929: Suppl. 131-139.—Selig Perlman's statement was the first in the round table discussion of which Leo Wolman was chairman at the recent meeting of the American Economic Association. Perlman's theory of the labor movement is based on the concept of a "scarcity of opportunity consciousness"

on the part of the "manualists" or "organic" labor groups which causes them to act collectively in an endeavor to control and parcel out this limited amount of economic opportunity. The most significant phase of such controlling activity is the trade union movement which is struggling against the employers as well as against the intellectuals who have erred in their conception of labor as an "abstract mass" and have thus lost sight of the tangible interests of the individual. Although in Russia the revolution has been a product of the Marxian intellectuals, developments in Germany have been dependent upon a "trade union mentality". England shows a swing to the trade union point of view and in America we have the A. F. of L. completely devoid of intellectual activity together with the "new unionism" which is rationalized, modernized job consciousness with a flexible method of procedure. Carter Goodrich presented factors designed to explain differences in the labor movements of Australia and America. Differences in immigration, national origins, in the relative degrees of concentration of urban population and in the size of land holdings are among the factors responsible for the high degree of organization in Australia as contrasted with the United States. Although there is no support for the theory of socialist uniformity in the situations of either of these countries, there is warning for those who hold the doctrine of "new country immunity". Goodrich contended that the interest of the Australian workers in arbitration awards which establish shop rules rather than an interest in socialization projects tends to bear out Perlman's theory. Warren B. Catlin contended that the labor movement was necessarily indigenous, springing from conditions inherent in the situation rather than from ideas of foreign leaders. Lewis L. Lorwin criticized Perlman in his failure to recognize a sufficient variety of types of intellectuals and contended that the life of the intellectual group in the United States had not been of sufficient duration to justify an appraisal of its possible influences. Lorwin emphasized the diversity of types in the labor movement and suggested the desirability of a comparative study of trade union institutions. B. M. Squires contended that the success of "new unionism" was due to the fact that intellectual leadership had been accepted. Samuel Levin, manager of the Chicago Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, was called upon by the chairman as a representative of the "new unionism"—he attributed the success of his organization to the realization that European tactics are inappropriate for American soil. An appeal for the study of the effect of technical changes was made by Mary Van Kleek.—*Lewis L. Lorwin and Margaret D. Meyer.*

LABOR RELATIONS

(See also Entries 8695, 8725, 8729, 8765, 8870, 9004, 9095, 9120, 9122, 9123, 9128, 9216, 9218, 9221, 9223, 9225, 9280)

8965. BEYER, OTTO S. Labor's constructive function in the railway industry. *Amer. Federationist.* 36 (3) Mar. 1929: 335-342.—How the Baltimore and Ohio Plan has made labor more valuable to industry, helped introduce new management devices, machinery, etc.—*Jean A. Flexner.*

8966. FABRE, ROBERT. La grève des mineurs du centre et du midi. [The miners' strike in central and southern France.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 138 (412) Mar. 10, 1929: 484-493.—The French coal mining industry had for ten years escaped such serious strikes as had occurred in Great Britain and the United States. This peaceful condition was abruptly terminated by a

series of disturbances in the coal districts of the Center and South of France, which took place between Dec. 26, 1928 and Jan. 21, 1929. The strikes, which were called and directed by the communist unions, came after a series of negotiations between the operators and the unions affiliated with the more conservative *Confédération Générale du Travail*. The agreements reached in these negotiations resulted in wage increases of from two to five per cent. These increases involved great sacrifices in the case of some companies which were in very bad financial condition. The communist coal strikes followed a series of disturbances of the same type among the dockers and textile workers. The strikes were conducted against the operators on the basis of the revolutionary class struggle philosophy. They were designed also to destroy the leadership and influence of the "reformist" C. G. T. The latter union early disclaimed any responsibility for the strikes. One outcome of the disturbances was the dissolution by the courts of the communist Coal Miners' Society of Saint-Étienne.—*Edward Berman*.

8967. MAVOR, SAM. Suggestion schemes as a means of promoting cooperation of the worker in industry. *Natl. Inst. Indus. Psychol. Jour.* 4(6) Apr. 1929: 340-347.—The author favors a suggestion system as a means toward "better relations between capital and labor" in England which are "essential to recovery of our competitive position." He believes that a suggestion plan ought to be worked out jointly between the management and committees of foremen and wage earners. The process of submitting suggestions should be made as easy as possible. Suggestions should be passed upon promptly and preferably by the works manager. In case of rejection the reasons should be explained to the employee who submitted the idea. Adequate payment for valuable suggestions is essential to the success of the scheme.—*Edward S. Cowdrick*.

8968. GUIDI, DARIO. Il problema della giustizia del lavoro e la sua soluzione corporativa. [The problem of justice in labor conditions and its corporative solution.] *Diritto del Lavoro.* 2(12) Dec. 1928: 754-758.—The author holds that the corporative principle is still capable of considerable extension in regulating labor conditions and labor disputes. It would be advisable to leave all disputes arising out of labor contracts to the jurisdiction of organizations in the industry rather than to the courts. The principle of inter-industrial conciliation can also be applied to a much greater extent.—*G. Bielschowsky*.

8969. HERING, KONRAD. Tarifvertragsstatistik als Mittel der Tarifpolitik. [The use of statistics in directing the policy of collective agreements.] *Arbeitgeber.* 19(4) Feb. 15, 1929: 91-95.—The article contains an extensive statistical abstract showing collective agreements between workers and employers on wages and working hours and the dates at which these agreements expire. The question is discussed as to how this information can help employers in directing their policy with regard to trade unions.—*G. Bielschowsky*.

8970. LOSOWSKY, A. Die Streiks und die Unorganisierten. [Strikes and the unorganized workers.] *Rote Gewerksch.-Internat.* 9(1) Jan. 1929: 8-13.—Capitalistic "rationalization" of production diminishes the role of the skilled worker in production processes, and thereby also his role in labor struggles. The recent strikes were mainly conducted by the unorganized workers which proves that there is considerable revolutionary ardor and considerable initiative among these workers in spite of their lack of organization. The revolutionary opposition must continue to work in the reformistic trade unions with the purpose of obtaining control over them. This, however, ought not to keep it from organizing the many thousands of unorganized workers in order to use them in the

further battles against capitalism.—*G. Bielschowsky*.

8971. MOSKOWITUS. Arbeitsdisziplin in der Sowjetindustrie. [Industrial discipline in Soviet Russia.] *Deutsche Volkswirt.* 3(24) Mar. 15, 1929: 775-778.—The productivity of labor in Soviet Russia is being greatly reduced by absenteeism and alcoholism in spite of all the management can do. An increase in productivity of labor is hindered by the management's loss of authority as a consequence of recent court proceedings in which managers were charged with conspiring to obstruct production.—*G. Bielschowsky*.

8972. NIEBUHR, H. Vom englischen Schlichtungswesen. [The arbitration of labor disputes in England.] *Arbeitgeber.* 19(5) Mar. 1, 1929: 127-131.—The British system of arbitration is in many respects superior to the German system. This superiority is due mainly to the fact that arbitration is voluntary rather than compulsory and that, for this reason, the parties concerned cannot shift responsibility. A second advantage consists of conciliation taking precedence over arbitration. The third and main advantage is that arbitration is conducted by non-political agencies.—*G. Bielschowsky*.

8973. PURPURA, ROSARIO. I contratti collettivi di lavoro e la clausale di preferenza nell'assunzione della mano d'opera. [Collective agreements and the preference clauses in the hiring of labor.] *Diritto del Lavoro.* 2(12) Dec. 1928: 741-749.—Collective agreements frequently contain clauses conferring preference in the hiring of new labor on certain categories of workers, either on the basis of party affiliations, family relations, or residence. The problem of the validity of these clauses is discussed, that is, the problem whether the scope of a collective contract extends only over the conditions under which labor is to be employed after it has been hired, or whether the hiring of labor also enters into its scope. The laws are not explicit on this point. The author concludes that these clauses are valid unless they are against the law, common decency or public order.—*G. Bielschowsky*.

8974. SEMO, GIORGIO de. Ancora sull'inefficacia dei contratti collettivi di lavoro non pubblicati. [On the character of non-published collective agreements.] *Diritto del Lavoro.* 2(9) Sep. 1928: 552-559.—Collective agreements have, according to the law, no effect unless they are duly registered and published. The article deals with the problem whether they are altogether void in this case or whether they still have the effect of a private agreement between the parties. The first view is maintained.—*G. Bielschowsky*.

8975. TARDY, MARCEL. Le règlement amiable des conflits collectifs du travail. [The friendly settlement of labor disputes.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 138(412) Mar. 10, 1929: 425-446.—Loucheur, French Minister of Labor, recently introduced a bill providing for compulsory settlement of labor disputes. Under the terms of the proposal, if preliminary meetings between representatives of the two sides do not result in an adjustment, and a strike is threatened or takes place, conciliators must be chosen. These conciliators are named either by agreement, or failing that, by the Minister of Labor or the Prefect. The Minister of Labor may direct that the dispute be submitted to a supreme commission of conciliation consisting of an equal number of employers and workers. The workers may be assisted by representatives of the trade unions in all the proceedings taking place under the law. Penalties are provided in case either side fails to adhere to the terms of the law. The writer of this article believes that the measure, if enacted, would result in positive harm. It would fail to diminish the number of strikes, as the experience of other countries with similar laws indicates. It would apply the same procedure to all sorts of disputes regardless of their nature or importance.

Since its penalties would not be effective against workers, it would operate only to punish employers. The latter would be compelled to deal with representatives of the trade unions, to which only about 12% of the French workers belong. It is in part for this last reason that the proposal is favored by the "reformist" Confédération Générale du Travail. Even from the point of view of that organization, however, the measure would be undesirable, since it would result in compelling the employers in many cases to deal with the communist unions.—*Edward Berman.*

8976. WEBER, ADOLF. Arbeitslohn und Zwangsschiedsspruch. [Wages and compulsory arbitration.] *Soz. Praxis.* 38 (4) Jan. 24, 1929: 81-87.—Compulsory arbitration in Germany is constantly raising the wage level. The consequences of such a wage rise may be: (1) higher prices, (2) lower business profits, and thereby slower capital accumulation, (3) the replacement of labor by machinery. The first consequence has been realized to a considerable extent as is shown by the rise of the German price level and by the increasing difficulties encountered by German industries in competing in the world market. The second consequence has also been observed, the rate of average corporate profits in Germany being about half the current interest rates. The realization of the third possibility has been largely obstructed by the scarcity of capital in Germany. The present policy of raising wages through arbitration should be discontinued. The scope of arbitration should be restricted. The possible damage which might accrue to the German economy by an increase in the frequency of strikes is small when compared with the damage which may be caused by an excessively high wage level. The working population should recognize that a fair level of business profits is a necessary factor of adequate capital accumulation which in turn is indispensable in maintaining a satisfactory level of employment.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8977. WHITMORE, JOHN. Industrial pensions and wages. *Jour. Accountancy.* 47 (3) Mar. 1929: 174-183; (4) Apr. 1929: 241-252.—The writer first touches upon the history of pension systems and the development of the pension idea. He then classifies pension schemes as contributory and non-contributory and as discretionary and contractual. He favors the contributory-contractual type, and especially that variety which, by cooperating with insurance companies, provides for the worker an inalienable annuity for each year of employment. He points out the danger in ill-considered pension plans that the cost of the plan will not be given proper weight, that each year may not bear its due proportion of total wage expense, namely, wages currently paid plus pension provision, and that the plan will fail when, in the future, the burden of pension payment becomes too heavy. The social and moral disadvantages of all pension plans are then taken up, and the author expresses his opinion that a substitute, which he proposes, would be free from the evils of all pension schemes. Wages, he says, should be based on a scheme of accounting for efficiency, and should be high enough so that the worker can do his own saving. If the employer then affords facilities for employee savings and offers encouragement and adequate counsel a much larger number of employees will benefit than under any pension plan, and the evils of pensions will be eliminated.—*H. F. Taggart.*

8978. WOITKEWITSCH, M. Die Lehren des Lodzer Streiks. [The lesson of the strike in the Polish textile industry.] *Rote Gewerkschafts-Internat.* 8 (12) Dec. 1928: 653-656.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

PERSONNEL

(See also Entries 8981, 9020, 9188, 9189, 9190)

8979. CURTIS, HENRY S. The cripple in industry. *Rehabilitation Rev.* 2 (11) Nov. 1928: 329-331.—After a period of re-education it should be possible to put every cripple (and probably the deaf and the blind as well) back into the industry near the regular wage. It is a question of analyzing processes in industries to see where these handicapped people fit in. They often make superior employees. A serious difficulty in the situation is the fear of the employers that employment of the crippled means an excess of liability for them to meet. This should be regulated by law.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9080. MÜLLER, F. Zur Psychologie des Verkäufers. [The psychology of the salesman.] *Indus. Psychotechnik.* 5 (12) Dec. 1928: 363-367.—The qualities necessary to a salesman are mentioned and tests are given for determining these qualities. An attempt is made to find a way of examining sales ability as such.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

HEALTH AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 8864, 9214)

8981. FISK, EUGENE LYMAN. Industrial fatigue. *Amer. Jour. Pub. Health.* 8 (12) Dec. 1928: 1465-1469.—Fatigue, not superinduced by a condition of physical impairment and deficiency, is a part of the normal rhythm of life and a condition to be welcomed as one necessary in maintaining the balance of mental and physical health. Practically the only available criterion of industrial fatigue to date has been the work curve. Extrinsic or environmental factors have been held almost wholly responsible for impairment of working capacity. But small consideration has been given to those factors contributing toward fatigue which are present in the individual at the time of going to work. It is the opinion of the writer that such conditions inherent in the individual worker as defective vision, septic tonsils, etc., should be given closer attention rather than devoting such a large degree of effort to mitigating minor environmental details. He pleads for a balanced study of the whole fatigue question in which each line of research is properly weighted. A significant fact is noted in studies of certain work groups that often as high as 80% suffer from some physical disability manifestly reflected in lowered physical efficiency. In adjusting the man to the job rather than to compromise with his working limitations it should be possible to advance the age when a worker tends to become a liability. The writer is medical director of the Life Extension Institute, New York City.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

8982. HURD, GENEVIEVE L. Occupational therapy. *Canad. Nurse.* 25 (1) Jan. 1929: 13-15.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

8983. JOYCE, MARTIN T. The viewpoint of organized labor. *Rehabilitation Rev.* 2 (11) Nov. 1928: 338-339.—Rehabilitation develops the remaining capabilities of the permanently disabled worker for industrially productive and wage earning purposes. Employment, suitable and remunerative, is the object of rehabilitation. Every job in a plant should be listed as to the physical capabilities required. It would then be possible to employ handicapped persons with those capabilities. When employers are relieved of the fear that they will have to bear an added burden of accident compensation, rehabilitation will be more successful.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

8984. LANGE, W. H. Trends in personnel health service. *Amer. Management Assn., General Management Ser.* #85. 1929: pp. 48.—Lange prepared this

report under the direction of a committee of the American Management Association appointed to study trends in personnel administration. Part I reviews historically the origin and development of industrial health service in the United States. Lange finds little or no activity in this field antedating some of the efforts made by the Lowell textile mills during the first half of the nineteenth century. "The extensive welfare work carried on in this community included a hospital, which was purchased and fitted up by the corporations. . . . Before the middle of the century, as immigrant labor began to replace the native-born workers, the health work together with a number of other welfare activities was discontinued at Lowell." Of modern industrial health departments, the report lists among the oldest those of the Crane Company, John B. Stetson Company, Cambria Steel Company and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. Lange dates the present day development of industrial medicine from 1910 and attributes it largely to the spread of workmen's compensation legislation. The second part of the report describes in more detail the industrial health work of various groups of employers and employees and of public and private institutions. A brief résumé of some of the most valuable literature on the subject is included.—*Edward S. Cowdrick.*

8985. MASSARELLI, FRANCESCO. *Relazione sull'organizzazione e sull'attività dell'Associazione nazionale per la prevenzione degli infortuni sul lavoro, con speciale riferimento all'anno 1927.* [The organization and the activity of the National Association for the Prevention of Work Accidents, with special reference to 1927.] *Assn. Nazionale per Prevenzione degli Infortuni sul Lavoro.* 1928:—*Gior. degli Econ.*

8986. MAYERS, MAY R. Lead absorption. *Indus. Hygiene Bull.* 5(6) Dec. 1928: 21.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

8987. MAYERS, MAY R. Skin eruptions in industry. *Indus. Hygiene Bull.* 5(2) Aug. 1928: 5, 8.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

8988. MILLBERRY, GUY. Industrial dentistry: its trend, including some observations on European practice. *Calif. & Western Medic.* 30(1) Jan. 1929: 21-23.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

8989. NORTH, EMMETT P. and JONES, VINCENT L. Industrial eye injuries. *Jour. Missouri State Medic. Assn.* 26(2) Feb. 1929: 51-55.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

8990. PERRIN, K. S. Industrial nursing. *Canad. Nurse.* 25(2) Feb. 1929: 87-88.—The writer outlines the work of the health supervisor in the British Columbia Telephone Company. There is small need for first aid service; the industrial nurse does not make home visits; her chief function is the prevention of sickness amongst the employees. Conditions under which the 1,533 operators work are hygienic. Up-to-date cafeterias with low prices are provided. Applicants, following their acceptance by the employment chief, undergo a medical examination by the company's doctor. Then they receive a month's training before being taken on to the regular staff. While they are students they receive instruction in health and a health record is kept for each girl. She reports to the health director during the first month, also at the completion of the 11th month and again after 22 months' service. Girls are sent to the nurse by their supervisors for irregularity of attendance; lack of progress or interest in work; change in appearance probably due to ill health or unhygienic habits of living.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

8991. RHEINFELS. Unfall- und Krankheitsverhütung in der chemischen Industrie. [Accident and sickness prevention in the chemical industry.] *Zeitschr. f. Angewandte Chem.* 42(9) Mar. 2, 1929: 220-228.—The newer safety methods are being applied in Germany. Rheinfels, technical adviser of the Associated Chem-

icals Industries, reviews their development in this important industry, where management and administration are so advanced. The trade association includes separate industries like rubber and insulation products, and other fabricated goods. All kinds of machines are used in the great chemical industry, but the main problem is to protect the worker against gas and acids. The association has drawn up regulations for all the manufacturers; and the individual firms assume the task of educating the workers in methods of preventing such accidents as the inhaling of poisonous gases, and explosions. This is done, not only by putting apparatus for fire prevention in each room, and placing posters (reproduced in the article) on the walls, but through supervision of the workers by a specialist, corresponding to our plant safety director. The article analyzes at some length the various ways in which accidents and fires in the industry are caused, and describes how the workers should use their tools and how they should act in emergencies to protect themselves. Rheinfels points out that it is the responsibility of every unit in the chemical industry to educate its workers not only concerning the hazards of their work, and protection against them, but as to the elimination of hazards as well. Many chemical combinations are explosive, and special precautions are necessary in using them. In Germany, it is stated, 15% of all accidents that occur are caused by carelessness of the worker, and his neglect of safety regulations. The present campaign is designed to reduce the percentage. To avoid occupational disease, such as lead poisoning, the worker should be cleanly, change clothes often, and wash his hands before meals. Periodic physical examinations are recommended, and careful observance of instructions of superintendents and foremen enjoined. Unnoted ways in which accidents increase the cost of production are listed, such as cost of first aid and treatment of the victim; waste of work-time by fellow employees at the time of the accident and in discussion of it; the administrative cost of reports; visits to patients and welfare expense, as well as the cost of breaking in new workers, and insurance charges. The author comments favorably upon the American system of employment of safety engineers, in use at the new American plants located in Germany, and pays tribute to our educational methods of using talks and poster campaigns for accident prevention work. The campaign for the chemical industry, now well under way, stresses the responsibility of the individual worker for learning proper safeguards against accidents, fire, and poisons, since not every danger can be eliminated by the older procedure involving the use of safety appliances.—*F. Tyson.*

8992. THOMPSON, LAURA A. Public old-age pensions in Australia and New Zealand. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28(3) Mar. 1929: 260-265.—A list of references.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

8993. TIEBEL. Haben die Unglücksfälle als Todesursache zu- oder abgenommen? [Have accidents as causes of death increased or decreased?] *Arch. f. Hygiene.* 101(2) 1929: 95-106.—In Germany, fatal industrial accidents per 100,000 insured workers decreased from 7.0 to 6.7 during the period 1886-1914, rose temporarily during the war, and dropped to 4.9 in 1925. In forestry and agriculture the rate increased from 0.6 in 1888 to 2.6 in 1907; since then it has been about 1.5 with no appreciable fluctuations during the war period. Fatal railroad accidents, per 1,000,000 km. travelled, dropped from 9.0 in 1888 to 5.0 in 1913; the rate rose during the war; but dropped since 1918 to 5.8 in 1924. Fatal traffic accidents (deaths per 1000 motor vehicles in Berlin, or per 10,000,000 street car km. in cities) decreased before the war and have been continuing that trend since 1918. The total number of fatal accidents in Germany increased rapidly until 1919 and has been decreasing since. Drowning

is the most frequently occurring fatal accident.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

8994. UNSIGNED. Accidents in selected manufacturing industries, 1925, 1926, 1927. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28 (3) Mar. 1929: 87-97.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

8995. UNSIGNED. Industrial clinic at McGill University. *Publ. Health Jour. (Canada).* 20 (2) Feb. 1929: 108.—The Industrial Clinic operated by the University in the Montreal General Hospital celebrated its first anniversary in Oct. (1928). More than 1,600 persons attended for examination or treatment during the year. In addition it stimulated and arranged for health service in many industrial plants.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

(See also Entry 8953)

8996. LÜDY, ELISABETH. Entwicklung der Arbeitsvermittlung für weibliche Angehörige geistiger Berufe. [The development of employment exchanges for women in intellectual pursuits. *Soz. Praxis.* 38 (10) Mar. 7, 1929: 236-240.—The slow development of organized employment exchanges for women in intellectual pursuits, is to be attributed to three causes. First, the individualism of all members of intellectual pursuits and of women in particular, secondly, the large amount of differentiation among the professions, and in the third place, the poor organization, both of the public and of the private employment exchanges.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8997. POHL, KÄTHE. Die Rolle der Arbeiterin in den modernen Wirtschaftskämpfen. [The role of women workers in recent labor conflicts.] *Rote Gewerksch. Internat.* 9 (2) Feb. 1929: 76-80.—Although the percentage of women workers organized is small the importance of the women workers in industrial conflicts is steadily increasing. Women constituted the majority of workers involved in the strikes conducted during 1928. The organization of women workers for industrial conflicts and the extension of the influence of the Red International among them are therefore of paramount importance. For this it is necessary to give women a larger share in directing and organizing strike movements. Greater account should be also taken of women in formulating the strike demands, the principle being: equal pay for equal work or if this is impossible reducing the discrepancy between men's and women's wages.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

8998. ZETKIN, CLARA. Das Rückwärts der II Internationale im Kampf um die Befreiung der Frau. [The backward movement of the Second International in the fight for women's freedom.] *Kommunistische Internat.* 10 (9-11). Mar. 13, 1929: 590-608.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

CHILD LABOR

8999. SKINNER, MARY. Child labor in New Jersey II—Children engaged in industrial home work. *U. S. Children's Bureau, Report #185.* 1928: 1-62.—Data for this report were gathered by visits to 628 families with 4353 members, of whom 1902 were home workers. Sixty-three per cent of these workers were children under 16 years of age, 27% were mothers and the remaining 10% were older brothers and sisters, or other relatives who were members of the households. The industrial home work in which they engaged was supplied by New Jersey factories and by employers of neighboring states, located chiefly in New York City and Philadelphia. The kinds of work done by children in order of their importance were: finishing men's clothing, beading and embroidering women's dresses, making powder puffs, stringing tags, making artificial flowers, making dolls' dresses, scalloping and embroider-

ing handkerchiefs, cutting and scalloping lace and embroidery, putting hooks and eyes on brassieres, making bead jewelry, carding buttons, packing Christmas cards and seals, and carding safety pins. Home work usually was undertaken to supplement inadequate family incomes, as the chief breadwinners frequently were engaged in occupations paying small wages or offering casual employment. However, the irregularity of the supply of home work and the low rates of pay permitted only small earnings. Almost half of the 334 families who kept accounts of their earnings reported that they had made less than \$100 in 12 months. The majority of the homes visited were orderly and sanitary but there were many with evidences of neglect and a few were filthy. Twenty-seven homes were found in which home work had been carried on while some member of the family was suffering from a communicable disease. Legal regulation of home work in New Jersey has been unsatisfactory because of the laxity of the New Jersey laws and of weakness in their enforcement, and because of the difficulties of dealing with employers of neighboring communities who wish to avail themselves of opportunities to evade the stricter regulations of the states in which their establishments are located.—*Lucile Eaves.*

WAGES

(See also Entries 8977, 9023)

9000. COOK, KATHERINE M. Salaries and certain legal provisions relating to the school superintendency in the United States. *U. S. Bureau Educ. County Rural School Leaflet #45.* Mar. 1929: pp. 22.—Salaries are fixed largely by statutory provision and range from less than \$500 to over \$10,500. The report compares the current status with that found in 1922 in maxima, minima, medians, and changes by states. The distributions can be illustrated by the numbers receiving less than \$1,500 (27% in 1922, 9% now), those between \$1,500 and \$3,000 (67% in 1922, 62% in 1928) and above \$4,000 (2% in 1922, 8% in 1928). In comparing city with county superintendents, both having populations in their districts from 2,500 to 5,000, the median salaries are \$3,380 for the city superintendents and \$1,500 for the county superintendents; while only one county superintendent receives a salary as high as the median city superintendent. In areas of 5,000 to 10,000 population the county median is \$1,800, the city median \$4,026; while only three county superintendents reach the median of the city, and although 99% of the city superintendents receive \$3,000 or more, only 5.2% of the county superintendents do so. Other medians are: city \$6,428, county \$3,300 (areas 30,000 to 100,000 population); city \$4,765, county \$2,100 (areas 10,000 to 30,000 population). Official titles, terms of office, methods of selection, qualifications in education, experience, etc. when tabulated by states differ greatly.—*Jordan T. Cavan.*

9001. GAETA, GIUSEPPE. Un originale sistema di premio sul salario. [A new system of wage premiums.] *Organizzazione Sci. del Lavoro.* 1928: 564.—A system of wage premiums for the workmen employed by a tramway company.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

9002. LEMMER, FRIEDRICH. Lohnpolitik trotz allem! [Wage policy just the same!] *Arbeitgeber.* 19 (5) Mar. 1, 1929: 119-122.—Wages can be raised only so long and so far as there is a corresponding increase in the productivity of labor. The increase in the productivity of labor, in its turn, is dependent upon additional capital investments. The outstanding characteristics of the German economy are at present scarcity of capital and a relatively large number of willing workers. A policy of high wages is therefore of questionable value for Germany.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

9003. PIGOTT, JOS. M. The apprenticeship problem and how contractors are trying to solve it. *Contract. Rec. & Engin. Rev.* 43 May 13, 1929: 286-289, 291.—H. Michell.

9004. PORTUS, G. V. Wage fixation in Australia. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 21 (1) Mar. 1929: 59-75.—Two methods of fixing wages are in use in the Australian states. The Arbitration Courts were designed primarily to protect the public in industrial disputes, while the Wages Boards were to continually adjust wages. Both methods are still in use. Three-fourths of all employees in Australia have their wages fixed by one or the other method. Four legal criticisms are important: the method is intricate and slow, is costly, and full of legal technicalities, and there is a conflict between state and federal jurisdictions. For the last, a change in the constitution is necessary. One economic criticism is that for over twenty years decisions resulted in a gradually falling real wage, because with a rising price level, wages were based on past costs, and because of the tendency for employers to "pass on" wage advances. The second economic criticism is in setting a basic wage. It is impossible to set a basic wage which is independent of the customary wages paid, and this brings into consideration the ability of the industry to pay. Australia has tended to recognize this more frankly. A basic wage may also tend toward a stereotyped standard of living. A third economic problem, the inequalities of family demands, has led recently to experiments with a basic wage for man and wife, and additional amounts from a state allowance for children.—W. E. Chalmers.

9005. SCHUMPETER, J. Grenzen der Lohnpolitik. [Limits of wage policy.] *Deutsche Volkswirt.* 3 (26) Mar. 28, 1929: 847-851.—The limits to which wages may be raised by the policy of trade unions are, in the long run, determined by three factors: (1) The standard of living of the other classes of society; (2) the elasticity of the demand for labor; (3) the necessity of capital accumulation. The decisive factor is the last one, the first two being of minor importance. The issue of higher wages vs. higher capital accumulation is fundamentally the issue of present vs. future interests of society. Higher wages mean higher consumption at present; larger capital accumulation means larger consumption in the future. There is thus a limit to wage increases, a limit which is not due to the social or economic system but which is due to the necessity of providing for the future. As long as the methods of economic analysis are not sufficiently perfect to determine this limit, the wage rates will have to be fixed by the present method of class struggle.—G. Bielschowsky.

9006. SCHUMPETER, J. Lohnpolitik und Wissenschaft. [Wage policy and science.] *Deutsche Volkswirt.* 3 (25) Mar. 22, 1929: 807-810.—There is a natural wage rate, which is the rate at which all workers available are employed. This rate would be automatically established in a system of free competition. This rate may be altered by the activity of trade unions which may establish wage rates at a higher level. Such an activity is not necessarily harmful; although it will result in unemployment. The total volume of wages disbursed may still be higher than the total volume which would be disbursed at natural wage rates. But all unemployment, however, is due to high wages. There is a considerable amount of unemployment both of seasonal and of cyclical character which could not be eliminated by reducing wages.—G. Bielschowsky.

9007. UNSIGNED. Minimum wage legislation in various countries. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28 (3) Mar. 1929: 73-80.—R. M. Woodbury.

9008. UNSIGNED. Union scales of wages and hours of labor, May 15, 1928. U. S. Bureau Labor Stat., Bull. #482. Mar. 1929: pp. 241.—R. M. Woodbury.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(See also Entries 8567, 8863, 8869, 8874, 8983, 8996, 9094)

9009. CHASE, STUART. Laid off at forty. *Harper's Mag.* 159 (951) Aug. 1929: 340-347.—Finding a job after age 40 is becoming a serious business in America. Chase cites a number of studies and investigations which indicate that most industries and corporations today have set a definite age limit for employment, usually at about 40 years. While many concerns openly admit such arbitrary age limits many more practice this as an unwritten rule. According to Chase, this development, to some extent, has come about, oddly enough, "from an excess of philanthropy". A good deal is due to the spread of group insurance. Since premiums on this insurance are in direct ratio with the age of the worker, it is to the interest of a manufacturing concern to keep the age level of its employees as low as possible. The development of industrial pensions which generally require from 20 to 30 years of service with the same corporation is also forcing the 400 odd large industrial corporations which have established such funds, to employ only workers who are young enough to qualify under these rules. Among other factors which have brought about the present plight of the middle aged workers, Chase cites the development of the machine and its displacement of workers, "promotion from within" which prevents the employment of new persons, the elimination of skill, technological unemployment and the lengthening of the life span. Chase believes that the discrimination against older workers could be drastically eliminated by the inauguration of a state system of old age pensions which would take away the responsibility from the employer for providing for the old age of faithful workers, and by a careful nation-wide study of jobs to determine what positions the older man is capable of filling.—A. Epstein.

9010. CROXTON, FREDERICK E. An experiment in the measurement of unemployment. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24 (165 A—Suppl.) Mar. 1929: 58-64.—An attempt to measure unemployment in Columbus, Ohio in the autumn of the years 1921 to 1925, inclusive. Selected districts, including over 11,000 wage earners, were studied and information was obtained concerning relation to head of household, sex, race or nativity, industry in which employed or in which last regularly employed, and employment status, whether (1) full time; (2) part-time, and if so, what fraction of part time; or (3) idle, and if so, the duration of the idleness and the reason. The data were obtained by visiting the homes of the workers, the work of enumeration being done by students of statistics of the Ohio State University under the close supervision of their instructors. Suggestions are made for the improvement of subsequent studies of this nature. The results of this five year study of unemployment are given in detail in Bull. #409 of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Unemployment in Columbus, Ohio, 1921 to 1925*.—Frederick E. Croxton.

9011. GINI, CORRADO. Disoccupazione e sovrappopolazione. [Unemployment and overpopulation.] *Gerarchia.* 1928: 777.—Unemployment is independent of over-population because of the inertia of wages fixed by contract. Examples and data are supplied. Unemployment in Italy tends to be stabilized at a normal minimum level depending upon the inertia of wages; therefore the influence of overpopulation is not to be feared.—Gior. degli Econ.

9012. GIVENS, MEREDITH B. Measurability of unemployment and related trends. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24 (165 A—Suppl.) Mar. 1929: 33-41.—Unemployment has defied exact measurement. It

"cannot be estimated with a satisfying degree of confidence in terms of existing data." Any definition of unemployment involves ambiguities. Most studies of unemployment have been by inference from data of employment, some have endeavored to count the unemployed. The National Bureau of Economic Research in its study of Recent Economic Changes defined "the volume of unemployment as the difference between the number of persons actually employed and the number desiring and habitually dependent upon employment". Estimates have been made for each year from 1920 to 1927 of the "average total annual employment" and of the estimated number attached to industry—the difference between these figures being termed the "estimated minimum average annual unemployment". This method involves two difficulties, first, that it obscures peak unemployment that may have occurred during a year and, second, that minimum estimates may lead to understatements. Data of numbers attached to industry were obtained by adapting the estimates of W. I. King in his studies of national income. The estimates are to be published in May, 1929, by the National Bureau of Economic Research in *Recent Economic Changes*. Adequate data on man-hours will be of value in studying employment and production. Daily "force reports" will be an aid to the accurate determination of numbers on pay rolls. An employment status inquiry in the 1930 occupations census would give a measure of unemployment as of a certain date and would provide a useful basis for estimating unemployment from employment data at least for a short time.—*Frederick E. Croxton*.

9013. GOLDSCHMIDT, ILSE. Arbeitsfürsorge. Eine kritische Untersuchung zur Frage der Arbeitsbeschaffung für arbeitsfähige Arbeitslose. [Relief by employment. A critical investigation into securing work for the able-bodied unemployed.] *Kölner Sozialpol. Vierteljahrsh.* 7(4) 1928: 273-304.—Relief by employment, i.e. the relief of distress by providing work for the distressed individuals, is a valuable means for promoting social welfare; it is, however, not a means for relieving unemployment. It should be limited to those who cannot find employment on account of being "subnormal" workers, but should not be extended to those who are unemployed because of cyclical fluctuations in business activity. The attempt to extend relief by employment to the so-called "welfare unemployed" in Germany (those workers who do not receive unemployment benefits on account of having been insured for too short a time or of being unemployed for a period exceeding that during which they are entitled to unemployment benefits) is unsound. It is liable to lead to excessive expenditures for public relief works which will yield but little in the way of material returns, and which, in addition will hurt rather than help the unemployed themselves.—*G. Bielschowsky*.

9014. LECHTAPE, H. Saisonschwankungen und Arbeitszeit im Baugewerbe. [Seasonal fluctuations in building and construction industries.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 130(3) Mar. 1929: 410-425.—Building activity in Germany has witnessed a tremendous expansion since the stabilization of the mark, rising from 3.2 billion *M* in 1924 to 7.1 billion *M* in 1927. The problem of seasonal unemployment in these industries has again assumed considerable proportions. The author, basing his thesis mainly on American investigations, holds that only part of the seasonal unemployment is really seasonal, that is, is due to changes in climatic conditions, and that quite a considerable extent of the unemployment is due to custom and could be thus eliminated if employers in the building industries would change their business practices. Seasonal fluctuations may then be considerably alleviated but could not be quite eliminated. The author suggests as a further relief measure an increase in the number of working

hours during the active period which would increase the workers' earnings and would not be against the spirit of the eight-hour day law.—*G. Bielschowsky*.

9015. LEWISOHN, SAM A. Unemployment—the price of progress or the sign of decay. *Amer. Labor Legis. Rev.* 19(1) Mar. 1929: 81-88.—The unemployment problem is the result of varied and complex causes and cannot be simplified. At one time it may be seasonal or again cyclical, a consequence of improved productive methods or of the death of an industry. It is a symptom of an unsound condition, an economic waste and a social tragedy. Stabilization and regularization of industry demand the services of the financier, the executive, the manager, the engineer, the trade unionist, the public official, and the social worker each exercising his specialized functions. Some form of unemployment insurance either by the individual employers, by large insurance companies or mutual insurance under state legislation ultimately must be worked out.—*G. A. Bowers*.

9016. LUBIN, ISADOR. Measuring the labor absorbing power of American industry. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24(165A—Suppl.) Mar. 1929: 27-32.—A survey by the Institute of Economics of the Brookings Institution, Washington, to ascertain the degree to which dispossessed workers are absorbed. Data were obtained from Baltimore, Worcester, Chicago, and Columbus. Over 750 workers who had been discharged within the twelve months preceding Sep. 1928, were interviewed, but none were included who had been released because of inefficiency or insubordination. The data gathered included reason for discharge, sex, age, date of discharge from last job, whether permanent employment had been found at time of interview, date and place of new employment, old and new wage, nature of industry and type of work now being done, and whether any jobs had been obtained between time of discharge and new job. At the time of interview but 410 of the 754 workers had found employment, 344 or 45.5% having not yet secured permanent positions. Twenty-nine had been out of work for a year. Among those employed at the time of the interview there were many who had been idle for some time. About one-third of the persons studied had found some sort of temporary employment since their discharge. When seen by the investigator less than 10% had secured re-employment at their old jobs, 188 had secured similar jobs, 221 had taken jobs unlike those formerly had, 134 had been re-hired in an industry similar to that which formerly employed them, and 273 found work in new industries. Of those permanently employed at the time of interview, 48% were receiving a lower income than previously and 18.8%, a higher income. While there is, at present, considerable mobility of labor the process of absorption is relatively slow. The conclusions are not to be applied beyond the range of the sample studied.—*Frederick E. Croxton*.

9017. MANN, LAWRENCE B. Occupational shifts since 1920. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24(165 A—Suppl.) Mar. 1929: 42-47.—"As no comprehensive statistics of either employment or unemployment are available on a national basis, the Department of Commerce felt that some light might be thrown upon this subject by a study of the shifts in occupations during recent years." Occupational shifts from 1920 to 1927 were studied. Data for 1920 were largely drawn from the census of 1920. Data for 1927 were estimated in various ways. "Employment in manufacturing industries for 1927 is estimated by subtracting from the totals shown by the census of 1925 a decrease of 113,000 indicated by partial preliminary returns from the 1927 Census" "Estimates of the employment of telegraph and cable companies are based on a straight-line projection of the trend shown by the censuses of 1912 and 1922". Estimates of the number of barbers, hair dressers, and mani-

curists were based on the number of establishments. "A summary . . . indicates . . . an increase of over 2,800,000 workers engaged in transportation, distributions, professional service, and personal service as compared with a decrease of about 2,000,000 in agriculture, mining, manufacturing, and United States government service."—*Frederick E. Croxton.*

9018. STEARNS, MAUDE E. Correlation between lodgings of homeless men and employment in New York City. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24 (165 A—Suppl.) Mar. 1929: 182–190.—Lodgings in the New York Municipal Lodgings House have long been considered a barometer of employment conditions in the city. An accurate monthly series of lodgings is now available covering the past ten years with a less reliable series running back to 1897. Since January 1919 the linear trend of this series has been definitely upward. A simple correlation of the deviations from this trend line with the deviations from the trend of factory employment in New York State yields a coefficient of $-.69$. Correlations with other employment series give similar results. The reason the coefficients are not higher is believed to be that the lodging house men are largely unskilled and casual male laborers while the employment indexes include skilled workers and women. For this reason the Lodging House series may be more sensitive than the employment indexes to the extent of real distress in the lower levels of the economic scale.—*G. B. L. Arner.*

9019. UNSIGNED. Une enquête sur le chômage. [A study of unemployment.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 42 (4) Jul.–Aug. 1928: 1159–1165.—An investigation of unemployment was carried on in Amsterdam in 1927. Questionnaires were sent to 13,321 persons who were out of work, 12,100 of whom returned answers. The investigation showed that 3.2% of the unemployed were women. The proportion of unemployment was greater among the younger workers. Fifty-six per cent of the of the total were unorganized. Of those who answered the questionnaire 25% had been without work less than a month, 19% from one to three months, 13% from three to six months, and 11% from six months to a year. Six per cent had been unemployed for more than three years. Eighty-six per cent of the children of those out of work had received no education beyond the primary school. There is a smaller proportion of unemployment among the skilled than among the unskilled. *Edward Berman.*

9020. UNSIGNED. Placement service for boys and girls. *Rehabilitation Rev.* 2 (12) Dec. 1928: 328–370.—The creation of a Junior Placement Division in the employment service of the New York State Department of Labor is advocated by the Vocational Service for Juniors, and endorsed by a number of responsible social organizations. The separate employment offices for Juniors now maintained by the State are inadequate. The new division must be capable of dealing personally with each job hunter, learning his circumstances, capabilities and ambitions, and investigating all jobs before youngsters are sent to them.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9021. WATKINS, RALPH J. Classification of employment fluctuations and shifts in employment in Ohio, 1914–1927. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24 (165 A—Suppl.) Mar. 1929: 48–57.—For the state of Ohio are shown graphically monthly data from 1914 through 1927 (1922 excepted) of the fluctuations in the employment of (1) all workers and wage earners, (2) salespeople and clerical workers, (3) manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries, (4) male and female workers, (5) certain major divisions of industry, and (6) certain counties and the state as a whole. The data are from the annual reports made by Ohio employers to the Division of Labor Statistics of the State of Ohio and the material presented in the article is taken from Part 4 of *Industrial and Commercial*

Ohio, published by the Bureau of Business Research of Ohio State University.—*Frederick E. Croxton.*

9022. YEN, FRANK Y. C. The problem of unemployment in China. *China Tomorrow.* 1 (3) Jan. 20, 1929: 45–48.—The author discusses general remedies for unemployment, emphasizing, among other things, the establishment of labor exchanges, unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, and scientific farming.—*H. B. Elliston.*

COST AND STANDARDS OF LIVING

9023. ACHINSTEIN, ASHER. Can budget and cost-of-living studies be used as aids in determining a differential wage? *Jour. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24 (165) Mar. 1929: 28–39.—Available figures showing the cost of living and changes in the cost of living are analyzed to determine what factors influence the comparability of the data in showing relative costs in one place as compared with another in the United States. The budgets and prices are those collected by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics ten years ago, but the conclusions are said to be valid for up-to-date materials, collected by any other reputable agency. These are that "The root of the difficulties connected with budget and cost-of-living studies lies in the fact that fundamentally they are based on subjective judgments. The margin of error in selection of samples of budgets and prices in different localities largely accounts for the variations shown by the figures that have been and are now being published." Several tables ranking different cities in the United States on different bases are given.—*Margaret Loomis Stecker.*

9024. THADEN, J. F. Standard of living on Iowa farms. *Iowa Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #238 (revised). Nov. 1928: pp. 136.—This bulletin is a revision of a bulletin on the same subject issued Aug. 1926 and is a sequel to *Cost of Living on Iowa Farms*, Bull. #237. As a prelude to intensive analysis of budgets, the author has worked out indexes of relative consumption units based on cost as shown by this study of 451 families. Thus, the adult male being taken as unity, the probable consumption of other members of the family is given as percentages of this for food, clothing, rent, furnishings and equipment, operating expense, maintenance of health, advancement, personal services, insurance, life and health—and unclassified expenditures. Thirty-seven tables and 4 charts classify the families by various social and economic criteria which are analyzed in the text. There is a bibliography.—*Margaret Loomis Stecker.*

9025. UNSIGNED. Une question importante pour notre industrie. [An important problem for our industry.] *Jour. des Associations Patronales.* 24 (5) Feb. 2, 1929: 25–26.—Using statistical data of the Swiss Federal Bureau of Labor, indices of the costs of food, heating and lighting, clothing, housing and general index of the cost of living were found for the years 1914–1928 in Switzerland. The paper presents these indices in comparative tables and emphasizes the increasing cost of housing.—*J. Emelianoff.*

9026. UNSIGNED. Recent economic changes: (7) Standards of living. *Canterbury Chamber Commerce, Bull.* (49) Feb. 1929: pp. 4.—A report prepared by the Department of Economics of Canterbury College Christchurch, New Zealand. Real wages in New Zealand have changed but little since 1914. Compared with the countries of Europe they are high, however, due to the greater productivity of labor in New Zealand, but this is not so high as in North America. The standard of living has not increased in New Zealand as it has in other countries, although it is still higher than in Europe but lower than in North America. This is because in New Zealand, production has not increased, whereas elsewhere it is much greater now than in pre-war years

and it is only through greater production that higher wages can be paid and the standard of living can be raised. "Undue reliance on state aid must bear considerable responsibility for the failure of the standard of living in New Zealand to improve in recent years, when it has been improving in many other countries." Tables are given from the International Labor Office and New Zealand official reports.—*Margaret Loomis Stecker.*

9027. VON TUNGELN, GEORGE H. THADEN, J. F., and KIRKPATRICK, E. L. Cost of living on Iowa farms. *Iowa Agric. Exper. Station, Bull. #237* (revised) Nov. 1928: pp. 62.—A revision of a bulletin issued June 1926. This study supplies the facts as to what it costs Iowa farm families to live. It is one of a series of studies of the farm family's standard of living being made in a number of states by the State Colleges of Agriculture in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture. In Iowa, the data were collected in 1922-1923 from 472 families through personal interviews. A few records of actual income and expenditures were available, but for the most part careful estimates formed the basis for the conclusions. In 34 detailed tables the facts are given regarding home ownership, size, age and other factors relating to the composition of the family, value of and conveniences in homes, size of incomes by source and distribution of expenditures for different items. A bibliography is included.—*Margaret Loomis Stecker.*

9028. ZIMMERMAN, CARLE C. Incomes and expenditures of village and town families in Minnesota. *Univ. of Minnesota Agric. Exper. Station, Bull. #253*. Mar. 1929: 3-47.—The purposes of this study are to find out how village and town families live, the amount and sources of their incomes, the distribution and methods of spending their incomes, and their housing and living conditions. The data were secured by the survey method. There are eleven towns and villages included, and these vary in population from 742 to 7,036. Records were obtained from 395 families. These families are divided into ten groups: widows and spinsters; retired farmers; unskilled laborers; semi-skilled laborers; skilled laborers; clerical employees; small business men, and small professional men (incomes less than \$3,000); upper business men, and upper professional men (incomes \$3,000 and over). These groups were fairly well represented in each community. There appears to be a slight relation between the size of the family income and the size of the community, but the chief difference is between the smallest community and the others. The families tend to spend all they make, but the communities, families, and individuals tend to adjust their expenditures to their income producing ability. To some extent, the social scale of a family is also an economic scale, the chief exception being the clerical class. The chief source of income, 81%, is that gained by the head of the family, while only 9% comes as returns from property, and the remainder comes from such sources as wages of children, boarders, employment of mothers outside the home, etc. There is no relation between the size of the community and the percentage of the income gained by the male head of the family. Incomes of widows, spinsters, and retired farmers are derived largely from property investments and work outside the home. The nearer the minimum level of subsistence a group approaches, the greater is the significance of elementary wants. The cost of living is not the big factor with the majority of these families, but the relative advantage of one type of purchase over another. Practically all other types of expenditures have more efficient agencies serving these families than expenditures of investment. What these families need most is an improvement in the available facilities for the investment of that portion of the income which is saved for the future. The upper classes

show greater mobility, opportunity for travel, and time spent in amusements than the lower classes. The circulation of daily papers doubles in proceeding from the lower to the upper classes, and that of local papers almost doubles. The area of the social-interacting systems of the upper groups is greater than for the lower groups. The same may be said, in part, for the larger towns in comparison with the smaller villages. Climbing the social ladder is associated with fewer births and rapid increases in their costs. Home ownership adds much to the stability of the family and community. There is no significant relation between the size of the community and such costs as rent, light, fuel, help, taxes, etc. Not only do expenditures of the lower classes indicate greater nearness to physical needs, but their houses are so arranged that more space is devoted to eating, sleeping, and physical requirements of the individual than is so used by the upper classes. The upper class families appear to use all types of goods in more abundance than the families of the lower classes. Forty-three tables are given.—*O. D. Duncan.*

WEALTH, PROPERTY AND INCOME

9029. AIRD, J. A. The income method of estimating the national income. *Econ. Rec.* 4(7) Nov. 1928.—The article discusses errors in Mr. Sutcliffe's estimate of the national income of Australia calculated on the basis of income tax returns.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

9030. KÜRBS, FRIEDRICH. Ergebnisse der ersten einheitlichen Vermögensteuerveranlagung in Deutschland. [Results of the first general property assessment in Germany.] *Deutsche Wirtschaftszeitung*. 26(12-13) Mar. 21, 1929: 276-279.—This analysis of Vol. 357 of *Statistik des deutschen Reichs* gives a clear idea of the distribution of property in agriculture, industry, real estate, foreign investments etc., in the various states of Germany. Especial mention is made of the land holdings of foreigners in the larger cities.—*W. Hausdorfer.*

9031. McFALL, ROBERT J. The farm income problem. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 142(231) Mar. 1929: 7-15.—The farm income problem affects not only farmers but practically the entire nation. The need for farm relief should be determined by a careful analysis of this problem. The total spending power of the agricultural community is the value of the products of the farms. By fitting together the figures of gross income from farm production from 1919-20 to 1927-28 computed by the Department of Agriculture with a series of estimates of farm income for calendar years used in an earlier article by the author it is found that in purchasing ability as an operating business, agriculture shows a net increase rather than a decrease when compared with the good years before the war. The purchasing power of the farm operating income was 10-20% greater in the crop year 1927-28 than in the calendar year 1913. During the decade 1913-23 the quantitative output of agriculture increased approximately 19%. Since then the costs per unit of output have decreased at least 17%, and have remained approximately constant since 1922-23. The purchasing power of the farmer's personal income is as good as in the post-war boom and materially better than in the best pre-war years. Comparisons of farm and urban income are of doubtful value. While price data indicate a depressed state of agriculture, prices alone and their purchasing power are not worthy the emphasis frequently given them as total income is based on price times quantity and net income takes account of changing costs. Unit costs of producing agricultural products are decreasing because of increased efficiency,

though this reduction is not uniformly distributed. One reason why farm prices are low in comparison with other prices is that costs of distribution are high and the demand for farm products is not increasing as rapidly as the demand for other products. We can hardly hope to see farm income rise as rapidly as the total national income. There is a question as to whether or not too large a share of our population are on farms and whether or not agricultural educational policies tend toward an increase in production not based on market demands.—*J. D. Pope.*

COOPERATION

(See also Entries 7936, 8641, 8833, 8838, 8841, 8849, 8896, 8902, 9446)

9032. ASHBY, A. W., and JONES, J. M. The cooperative supply of farm requisites in Wales. *Great Britain, Ministry Agric., Jour.* 35 (11 Feb. 1929: 1038-1052.—“Among the several ways in which the cooperative principle can be applied to agriculture and rural life, the cooperative purchase of requisites has been the most uniformly successful.” This article indicates the expansion and present scope of this form of cooperation in Wales, and discusses briefly the financial condition and some of the problems of the societies.—*Agric. Econ. Literature.*

9033. BALDERSTON, R. W. The standardization program of the agricultural cooperatives of the United States. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 142 (231 Mar. 1929: 425-438.—Many cooperative associations have fundamental standardization programs. They have undertaken such programs because the individual farmer cannot ordinarily get a top price for a superior product through private selling organizations. Some private organizations have put out highly standardized agricultural products but such private agencies cannot adequately differentiate between producers on the basis of quality. A cooperative association has an advantage over a private concern if it is well organized and managed because it can get the cooperation of the grower in quality improvement. Much of the improvement of the Danish butter industry is laid to the standardization program of its cooperative associations. In the United States such organizations as the California Fruit Growers Exchange, the Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc., the American Cranberry Exchange, the Tillamook County Creameries Association, the Interstate Milk Producers Association, and other dairy associations have standardization programs that have been in effect long enough to show results. In all of these cases the results have been highly beneficial. Such a standardization program need not await governmental aid although governmental backing is helpful. Standardization should be an integral part of a sound production program.—*H. E. Erdman.*

9034. CHRISTENSEN, CHRIS L. Trends among cooperatives. *Rural Amer.* 7 (3) Mar. 1929: 8-9.—Broadly speaking, there have been at least five developments of outstanding importance in the progress and trends among farmers cooperatives when conditions in 1928 are compared with ten years ago. First, a broader and clearer comprehension of cooperative marketing and purchasing has been developed through educational methods. Second, the standardization of grades, packing, and trade practices have made marked progress. The Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc., with its quality improvement program, is a good example. Third, increased operating efficiency has been effected through the application of better business methods and obtaining a larger volume. For instance, whereas formerly it cost 60 cents per crate to market eggs through a broker in the East, three Pacific Coast

poultry associations set up a central sales agency in New York and reduced marketing costs to 24 cents per crate. Fourth, coordination of production and marketing has been given considerable impetus. An example of this is the Maryland State Dairymen's Association, which supplies the Baltimore Milk Market. Their policy of a moderate staple price which will give the efficient dairyman a profit and yet will not bring milk from distant regions to compete with that produced locally, has resulted in the past two years, during each month in the year, in a price to the dairyman of 33 cents per gallon for fluid milk sales. Fifth, the trend toward centralization, or cooperation among cooperatives. Examples are:—The National Milk Producers Federation, including 44 of the largest cooperative associations handling milk, butter or cheese; the National Livestock Producers Association, made up of 13 livestock terminal cooperating agencies; and the American Cotton Growers Exchange made up of state wide cotton associations.—*R. V. Gunn.*

9035. FITZGERALD, D. A. Local cooperative livestock marketing associations in Iowa since 1920. *Iowa Agric. Exp. Station, Bull.* #254. 1928: pp. 63.—In 1925 there were 697 local farmer agencies handling livestock in Iowa as compared with 682 in 1920. During the period 193 associations were organized and 178 associations went out of business, leaving a net gain in number of 15. Associations handled in 1924 about 25% of all livestock marketed in the state, practically the same percentage handled in 1920. From 1920 to 1924 the average volume of business of associations increased from 77 to 96 cars a year, an increase of 27%. Hogs constituted over 84% of all cooperative shipments, cattle 15% and sheep less than 1%. A much larger percentage of hogs than of cattle were shipped cooperatively because a much larger percentage of cattle feeders than of hog producers have carload lots to dispose of at one time. Although the proportion of stock marketed cooperatively has not increased since 1920, local associations generally have improved their organization and management. A large percentage of them are now incorporated. Many have adopted and put into effect membership contracts. Many are securing better managers, improving business methods, and increasing their efficiency in handling and disposing of livestock. A great deal of this progress has come from the work of the Iowa State Livestock Shippers' Association. Among other services the state organization has been instrumental in securing better service from the railroads. Better loading and handling have resulted in lower shrinkage and death losses. Better understanding of market conditions has enabled associations to increase their returns from livestock handled by avoiding market depressions and by a better selection of markets.—*P. L. Miller.*

9036. FONTANILLE, M. H. L'organisation coopérative en Algérie. [Cooperative organization in Algeria.] *Rev. d'Agric. en France.* 60 (12) Dec. 1928: 357-360.—The author traces the development of agricultural cooperation in Algeria.—*A. M. Hannay.*

9037. GARDNER, CHASTINA. Beginnings of cooperative livestock marketing. A preliminary report. *U. S. Bureau Agric. Econ.* Apr. 1929: pp. 11 (mimeographed).—The earliest form of cooperation among livestock farmers was importation of breeding stock, instances of this kind occurring before 1800. Another early form of cooperation was in the driving of stock to distant markets. A venture in cooperative selling was undertaken in Ohio as early as 1820. Cooperative livestock marketing was undertaken at a number of points during the grange period in the sixties and seventies. The Goodlettsville Lamb and Wool Club, Goodlettsville, Tennessee, which is still operating, was started in 1877. An association formed in Nebraska in 1883 is still in operation. The present-day coopera-

tive shipping movement, however, is mainly a development which has taken place since 1910.—O. B. Jesness.

9038. M., H. S. The statistics of the affiliated national organizations for 1927. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation*. 22 (3) Mar. 1929: 88-96.—R. M. Woodbury.

9039. McKAY, A. W. Some problems of small cooperative marketing associations. *Cooperative Marketing Jour.* 3 (2) Mar. 1929: 51-58.—Once a small cooperative association has become organized a number of problems arise. One may be that of overcoming over-optimistic promises made during the organization period. The selection of grading and packing methods needs attention. Usually a central packing house is desirable. A lightly increased cost may be handsomely repaid in better prices for a superior pack. Three marketing methods are open to small (fruit or vegetable) associations: (1) sale to cash buyers, (2) sales through brokerage or commission house connections, and (3) sales through an established distributing agency. The first is seldom desirable as a matter of policy; the last is usually the most desirable.—H. E. Erdman.

9040. MÜLLER, AUGUST. Genossenschaftswesen und internationaler Warenaustausch. [Cooperative societies and international trade.] *Weltwirtschaft.* 17 (1) Jan. 1929: 10-12.—The author comments on the resolution of the economic world conference at Geneva which urged direct business relations between the cooperatives of producers and those of consumers. He doubts that such direct contact would bring about a state of economic harmony, the interests of producers and of consumers being opposed to each other, no matter in what form they are organized. For the time being competition between cooperative societies and private enterprises is likely to bring about the best results.—G. Bielschowsky.

9041. STANDEL, E. N. The law relating to cooperative societies. 15.—The Ukraine. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation*. 22 (1) Jan. 1, 1929: 15-18; (2) Feb. 1929: 68-75; (3) Mar. 1929: 108-115.—The author discusses among other topics the development of Soviet cooperative legislation, the different kinds of cooperatives, their composition, their fundamental functions and the economic foundation of their activities. He points out the advantages granted to cooperation by Soviet legislation.—*Agric. Econ. Literature*.

9042. UNSIGNED. The cooperative movement in Italy. *Indus. & Labour Infor.* 29 (8) Feb. 25, 1929: 238-239.—Contains a summary of the results of a statistical inquiry undertaken by the Italian National Cooperative Union in 1928.—*Agric. Econ. Literature*.

9043. UNSIGNED. Die Entwicklung des Zentralverbandes Deutscher Konsumvereine seit der Stabilisierung. [German consumers' cooperatives since the stabilization of the mark.] *Soz. Praxis.* 38 (12) Mar. 21, 1929: 277-279.—The number of members and the total turn-over of consumers' cooperatives in Germany are now larger than they were before the war. The production of the cooperatives in the old plants showed the most remarkable increase being now twice as large as before the war, even after making allowance for the depreciation of the mark. The reserves of the cooperatives are also very considerable. Somewhat less encouraging is the comparison between present and pre-war times, as regards the distributive function of the cooperatives. There has been a decline both in sales per member and in sales per salesperson.—G. Bielschowsky.

9044. WEDEN, MORIZ. Die landwirtschaftliche Genossenschaftswesen der Deutschen in der Tschechoslowakei. [The agrarian cooperatives of Germans in Czechoslovakia.] *Österreichische Volkswirt.* (Suppl.—10 Jahre Nachfolgestaaten) 1928: 138-141.—G. Bielschowsky.

CONSUMPTION OF WEALTH

(See also Entry 9043)

9045. BAKER, O. E. Changes in production and consumption of our farm products and the trend in population. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 142 (231) Mar. 1929: 97-146.—The division of Land Economics in the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics is constructing an index of agricultural production and consumption since 1900. Increase in production due to the rapid technical progress in agriculture has been especially marked since the World War in spite of the decrease in farm land, farm animals, and farm population, and a decline in prices of farm products. In consumption the trend has been in general from less costly to more costly products. From 1900 to 1927 the human consumption of wheat flour, corn, rye and barley fell from an average per capita total of 368 pounds to 227. Consumption of potatoes and of fruits remained nearly constant. There was a slight increase in the consumption of vegetables, and a 40% increase in the consumption of sugar. Consumption of meat and eggs increased little; of milk, 12%. Per capita consumption of cotton remained nearly constant, and of wool decreased one tenth. Per capita consumption of tobacco rose one fourth. Population is increasing too slowly to make it likely that we shall need to put more land under cultivation. The long time tendency will be rather for a more intensive utilization of the better lands already in use. There is need of land classification to save individual farmers from loss.—E. E. Hoyt.

STATE INDUSTRIES AND SUBSIDIES

(See Entries 8587, 8770, 8774, 9102)

PUBLIC FINANCE

(See also Entry 8180)

GENERAL

9046. CABIATI, ATTILIO. La "Finanza" di Antonio de Viti de Marco. ["Finance" by Antonio de Viti de Marco.] *Gior. degli Econ.* 43 (11) Nov. 1928: 881-898.—A review of De Viti de Marco's *I primi principi dell'economia finanziaria*. The problems of net income, the taxation of savings, the shifting of taxes are given special attention.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

9047. GANGEMI, L. Die Entwicklung der italienischen Finanzpolitik von 1922 bis 1928. [The development of the Italian financial policy from 1922 to 1928.] *Weltwirtsch. Arch.* (1) Jan. 1929: 102*-139*.—In 1922 the Fascists assumed unlimited control and accepted complete responsibility for Italy's reconstruction. They substituted for the deadlocking policy of "minimum sacrifice" in financial affairs the "productivistic" policy of action and progress, in view of Italy's numerous population and her scarcity of capital and raw material. Enormous treasury deficits, inflation, heavy funded and floating debts, unsettled international debts, a chaotic tax system, tax evasion and fiscal privileges, excessive paper money circulation, and a falling foreign exchange ratio were the most serious conditions demanding redress. Though the Fascist rule of five years has not solved all these problems, the basic preparations and some definitive progress have been made in balancing the budget and disposing usefully of the surplus; systematizing the foreign debt

and creating an autonomous fund for its administration, and another for the administration of the domestic debt; rigidly controlling the note circulation and establishing the gold exchange standard, and centering the emission of notes in the Banca d'Italia; in placing foreign loans and consolidating the floating debt; increasing the gold reserves; and taking measures for the technical and administrative improvement of industry.—*J. P. Jensen.*

9048. KARARAH, MOHAMMED ABD EL-HALIM. Das Finanzwesen Ägyptens. [Egyptian public finance.] *Welt d. Islams.* 11 (1-2) Aug. 1928: 1-66.—Egyptian problems of public finance must always be viewed in the light of foreign control over Egyptian finances which has existed for centuries, first exercised by Turkey over her vassal state, then, from the middle of the nineteenth century, by the European states which saw their investments in Egypt endangered by the wasteful policy of Ismā'il Pascha. Even under the new constitution (1923) England retains a large measure of control over Egyptian public finance, especially marked in the part played by English advisers in approving the budget [the article gives details of budgetary procedure under the new constitution]. The history of foreign control is reflected in the large proportion of the State's expenses going to interest and amortization on the oft-revamped foreign debt. Of the domestic expenses the most important are for the Ministries of Finance, Interior and Public Works [details of these expenditures are presented]. To meet expenses the State relies most heavily on net profits from the State railroad, from the customs revenues and from the land tax. Aside from these latter two, taxation is negligible except for court "fees". The State also derives net revenues from its postal, telegraph and telephone systems.—*C. S. Shoup.*

9049. OETIKER, J. The state finances of Switzerland. *Banker (London).* 8 (35) Dec. 1928: 342-348.—The war, and post war conditions were the cause of a deficit in Swiss state accounts. This reached a culmination point in 1920, after which time the deficit gradually diminished until, in the Budget estimates for 1929 it had disappeared and was replaced by an excess of revenue. This recovered equilibrium has been largely attained through taxation. Loans have been floated, two of which are now fully repaid. Subsidies granted by the Confederation to the cantons were also substantially increased. Through the financial aid of the Confederation the Swiss cantons have been enabled to reach a state of financial balance.—*Helen Slade.*

9050. UNSIGNED. Los gastos públicos nacionales. [National public expenditures.] *Rev. Econ. Banco de la Nación Argentina.* 1 (4) Nov. 1928: 88-90.—The expenditures of the national government 1920-27 are given and classified under headings which denote the nature of the outlay. In every case the figures for 1920 and 1927 are compared and some attention is given to the changes taking place after 1925. The most important increase (from \$430,900 to \$660,500) between 1920 and 1927 was in Administrative outlay—services of the public debt, expenses of the Departments of Justice and Public Instruction and the Interior. The increase (from \$19,900 to \$232,500) next in importance was in Special (extraordinary) expenditure, met largely by the sale of bonds. Next followed outlay on Public Works. A classification of expenditure according to the nature of its authorization is also given.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

TAXATION

(See also Entries 8241, 8802, 8829, 9029, 9030, 9124, 9197, 9198, 9199)

9051. AEREBOE, FRIEDRICH. Die Steuerfrage in ihrer Bedeutung für Gesundheit unserer Agrar-

zustände. *Jahrb. d. Bodenreform.* 24 (4) Nov. 12, 1928: 193-212.—Germany's war experience showed the ill balance existing between her industrial and agricultural classes. An effort must be made to stop the flight from the land which crowds the cities with low-paid factory workers and leaves the land, often poorly managed, in the hands of large owners. Taxation reform will be a powerful instrument to this end. A progressive land tax on area and productivity—not on actual production—should replace the income tax, which weighs most heavily on the small farmer. Deduction of debts from the tax base should not be allowed. The tax should weigh most heavily on the indolent, not on the energetic as it does at present, and should discourage large landholdings, which have fostered the wandering farm laborer and made difficult the existence of the small farmer. In this way a settled, prosperous agricultural population may be built up which will furnish a market for home industries, removing the necessity of the latter for battling with other countries so fiercely in foreign markets.—*C. S. Shoup.*

9052. BAKER, DON H. State income taxes. *Commonwealth.* 4 (30) Jul. 24, 1928: 273-278.—The author discusses the various state income tax laws, particularly those of Wisconsin, New York, and Massachusetts.—*Eliot G. Mears.*

9053. BORGATTA, GINO. La nuova inchiesta sulla pressione fiscale delle società per azioni. [The burden of taxation for incorporated companies.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 18 1928: 743-857.—A comprehensive statistical and economic study of the general principles concerning taxation and its effects, with special reference to incorporated companies. The method to be followed by the Association of Italian Incorporated Companies in the inquiry covering the period from 1924 to 1928 is described. The results obtained in the preceding inquiry relative to the period 1922-1924 are analyzed.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

9054. EBERSOLE, J. F. Forecasting corporation income tax receipts. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24 (165 A-Suppl.) Mar. 1929: 219-224.—Statistical analysis is used in an attempt to forecast corporate income tax receipts and the method of attack is outlined in this paper. The plan consists of estimating probable current income taxes in the last quarter of the year from data on taxable incomes realized by corporations in the preceding calendar year. The net taxable income for the previous year is determined and an estimate made of the percentages of change between the net taxable income of the current and previous years. Allowance is then made for variable factors as the possible change in the rate of audit of returns. The estimated tax collections for two succeeding calendar years are then converted into estimates for the fiscal year. It is pointed out that the data are limited and the difficulties encountered in the practical application of such statistical analysis render forecasts, made in this manner, very approximate. However, this method seems to be the only one possible.—*L. Kuwin.*

9055. GEORGÉ, GUSTAVE. L'épargne aux prises avec le fisc: La guerre au revenu. [Saving at grips with the Treasury. The war on income.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 138 (412) Mar. 10, 1929: 475-483.—The rate of taxation on the various items of personal income in France has become excessive, amounting to 18% or more at the present time. It discourages individual savings and leads to speculation, which often means destruction. The sole remedy is a reversion to the normal rate of 10%. (Various cases are cited by way of example.)—*James R. Mood.*

9056. GRAU, WALTER. Die Besteuerung der öffentlichen Hand. [The taxation of public enterprises.] *Deutsche Volkswirt.* 3 (19) Feb. 8, 1929: 592-597.—The taxation of public enterprises has been suggested

as a means for reducing the deficit in the German federal budget. The article points out that the increase in federal revenues from this source would be diminished by the amount which federal enterprises would have to pay in the form of taxes, and the net increase in federal revenue would be inconsiderable. If, on the other hand, federal enterprises were exempt from the tax, this would increase the friction between federal and state authorities. Even this problem hinges in the last resort on the regulation of fiscal relations between the federation, the states, and the municipalities.—G. Bielschowsky.

9057. GRAU, WALTER. Erbschaftssteuer und Erbrecht. [Inheritance taxes and inheritance laws.] *Deutsche Volkswirt.* 3(16) Jan. 18, 1929: 492-494.—The danger of an increase in the rate of inheritance taxes has been exaggerated. The present German inheritance law, by giving each heir the right to demand a "compulsory portion" (*Pflichtteil*) of the inheritance payable in cash, is a much graver menace to business. Some changes in German inheritance laws remedying this defect would be advisable.—G. Bielschowsky.

9058. KAMBE, M. Specific progressions in the inheritance tax. *Kyoto Univ. Econ. Rev.* 3(2) Dec. 1928: 1-18.—In Japan the inheritance tax rates are progressive according to (a) the amount of property inherited, (b) the nature of the property, houses being taxed at a relatively low rate, (c) the degree of relationship. All this can be justified on the faculty principle, the lower rates being applicable when the legatee feels more distress in paying the tax or feels more strongly that he has a right to the property. But the tax should be made progressive according to other standards also, this treatment, too, being based on the faculty principle. These standards are: (1) business ability of the legatee; the greater his ability to make profitable use of the inheritance, the better able he is to pay a heavy tax on his share; (2) the size and nature of the income and property of the legatee aside from the inheritance; if he already has much property he is better able to bear an inheritance tax than if his existence depends upon receiving the inheritance intact; and progressive rates here would forestall evasion of the tax by gifts just before death; (3) if the heir is a member of the testator's household, the nature and amount of earned income the testator had been receiving; (4) the extent to which the heir has participated in and helped build up the testator's estate; (5) the kinds of property inherited, i.e., personalty versus realty, the latter bearing a lighter tax because of difficulty of conversion into cash; (6) the history of the property inherited, i.e., whether it was created by the testator or merely received by him as an inheritance or bequest.—C. S. Shoup.

9059. KNOF, EDWIN. Steuerrecht und Betriebswirtschaftslehre. [Tax law and business management.] *Zeitschr. f. Betriebswirtsch.* 5(11) 1928: 801-808.—The points of contact between tax laws and business management are pointed out. The problem is considered as to how far the principle of business administration should be recognized in applying tax laws, the author holding that the influence of these principles extends only in so far as is clearly and positively stated in the laws themselves. The necessity of giving tax officials a thorough business training is emphasized.—G. Bielschowsky.

9060. KOPPE, FRITZ. Genfer Doppelbesteuerungskonferenz und Internationale Handelskammer. [The Geneva Conference on double taxation and international chamber of commerce.] *Deutsche Wirtsch.-Zeitung.* 26(4) Jan. 24, 1929: 78-81.—The three proposals for the solution of the double taxation problem presented to the Committee of experts at Geneva are briefly outlined. The first proposal maintains the old division between personal and impersonal direct taxes,

recommending that personal direct taxes be levied in the country of residence and impersonal taxes be levied in the country of origin. The second proposal, that of Adams of Yale, recommends that all taxes be levied in the taxpayer's country of residence. The third proposal, made by the German representative Dorn and the French representative Berdugl, tries to affect a compromise between these two views. The article also outlines the contents of the treaties of double taxation between Germany and Italy, and Germany and Sweden.—G. Bielschowsky.

9061. MIRIAUX, E. Les besoins de capitaux et le fiscalité. [The supply of capital and fiscal policy.] *Réforme Econ.* 58(7) Mar. 20, 1929: 155-161.—The present tendency of fiscal policy consists in placing an increasing share of the tax burden on capital. The main result of this is to increase the discrepancy between the interest rates which the borrower has to pay and those which the lender receives. This tends to perpetuate the present scarcity of capital and the present high rate of interest. The most urgent needs for capital have to be satisfied in an exceedingly wasteful manner; the state has to supply itself that which it has prevented the capital markets from supplying.—G. Bielschowsky.

9062. MONTEMURRI, GIUSEPPE. Finanza pubblica e sindacati. [Syndicates and public finance.] *Diritto del Lavoro.* 2(10-11) Oct.-Nov. 1928: 679-682.—At present there is an appalling amount of tax evasion in Italy, especially as far as the income tax is concerned. This defect might be remedied by using the professional syndicates established for the assessment of taxes. The way to do this would consist in determining first the aggregate income of the single professions and determining according to it the share of the income tax which each profession has to contribute. The distribution of the tax burden among the individual members should be left to the professional syndicates, appropriate safe-guards against the abuse of this power having first been established.—G. Bielschowsky.

9063. NAWIASKY, HANS. Einiges über steuerrechtliche Grundfragen. [Basic problems of fiscal law.] *Vierteljahrsschr. Steuer- u. Finanzrecht.* 2(3) 1928: 442-452.—The article develops a definition of tax-payments and defends this definition against criticisms. The author defines the relationship between tax payer and tax collector as a relationship based on legal equality (a *Forderungsverhältnis*) rather than a relationship based upon sovereignty (*Gewaltverhältnis*).—G. Bielschowsky.

9064. NEUHOFF, RALPH R. Missouri property taxes and the merchants' and manufacturers' license. *St. Louis Law Rev.* 14(2) Feb. 1929: 157-167.—R. M. Woodbury.

9065. NIVKHANEN, JUHO. The state finances of Finland. *Banker (London).* 8(33) Oct. 1928: 85-92.—Finland's finances have been firmly established since 1921. Data are presented for state revenues and expenditures for 1921 to 1929. Revenues from taxes for 1927 were derived as follows: (in millions of finmarks) direct taxes, 485, (22.6%); indirect taxes, 1424, (66.1%); miscellaneous taxes, 244, (11.3%). Import duties form the most important item in indirect taxes.—Helen Slade.

9066. SIEGFRIED, OTTO. Die Auflösung der Familienfideikomisse und die Grunderwerbssteuer. [The dissolution of family estates and the tax on real estate purchases.] *Vierteljahrsschr. f. Steuer u. Finanzrecht.* 2(3) 1928: 503-528.—G. Bielschowsky.

9067. SMITH, CHARLES W. Some economic and historical aspects of taxation. *Jour. Accountancy.* 47(2) Feb. 1929: 119-125.—H. F. Taggart.

9068. UNSIGNED. The income tax. *Report of the Tax Commission of North Carolina.* 1928: 535-586.—North Carolina passed a state income tax law

in 1849. Progressive rates were introduced during the period from 1893-1901. In 1920 a constitutional amendment became effective, making possible the adoption of a comprehensive income tax law. The present law was enacted by the General Assembly in 1921 and follows in the main the model statute recommended by the National Tax Association. Prior to 1900 the income tax yielded but a nominal amount of revenue. From 1900 to 1918 the receipts were less than \$100,000 per annum. Since 1921 it has become one of the most important sources of State revenue, yielding in 1928 the sum of \$8,196,549. The cost of administration has been exceptionally small. It is recommended that the administrative staff be adequately increased, that rulings and decisions concerning the law be made generally accessible and that the collection and publication of proper statistics be undertaken.—*Tipton R. Snively.*

9069. UNSIGNED. Small corporation tax reduction inequitable and uneconomic. *Bull. Natl. Tax Assn.* 14(6) Mar. 1929: 172-174.—The attention of business men is being called to the fallacy of the plea for relief to small corporations. The plea is based on the fallacy that the corporation has an actual personal existence and pays the tax out of a personal profit, instead of the fact that the corporation has only a fictitious existence in law and pays taxes out of what would otherwise become profits to shareholders, many of limited personal incomes. This would often result in increasing incomes of those whose profits are already large and decreasing profits of those whose profits are frequently meager. Corporation taxes must be paid either by consumers of its products or by its stockholders. If small incomes are exempt, it is a declaration that large accumulations of capital for business purposes, no matter how necessary, economic or efficient, are undesirable and properly the subject of a discriminatory tax. It is a fact that stockholders of limited means ordinarily invest in the securities of large, well-established business. Congressional policy with respect to small incomes can be carried out only by tax relief for large corporations. The agitation for special tax relief is growing, and it is important that before the proposal is again presented the members of Congress be properly informed.—*M. H. Hunter.*

9070. UNSIGNED. Tax administration and tax delinquency. *Report of the Tax Commission of North Carolina.* 1928: 383-486.—There is wide variation in the quality of administration of the tax laws in the counties of North Carolina particularly with respect to the general property tax. Different classes of property are usually assessed at different percentages of their true value, although the constitution requires that all property be assessed uniformly. Only 24 of the 100 counties completed the assessing of property within the time allowed by law, while less than half the counties imposed the legal penalty on tax payers for the late listing of their property. The collection of taxes is also very delinquent in North Carolina. Nine months after the 1927 taxes were due the tax collectors of only 9 out of the 100 counties had settled with the county for their collections. The penalties for late payment of taxes have never been sufficient to encourage prompt payment. In 95 counties land representing 9.32% of the gross levy on real estate was advertised for sale for delinquent taxes. In 13 counties more than 20% of the levy was advertised while in 10 counties less than 3% was advertised. The counties acquired more than half the land sold for taxes. Interest paid on money borrowed in anticipation of taxes is an indirect cost of collecting taxes which averaged \$3572 per county in 1927. The total direct and indirect costs of collecting taxes amounted on the average to 2.27% of the gross tax levy and in some counties to as much as 5%. Poor administration of the tax laws is at present causing

serious losses of tax revenue in North Carolina. (Detailed tables and a copy of the forms used in making the study are given in appendices.)—*Roy A. Ballinger.*

9071. UNSIGNED. The taxation of banks. *Report of the Tax Commission of North Carolina.* 1928: 359-382.—At the present time state banks are taxed more heavily than national banks in North Carolina. They pay a state income tax which national banks do not pay. Also certain deductions which are allowed in determining the value of the corporate excess under the property tax work in favor of the national banks. Under the present Federal law there are four possible ways of taxing national banks in North Carolina: (1) A property tax may be levied on the bank shares, (2) the dividends on the shares may be taxed as personal income to the shareholder, (3) the net income of the bank may be taxed as income to the bank, (4) a franchise or excise tax measured by the net income of the bank may be used. Certain combinations of these methods are possible. A property tax on the shares is most effective under the general property tax but under a classified property tax with a low rate on intangibles it would produce insufficient revenue because the rate on bank shares could not be higher than the rate on intangibles. An income tax on dividends would produce only a small amount of revenue, if used alone. While an income tax levied on the net income of the banks would produce more revenue than one levied on dividends it probably would not produce as much revenue as the present system. A franchise or excise tax would be the best one to use if the state adopts a classified property tax. It might be combined with an income tax on the dividends of the shares.—*Roy A. Ballinger.*

9072. UNSIGNED. The taxation of city real property. *Report of the Tax Commission of North Carolina.* 1928: 205-222.—An investigation of the taxation of real property in the cities of North Carolina was made in order to determine the percentage of true value at which city property was assessed for taxation and the per cent of net income from city property which was absorbed in taxes. The average ratio of assessed to true value for all the property surveyed was 58.6% in 1927. It was 63.1% for residence property and 57.6% for business property. The average ratio varied for different sections of the state, for cities of different sizes, and for property of different value. It was lowest in the mountain section and highest in the tidewater section. Property situated in the large cities had the lowest ratio of any, while that situated in the medium sized cities had the highest. An inverse relationship was found to exist between the value of property and the ratio of assessed to true value at which it was assessed. The average per cent of net rent taken in taxes was 29.5 for all properties, 28.6 for business properties, and 34.5 for residence properties. Taxes were highest, in relation to net rent, on properties of low value and lowest on properties of high value. The percentage of income taken in taxes was higher for rented city property than it was for class 1 railroads, electric light and power companies, state banks, national banks or rented farms.—*Roy A. Ballinger.*

9073. UNSIGNED. The taxation of highway advertising signs. *Report of the Tax Commission of North Carolina.* 1928: 587-592.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

9074. UNSIGNED. The taxation of inheritances and estates. *Report of the Tax Commission of North Carolina.* 1928: 487-533.—During the past 25 years the inheritance tax in North Carolina has become a fairly important source of revenue. Recently it has provided about 7 % of the general fund of State revenues. In addition to the inheritance tax, the General Assembly in 1927 imposed an estate tax in conformity with the 80% credit clause of the Federal Estate Tax law. Of the revenue yielded by the two laws, much the larger portion is collected from the in-

heritance tax. It is recommended that one of the two statutes, preferably that embodying the estate tax, be repealed. The inheritance tax law should then be modified to meet the conditions of the 80% credit provision allowed under the Federal Estate Tax.—*Tipton R. Snively.*

9075. UNSIGNED. The taxation of intangible personal property. *Report of the Tax Commission of North Carolina.* 1928: 321-367.—The present situation regarding the taxation of intangibles in North Carolina is unsatisfactory. The amount of intangibles on the tax books has been declining both in absolute amount and relatively to other property. On the other hand, bank deposits and other indexes of wealth have been increasing. There is a great deal of variation in the efficiency of various counties in listing intangibles and even greater variation between townships within a county. The high tax rate on intangibles fosters dishonesty and places the state at a disadvantage as a place of residence for the owner of intangibles. Debts may be deducted from the value of intangibles which a tax payer owns, while certain bonds and the shares of stock of corporations are exempt. The exemption of shares of stock tends to produce an unbalanced investment situation in the state because it encourages people to invest in stocks rather than in other securities. There is some justification for entirely exempting intangibles from taxation on the grounds that they can't be found and that they merely represent other property already taxed. The income tax might be considered a substitute for the tax on intangible property. Exemption, however, probably would not be acceptable. A classified tax might be adopted and intangibles taxed at a low rate. If this is done the administration of the law should be improved, collection at the source should be used whenever possible and the permission to deduct debts should be withdrawn except for merchants. Intangibles themselves might be classified and different treatment given each class.—*Roy A. Ballinger.*

9076. WANGER, und GAUTSCHI. Zur Besteuerung von Gemeindewaldungen. [Taxation of communal forests.] *Schweiz. Zeitschr. f. Forstwesen.* 80 (3) Mar. 1929: 83-91.—Wanger holds that forests should be assessed on the basis of the value of annual growth, capitalized at approximately 4%. Gautschi advocates assessment on the basis of the actual cut, where possible, and capitalization at the commercial rate of interest. In several Swiss cantons, the rate of capitalization is now more than 4%.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

9077. WEAVER, F. P. The general property tax as a factor in the unsatisfactory agricultural situation. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 142 (231) Mar. 1929: 312-317.—Farm relief in the main must come from the farmers themselves, but the disproportionately heavy share of the tax burden now borne by them can be remedied only by legislation. Farm incomes have become a smaller and smaller part of the total national income because of our rapid industrial expansion. Our tax system does not recognize this fact, however, and levies unjustly heavy taxes upon real estate, a form of wealth upon which agriculture is chiefly dependent. Taxes take a large part of the net income from farm real estate, in some cases as much as 100%. This unfair burden on agriculture can be remedied by heavier taxation of incomes not derived from real estate. The revenues thus obtained can be used as federal or state aid for schools and roads, which are now chiefly supported by local property taxes.—*Ralph H. Farmer.*

9078. WHITAKER, A. C. Stock dividend question. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 19 (1) Mar. 1929: 20-42.—A stock dividend is a distribution by a corporation of fully-paid and non-assessable stock in itself to its shareholders pro rata free of charge. That this procedure should be called a "dividend" is a terminological blunder of the first magnitude. A stock dividend cannot be

regarded as income to the shareholder, assuming any reasonable meaning, economic or legal, of the word income. The gain in value of new stock is offset by loss in value of the old stock, using either book value or market value as criterion. The market value may be slightly increased by bringing the shares within the trading range, or by exciting irrational speculative enthusiasm. Furthermore, the stock dividend may subserve some useful corporate purposes, and may yield on occasion some benefits to the shareholder. However, the stock dividend has no utility in enabling the shareholder to evade income taxation, and adds nothing to the power of a corporation to acquire additional plants or expand in other ways.—*Willard L. Thorp.*

INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC DEBTS

(See also Entries 8577, 8920, 8933, 9276, 9281, 9285, 9291)

9079. HAENSEL, PAUL. Some recent publications on inter-allied debts and reparations. *Econ. Jour.* 39 (153) Mar. 1929: 63-70.—*Frank D. Graham.*

9080. KEYNES, J. M. The German transfer problem. *Econ. Jour.* 39 (153) Mar. 1929: 1-7.—The solution of the transfer problem must come about, in the main, not by the release to foreign consumers of (imported) goods now consumed by the Germans but by the diversion of German factors of production from other employments into the export industries. This involves a reduction of German gold-costs of production relatively to such costs elsewhere. The only probable source of such a relative reduction is in the wage rate for labor of a given efficiency. The real question at issue is the extent to which wages must be reduced in order to provide the £150,000,000 increase in the excess of exports over imports which reparations in the long run will require. A reduction in wages and prices does not stimulate export so much as is sometimes supposed because (1) it applies to many goods which are not capable of export, (2) the typical exports may be goods for which there is an elasticity of demand of less than unity, (3) foreign competitors may lower their prices and (4) Germany's foreign customers may increase their tariffs. History seems to show that international capital movements have adjusted themselves to the balance of trade rather than *vice versa*, the balance of trade being a relatively insensitive factor. The Dawes Plan contains no adequate machinery for bringing about the necessary reduction in German prices which must in all probability be preceded by unemployment. "Transfer protection" may well operate through the provisions of the Dawes Plan to alleviate Germany's burden and we must expect the Germans to be loath to forego it.—*Frank D. Graham.*

9081. UNSIGNED. Die Auslandsschulden der wichtigsten internationalen Schuldnerländer im Vergleich zu Deutschland. [The international debts of the main debtor countries compared with the German debts.] *Deutsche Ökonomist.* 47 (8) Feb. 21, 1929: 250-252.—The article contains data on the foreign debts of all the important debtor countries, before and after the war, with an extensive bibliography on the subject. The comparatively unfavorable situation of Germany is stressed, Germany being the country with the highest per capita debt of all except a few colonial countries which are at the beginning of their economic development.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 7465, 9056)

9082. SICKLER, BARCLAY J. Functions of a public utility statistical department. *Amer. Gas Jour.* 130(3) Mar. 1929: 45-46.—With the rapid growth of the public utility industry it has become increasingly important that the manager, in order to be familiar with all branches of his business, should have an efficient statistical department. The purpose of such a department is to collect, and analyze numerical facts, subsequently presenting and interpreting them to the management. There are two classes of such facts, those having to do with current operating results and those relating to financial results. Typical examples of each class are the operating ratio and the rate of capital turnover. Ratios are significant because the trends of the business in many cases are best reflected by the trends of certain ratios in comparison with one another. As operating statistics have much to do with costs, two important facts which should be obtained are the relation of different kinds of costs to one another, and the connection between costs and operating conditions, such as load factors and utilization of plant. Facts and relationships should be compared with a standard, either within the company or outside, with a liberal use of graphics. Important facts vital to the business must be selected; too many irrelevant facts will result in a hopeless tangle. As public utilities require a large amount of capital, they must look to the future. Therefore, forecasting is one of the vital tasks of the statistician. The expected growth of the community served is important, as well as possible new uses for the product and more extensive development of the territory. Construction, financial and operating budgets can be made up from such predictions. Except in the case of a very large company, the forecasting of prices of construction, labor and wages is usually carried on by an outside firm, with the assistance of the company's statistical department. Finally, it is important to analyze all the facts and make detailed investigations where it has been found that something is wrong.—*D. W. Malott.*

9083. TAJANI, FILIPPO. Le tariffe per la vendita dell'energia elettrica. [Rates for electric power.] *Ann. di Econ.* 4(2) Oct. 1928: 309-323.—A theoretical study of the relations existing between cost and sale prices of electrical power. Owing to the monopolistic situation prevailing in the production of electric energy there is a possibility for the differentiation of prices: it is pointed out that since the total return must cover the total cost a differentiation—or a decrease of prices—is necessary to stimulate an increase in consumption. Graphical tables are supplied.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF BUSINESS

(See also Entries 9109, 9127, 9186, 9215, 9220, 9226)

9084. HERLE, J. Grundsätze der Kartellaufsicht. [Principles of cartel regulation.] *Kartellrundschau.* 27(2) Feb. 1929: 65-78.—The present method of supervising the activities of cartels in Germany should be developed in the following directions: (1) business organizations enjoying a strong economic position should all be subjected to the same control, no matter whether they are private or public enterprises. (2) Cartels should be formed and dissolved according to the free will of the participants. There should be no compulsory cartels. (3) The supervision of the cartels should be left to the ordinary courts so far as possible;

difficulties between cartel members should be settled by arbitration. (4) The activity of the cartels should be subjected to greater publicity.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

CRITICISM OF ECONOMIC SYSTEMS: SOCIALISM, COMMUNISM, ANARCHISM

(See also Entries 7984, 8082, 8545, 8587, 8615, 8646, 8685, 8807, 8960, 8962, 8966, 8970, 8971, 8978, 8998, 9098, 9101, 9102, 9122, 9171-9173, 9175, 9181, 9182, 9197, 9280, 9295)

9085. BYE, RAYMOND T. Central planning and co-ordination of production in Soviet Russia. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 19(1) Suppl. Mar. 1929: 91-110. (with discussion by P. H. Douglas, L. L. Lorwin, Z. C. Dickinson, and J. M. Pavloff, pp. 111-130.)—Bye's discussion of the Russian State planning system (the Gosplan) has four parts—the objectives of the plan, description of the plan, evaluation of the results to date, and lessons for the rest of the world, especially for the United States. At present it does not seem possible to render a verdict. On the whole, considering the difficulties, the plan has not made a bad showing. Douglas discusses the policies and politics which have developed in Russia. He points out that the Communist party is the real central planning body. The policy has been to develop the basic industries, in order to furnish as many recruits to Communism as possible and to develop the military power of the Soviet Union. Prices of the trusts were fixed at a high point, but below competitive prices. The consumers' cooperatives, it was decided, should sell at cost plus a small margin. This policy increases membership in the cooperatives, and rationing was introduced. Private traders sold at higher prices, and hired agents to buy for them from the cooperatives. Thus the price policy led to profits under the private, capitalistic price system. The Trotsky split came because Trotsky urged that the trusts set higher prices to get all the profits. Increases in production have now effected a much closer adjustment between the quantity supplied and demanded at the price charged, and have thus rendered the issue obsolete. It is highly significant for the study of principle. Lorwin denies Bye's contention that the objective of the planning system is to make the Union as nearly self-sufficient as possible. Consideration of the earlier discussions of economic policy in Russia shows the conflict between the conscious and unconscious motivation. The conscious motive may be to build up a strong industrial Russia as a step toward world revolution. Unconsciously, the communists may be using the doctrine of a world society to build up a self-sufficient and powerful state in line with aims first laid down by Peter the Great. Lorwin points out also, that private accumulation is still a source of capital formation and the planning system cannot be understood when considered apart from financial institutions. In evaluating the results, he declares it useless to measure it by traditional economic yardsticks when it has been in existence only five years. It is the great effort of a great people, conditioned by experiences of war and revolution and determined in its further evolution by the needs of national existence and by the forces of international adjustments. In conclusion, he ventures the prediction that our economic development in the text ten or fifteen years is going to make some form of planning on a national scale a problem of practical economics in the United States. Dickinson gives a less favorable report on the central planning. The Soviete

planners have been considerably baffled; on production, Bye's verdict is too favorable; and net additions to capital are somewhat questionable. Leveling of incomes, however, has been seen, though secured at a high price. J. M. Pavloff states that the economic achievements of the United States have served to determine the Russian goal and the pace of development expected for the coming years. The standard of living of the Soviet worker is to reach the American level in fifteen years. There are no reasons for pessimism.—*R. S. Meriam.*¹

9086. JAROSLAVSKY, E. Marx und Lenin in der proletarischen Revolution. [Marx und Lenin in the proletarian revolution.] *Kommunistische Internat.* 10 (9-11) Mar. 13, 1929: 511-527.—Marx was born and lived for struggle. His great service for the working class is that he awakened a self-consciousness among the working class and changed socialistic dreams into scientific socialistic doctrine. Lenin was born for revolution and died in revolution. Leninism is a Marxism of the actual proletarian revolution and a theory and tactics of proletarian revolution generally. Lenin's testament is the Communist International and the final victory of the proletarian revolution in the world.—*J. Emelianoff.*

9087. KOLAROW, W. Die Komintern und das revolutionäre Bündnis der Arbeiter und Bauern. [The Comintern and the Revolutionary Union of Workers and Peasants.] *Kommunistische Internat.* 10 (9-11) Mar. 13, 1929: 555-574.—In its struggle against a capitalistic system the working class must unite with the peasantry, since to the peasantry belongs a very important role in the social revolution, in Kolarow's opinion. Orthodox Marxian doctrine foresees a revolutionized peasantry under the leadership of the industrial proletariat in the development of the international proletarian revolution. And a victorious proletarian revolution is the only way to a complete liberation of the peasantry.—*J. Emelianoff.*

9088. LABRIOLA, ART. De la méthode d'exposition dans le "Capital" de Marx. [On the method of exposition in Marx's "Capital".] *Avenir Soc.* (2) Feb. 1929: 67-78.—Misunderstanding of Marx's doctrines is in many cases due not to his method of investigation, but to his method of exposition. Charges that Marx was metaphysical, for instance, are due exclusively to the peculiarities of his exposition. The doctrine of Marx can not be fully understood without comprehending his method. The second book of the "Capital" gives the key to the Marxian riddle: Marx's idea is to discuss not a *Homo economicus* (capitalist), but a *chose économique* (capital). Every isolated bit of capital is only an "autonomous fraction" of the total capital of society and every capitalist is but an element of the capitalistic class.—*J. Emelianoff.*

9089. LEONID. Trustsozialismus. [Trust socialism.] *Kommunistische Internat.* 10 (5) Jan. 30, 1929: 226-239.—In his paper the author interprets the political position of the Social-Democratic Party in Germany as a position, partly voluntary and partly involuntary, of a servant of the united industrial and financial capital of Germany. Being merely an agency of capitalism concentration German Social Democracy can not actually serve the real interests of the proletariat. So long as this quasi socialistic party exists there is no hope for the liberation of German workers.—*J. Emelianoff.*

9090. NAPHTALI, FRITZ. Das arbeitende Palästina. [Labor in Palestine.] *Sozialistische Monatsh.* 68 (1) Feb. 1929: 115-119.—With the gradual invasion of capitalism into Palestine the Jewish workers have been having an increasingly hard struggle to maintain the principles of political and economic equality upon which the colonization was originally founded. The decision of the last Socialist Congress to lend its moral

support to the Jewish workers by establishing a Socialist committee for the work in Palestine is, therefore, to be highly approved.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

9091. PEUS, HEINRICH. Schöpferische Arbeit und Sozialismus. [Creative intellectual activity and socialism.] *Sozialistische Monatsh.* 68 (1) Feb. 1929: 111-114.—The article defends socialism against the charge of leveling personalities and their achievements. It is pointed out that the intellectuals have frequently abused the power given them by their superior knowledge. Socialism needs intellectual work performed in the interest of the community.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

9092. TAYLOR, FRED M. Guidance of production in a socialistic state. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 19 (1) Mar. 1929: 1-8.—This is the Presidential address delivered at the annual meeting of the American Economic Association. The correct general procedure for a socialist state would be substantially the same as under the present order of free private initiative. The state would assure to the citizen a given money income and would authorize him to spend that income as he chose. In fixing the selling price, the authorities would set that price at a point which fully covered the cost of producing the commodity, and they would understand the cost to be the drain on the economic resources of the country. The authorities would endeavor to distribute income in the manner called for in the interest of the citizens generally and of the group as an organic whole. This appears to be the point at which the socialist state might depart from competitive standards, might exercise some "control". He concludes "rather dogmatically" that, if the economic authorities of a socialist state would recognize equality between cost of production on the one hand and the demand price of the buyer on the other as being the adequate and the only adequate proof that the commodity in question ought to be produced, they could, under all ordinary conditions, perform their duties, as the persons who were immediately responsible for the guidance of production, with the well-founded confidence that they would never make any other than the right use of the economic resources placed at their disposal. Taylor does not discuss the difficulties of deciding on the basis of distribution, for he is concerned in pointing out that the rest of the problems can be decided in principle, as a matter of logic, once the basis of distribution has been settled.—*R. S. Meriam.*

9093. WOITKEWITSCH, M. Die neue Wirtschaftspolitik des Sozialreformismus. [The new economic policy of the "social reformers".] *Rote Gewerksch. Internat.* 9 (2) Feb. 1929: 86-88.—The slogan of industrial democracy which has now become popular both with the Social Democrats in Germany and with the Labor Party in England is nothing but a catch word proposing to keep the masses in the service of capitalism. It purposely confuses the objectives for the realization of socialism (which are the conditions of the present era in which production has been socialized while the acquisition of the products has remained private) with the realization of socialism itself.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

9094. WURM, C. H. Die Reservearmee. Die Arbeitslosigkeit in der Nachkriegsperiode. [The reserve army. Unemployment in the post war time.] *Kommunistische Internat.* 10 (8) Feb. 20, 1929: 395-416.—Consideration of the problem of unemployment in the post war period leads the orthodox Marxistic interpreter to the conclusion that the great and growing unemployment in European countries and in the United States is an organic feature of the existing capitalistic system and leads to further accumulation of capital, since an army of unemployed proletarians is a source of supplementary labor for the capitalistic order. From this structural state of unemployment there is

only one way: the proletarian revolution and the victory of socialism.—*J. Emelianoff.*

9095. ZACK, I. *Erfahrungen aus der Streikbewegung in den Vereinigten Staaten.* [Experiences gained from the strike movement in the United States.] *Rote Gewerksch. Internat.* 8(12) Dec. 1928: 663-668.—The strikes conducted in the United States during the post-war period involved mainly unskilled and semi-skilled workers. They assumed thereby class character, instead of being the instrument through which a small aristocracy of skilled workers obtained special privileges. The

strategy of these strikes, however, has been frequently faulty, as indicated by their frequent failure. The following remedies are suggested: (1) Strikes should be prepared in time and should be organized on a national scale. (2) The workers should take the initiative. Strikes should be started in periods of prosperity rather than in those of depression. (3) Strikes should not be protracted for several months until the front of the workers collapses. A strategy of frequent attacks and rapid retreats would be much preferable.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

POLITICAL SCIENCE

POLITICAL THEORY

(See also Entries 8082, 8106, 8167, 8247, 8297, 8300, 8331, 8342, 8358, 8362, 8372, 8376, 8377, 9122, 9126, 9131, 9165, 9273, 9279)

HISTORY OF POLITICAL THOUGHT

9096. BRUNI, GERARDO. Il significato storico del Machiavellismo. [The historical significance of Machiavellianism.] *Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc.* 38-1 (2-3) Feb.-Mar. 1929: 130-145.—The writer holds that in *The Prince* Machiavelli consciously formulated a new political method, at once applicable to his own time and, *mutatis mutandis*, to all times. In developing this method he does not disregard the ethical concept of *what should be* but he sees it forever divorced from *what is*. To have force a human action must bring immediate realization of its aim. Political action that aims at the moral and political development of a people in order that it may become a co-worker in the construction of the state is to him action deprived of realistic force. Hence his policy is not that of evolution but of creation from above, by the Prince, the Savior. Machiavelli's policy is contrasted with that of Savonarola, who hoped for the realization of the *absolute best* through the present *possible best*, and would use as instruments civil methods, hoping through the development of a sane and just political conscience to bring about the regeneration of the state. This hope for the regeneration of the Italian nation, according to the writer, somewhat inconsistently appears in the last chapter of *The Prince*, and there the *Savior* takes second place. This warns us that we must not look in Machiavelli for a complete and consistent political philosophy. The general principles of his policy the writer finds false and injurious in metaphysics, morals, and politics.—*J. M. Tatlock.*

9097. DUDLEY, A. A. The attitude to the state in Anglican literature from 1525 to 1550. *Economica.* (25) Apr. 1929: 41-52.—The severing of the English church from Roman authority was rapid, but reform within the church was slow. Before 1560 the English reformation was insular, few of the reformers having much familiarity with doctrinal conflicts on the Continent. Because of a common relation to Augustine and to Scriptural sources, the English argument for passive obedience is much like Luther's. The duty of obedience is usually qualified by the obligation to obey God rather than man. Tyndale was clearly influenced by Luther, though he was not a Lutheran at all points. At times he emphasized passive obedience; at other times he stressed the superiority of God's Word to the commands of men. The English reformers emphasize the subordination of the clergy to the king. Some suggestions of the later theory that church and state constitute two separate societies are to be found in Tyndale. In certain cases royal absolutism was emphasized even at the expense of

legitimacy. The English reformers have little of importance to say about forms of government.—*George H. Sabine.*

9098. DUPRAT, JEANNE. La conception proudhonienne des facteurs économiques de la guerre et de la paix. [Proudhon's conception of the economic factors of war and peace.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 37(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 143-172.—According to Proudhon, a state of universal and lasting peace, though not possible under existing conditions, is a legitimate hypothesis, and its realization depends upon bringing about a "regulated opposition of forces", the most important of which are economic. The general law of competition he considers to be natural to society and therefore not removable by a condition of peace, but he believes that evolution from a military to an industrial form of society, and particularly the transfer of power to the workers, modifies the nature of the struggle and tends to eliminate war. The hopes which he reposed in the working-class movement colored his interpretation of history; as he grew older he became disillusioned regarding the possibility of universal peace. Proudhon was always systematic to excess, and accordingly his theory of the causes of war is dominated by a thorough-going economic determinism. The ultimate cause of war he considers to be "pauperism", not mere poverty but the bad organization of production and consumption, coming from capitalist exploitation and bringing with it the moral degradation of the working class. War comes always from the violation of the natural laws of society, the laws of consumption, of labor, of justice, and of temperance; it is, therefore, "a rupture of economic equilibrium". Though Proudhon does not succeed in showing that war results exclusively from economic maladjustment, he does show the great importance of these factors. Proudhon's conception of an "organic" condition of society, resting upon equitable remuneration for socially valuable service, is in accord with the requirements of an objective ethics of economic relations at the present time. An examination of economic development since Proudhon's time shows that maladjustment is an imminent cause of war. Nationalized capitalist production, with the power of the state behind it, tends toward national imperialism; scientific management is a militarization of industry; the high cost of living and economic encirclement produce poverty; emigration leads to national rivalry. International agreements for the distribution of raw materials, except possibly in fundamental metallurgical industries, are impossible of realization. Behind all analyses of the relation of economic conditions

to war lies the threat of nationalism; even socialism, if built upon a national basis, could not avoid war. War is inevitable so long as there are states in which force, military, political, or economic, is the basis of law. Proudhon's conception of the exclusive economic causation of war accordingly requires revision. In another respect his view is essentially sound. Only if labor is properly organized, by the workers themselves and without distinction of classes, will it be possible to bring about a new social order banishing the oppression from which war arises. This in turn will be possible only if the masses can be influenced by higher considerations than mere preoccupation with the economic life.—George H. Sabine.

GENERAL POLITICAL THEORY

9099. DARRÉ, R. WALTER. Das Gesetz des Minimums und seine Bedeutung für das staatliche Leben. [The law of minimum and its importance in political life.] *Deutschlands Erneuerung*. 12 (8) Aug. 1928: 477-480.—The law of the minimum, which in its current definition says that the growth of a plant is determined by that mineral essential to its growth which is available in relatively the smallest quantity, may also be applied to political life. In this application it means that the effectiveness of a parliament or any other governing body is determined by the intellectual and moral level of its "marginal" members.—G. Bielschowsky.

9100. DE LUCA, GUIDO. Stato cattolico, perciò non etico. [Catholic state, therefore not ethical state.] *Vita Italiana* 16 (188-189) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 39-43.—Catholicism pursues no immediate interests in contradiction to those of the state, whose aims are of a practical and political character. Differences between the state and the church arise over moral and religious affairs. While the state should claim complete sovereignty in creating new institutions and new forms of social life, in regulating the exterior manifestations of its citizens' lives, and in enacting laws, it can not exercise the same power with regard to the religious and moral sentiments of individuals. While the political form of a state, though contingent by nature, may be absolute, its moral and religious patrimony should remain

immutable. An ethical state is one whose political forms change simultaneously with its moral ones, independently of the church. This is possible under the régime of the Soviets and in Mexico, but is unthinkable in Italy where the state is Catholic.—O. Eisenberg.

CURRENT CRITICISM AND CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMS

(See also Entries 9085-9095)

9101. EINAUDI, LUIGI. Dei concetti del liberalismo economico e di borghesia e sulle origini materialistiche della guerra. [Ideas of economic liberalism and of bourgeoisie and the materialistic causes of the War.] *Riforma Soc.* 39 (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 501.—A critical analysis of the new political essays of Benedetto Croce. Two main theses are advanced: (1) modern society is wrongly designated as bourgeois or capitalistic because the class to which these adjectives are applied is not the directing class, but is subordinate to the class of organizers of production; (2) at the outbreak of the War motives of spiritual, not of economic order, were dominant.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

9102. LOSOWSKY, A. Zehn Jahre Kommunistische Internationale. [Ten years of the Communist International.] *Rote Gewerksch. Internat.* 9 (2) Feb. 1929: 59-62.—Before the War communist parties existed only in Russia and in countries whose labor movement was connected with that of Russia. The world-wide expansion of communism after the War has been mainly due to the opportunism exhibited during the War by the old socialist parties, which made the workers instruments of imperialistic warfare. The Moscow International, however, has exhibited uncommon skill in capitalizing the resentment among the working classes against the old leaders. The historic importance of the work done during the first ten years of the existence of the Communist International is, however, not solely due to the creation of a communist movement in the capitalistic countries; it is perhaps still more important that the communist movement has also been introduced into the social life of the countless millions inhabiting the colonial and semi-colonial countries.—G. Bielschowsky.

JURISPRUDENCE

(See also Entries 5961, 7986, 8061, 8112, 8127, 8202, 8279, 8295, 8302, 9130, 9200)

HISTORICAL

9103. BISHOP, ERIC E. F. Al-Shafi'i, founder of a law school. *Moslem World*. 19 (2) Apr. 1929: 156-175.—Al Shafi'i, who acted as intermediary between independent legal investigation and traditionalism in Mohammedan jurisprudence, lived in the latter half of the second Islamic century. An aristocrat and a scholar, his influence was extensive in developing a systematic legal doctrine of analogy from the Sunna and from the Koran. He recognized the methods of Hanafism and Malikism, but dealt in such a way with "igma"—the principle of permitting a later, or sometimes "lost", but prophetically better tradition to replace a customary but conflicting ruling—as to give Islam its "absorptive power". His concessions to other schools, his limiting the use of qujas, his conciliatory spirit in admitting the weight of usages, gave him importance as an Islamic jurist. Even the Hanafites and Malikites absorbed much of his doctrine.—E. Cole.

9104. KERR, CHARLES. The origin and development of the law merchant. *Virginia Law Rev.* 15 (4) Feb. 1929: 350-367.—The law merchant is the most romantic branch of legal science. It may be said to

have given birth to what is known today as international law. A noted English jurist defined the *lex mercatoria* as a system "founded on rules of equity and governed in all its parts by plain justice and good faith". The law merchant was incorporated into the English system of jurisprudence with the Carta Mercatoria of Edward I, through the administration of which the doctrine of *lex loci contractus* became a part of the common law. England was the first of the European nations to administer the law merchant through the common law courts, while France and Germany even today adhere to the mediaeval system of separate commercial courts. The development of the law merchant can not be properly appreciated without some knowledge of the merchant fairs of the Middle Ages, which had their counterpart even in ancient Greece. The fair attendance being composed of merchants from the entire world, the establishment of international usage through the church, by means of the administration of the law merchant customs by the canonical courts, was the natural result. Trade fairs were held in every country in Europe. Alfonso the Wise of Spain, in his celebrated code *Las Siete Partidas*, contributed more to the written law of international trade intercourse

than any other ruler of the Middle Ages. Magna Carta gave to trade in England its first permanent impetus. Many of the various branches of the general law of contracts, such as bailments, agency, bills and notes, partnership, mercantile insurance, and similar subjects are pure derivations of the customs which in their collective form constitute the law merchant. Banks became a natural evolution of the custom of exchange. Bankruptcy also is a law merchant derivation. This oldest and most important branch of the law was not created through legislative enactments, but is the outgrowth of customs, the necessity for which reaches back into the remote ages of antiquity.—*H. F. Wright.*

9105. UNSIGNED. *L'oeuvre juridique d'un poète: Victor Hugo et le droit.* [Juristic works of a poet: Victor Hugo and the law.] *Rev. Générale du Droit, Legis., et Juris.* 52(4) 1928: 278-280; 53(1) 1929: 45-52.—Although a romanticist and a mystic, Victor Hugo was not only a poet but a jurist, and as such was essentially a classical rationalist, thus maintaining the traditional French viewpoint. He distinguished between the formal and the actual sources of the law, and viewed law as a thing of importance, seeing in it more than a mere commonplace of literature.—*E. H. Ketcham.*

DESCRIPTIVE AND COMPARATIVE

9106. BAEZ, CECILIO. *Filosofía del derecho.* [Philosophy of law.] *Rev. de Derecho, Juris. y Admin.* 2(5) Jul. 1928: 12-25; (6) Dec. 1928: 8-12.—*H. M. Cory.*

9107. HANBURY, H. G. The field of modern equity. *Law Quart. Rev.* 45(178) Apr. 1929: 196-220.—The object of this paper is to determine the province of equity and the form which should be taken by the modern text on equity; it discusses the chapters of the older books which must be added to, the chapters which may be left as they are, and the chapters which may be altogether suppressed.

The modern text on equity should not be designed to deal almost exclusively with the equity of the present day, treating the gradual growth of equitable doctrines as a matter purely for the student of legal history; nor should a projected work on equity be abandoned in favor of separate volumes on topics such as trusts, partnership, mortgages, etc., in which the influence of equity is traced. At the present day, it is more difficult than ever to lay down the exact scope of equity. It is still a miscellany; only a few parts of the law are untouched by it. The Judicature Acts have not fused law and equity, they have only fused the courts which administer law and equity. Since the Property Acts of 1925, equity encroaches more than ever on the law of property. In this field, the hand of equity, of prodigious influence before these Acts, is now positively the guiding hand; it is no longer appropriate to say that "equity follows the law", in view of the wholesale transfer from law to equity of particular estates and all future estates in freehold. The modern text should open a panorama of the new system of equity through a close inspection of what is best in the old. There is continuity throughout the whole history of equity. The arbitrary, discretionary equity of the period before Lord Nottingham, and the equity of the golden age from Lord Nottingham to the first years of the 19th century must be preserved as the fountainhead for the solution even of such new problems as may arise out of the Property Acts. The modern text should consider the law of trusts in the light of the changes wrought by the legislation of 1925 and heed the crying need for a revision of the existing classification and nomenclature in this field. Equitable rights and interests should be regarded as hybrids, standing midway between *iura in personam* and *iura in rem*. There should be consideration of equitable maxims, to the end that they may be brought to serve equity as it is today, and that they may be saved from degenerating into useless and deceptive catchwords.—*Robert S. Stevens.*

MUNICIPAL PUBLIC LAW: CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

(See also Entries 6452, 9115, 9131, 9210, 9227)

UNITED STATES

9108. ANGOFF, S. E. Constitutional law—padding laws in Massachusetts. *Boston Univ. Law Rev.* 9(1) Jan. 1929: 45-59.—*Mildred B. Palmer.*

9109. GOODRICH, CHAUNCEY SHAFER. Billboard regulation and aesthetic viewpoint with reference to California highways. *California Law Rev.* 17(2) Jan. 1929: 120-134; (3) Mar. 1929: 214-231.—The courts of English speaking countries have been hesitant to allow any public interference with property rights which is offered on the ground that governmental action is necessary for the satisfaction of aesthetic values. The tendency of judicial opinion, however, is distinctly toward allowing increased limitation upon the creation and maintenance of objects which offend the sight. Legislation in the United States against the use of billboards along public highways is often effected by means of a tax or license, or by declaring the regulation essential to the safety of traffic, but some statutes frankly admit that the purpose of the regulation is to prevent obstruction of the view. The writer suggests as a plan of action for California (1) that a tax, progressive with the size of the display, be laid on all billboards; (2) that curves, crossings, and all other dangerous spots be kept free of billboards; and (3) that through the license power, the size and location of all billboards be fixed. The writer's opinion is that such a statute would be constitutional if drawn carefully

and from not too extreme a standpoint.—*Charles S. Hyman.*

9110. JEFFRIES, LAWRENCE U. Commerce—Subjects of regulation—Interstate shipment of wild game. *Univ. Cincinnati Law Rev.* 3(1) Jan. 1929: 64-68.—*Mildred B. Palmer.*

9111. LEHR, MILTON A. The law of searches and seizures incident to the enforcement of Amendment 18 to the United States Constitution. *Tennessee Law Rev.* 7(2) Feb. 1929: 84-106.—*Mildred B. Palmer.*

9112. TRUMBOWER, H. R. Regulation of the common carrier motor vehicle with respect to its competitive aspects. *Amer. Econ. Rev. Suppl.* 19(1) Mar. 1929: 226-235.—Regulation of common carrier vehicles, now about a decade old, centers about the grant of the certificate of convenience and necessity, proceeding upon the "regulated monopoly" theory, and is not primarily concerned with rates, although provision for control of rates and schedules is always made in the laws. The contract-carrier trucks, which operate under special agreements with particular shippers and do not haul for the public generally, can not be controlled as common carriers. (*Mich. Comsn. v. Duke*, 266 U. S. 570.). In 40 states and the District of Columbia certificates of convenience and necessity are required for common carriers of passengers, and in 30 states and the District of Columbia for common

carriers of goods and property. Of 82 cases in the 1927 *Public Utility Reports* brought before state commissions under the common carrier vehicle law, 77 dealt with the subject of public convenience and necessity, 4 with service, and one with reasonableness of fares. The certificate is issued for an indefinite period in about 60% of the states, for one year in about 30%, and for periods of from 2 to 10 years in other states. Commissions usually deny requests for a certificate if a proposed line follows the route of a highway carrier already furnishing adequate service. Many commissions will not grant certificates to independent operators

where a railroad company operating a parallel line is one of the applicants or shows willingness to provide additional service where warranted, although direct bus-routes have usually been authorized to supplement roundabout rail routes. The rail carrier should be given first opportunity to enter the field of highway service and coordinate it with rail service.—*C. E. McNeill.*

9113. WEINBERG, PHILIP. Power of the state to compel the destruction of private property without compensation to the owner. *Wisconsin Law Rev.* 5(2) Feb. 1929: 116-119.—*Mildred B. Palmer.*

GOVERNMENT: HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE

(See also Entries 5950, 5951, 5961, 6461, 8247, 8318, 8320, 8420, 9194)

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 6373, 6503, 6504, 7930, 8315, 8362, 8595, 8607, 8643, 8657, 8785, 8810, 8863, 8866, 8949, 8973, 8974, 9004, 9041, 9048, 9049, 9100, 9159, 9160, 9163, 9188, 9190, 9193, 9195, 9197, 9201, 9212, 9213, 9214, 9216, 9217, 9218, 9219, 9220, 9221, 9222, 9225, 9226, 9240, 9252, 9255, 9256, 9263, 9269, 9271, 9273)

AUSTRIA

9114. LISSBAUER, KARL. Das österreichische Jugendgerichtsgesetz vom Jahre 1928. [The Austrian juvenile court law of 1928.] *Zeitschr. f. d. gesamte Strafrechtswissensch.* 50(2) 1929: 265-282.—A review of the provisions regarding the organization of the court, the administration of the 1928 law, and the treatment of juvenile offenders.—*Thorsten Sellin.*

GERMANY

9115. ANACKER. Die Kommunalreform im Rahmen der Landes- und Reichsreform. [Municipal reform in its relation to state and federal reform.] *Zeitschr. f. Kommunalwirtsch.* 19(7) Apr. 10, 1929: 373-389.—Reichsreform involves legislative, judicial, and administrative changes. Much has already been done to secure uniform federal laws but uniform principles of public administrative law for the entire Reich are still lacking. The existing federal laws also need revision and codification. The administration of justice requires a more integrated system with a smaller number of courts and judges and the absorption of the special federal courts into the unified judicial hierarchy. Of still more importance is administrative reform proper in its relation to municipal, provincial, state, and central governments. The 45,000 dwarf municipalities, each having fewer than 500 inhabitants, are too small to form separate governmental units and should be grouped as in the Rhenish and Westphalian *Aemter*. The rural county must not become a "super-county"; it must be larger in territory but not in powers. Metropolitan cities should not be completely centralized but should recognize the principle of municipal federalism as is done in the Frankfurt-Höchst plan. The enlargement of the rural county will also make it possible to eliminate many *Regierungsbezirke*. In the states and provinces, there should be a redivision of functions between the *Regierungspräsidenten*, *Oberpräsidenten*, and *Landeshauptmänner*. The smaller states of Middle and North Germany (in particular Lippe, Schaumburg-Lippe, Hesse, Anhalt, Brunswick, Oldenburg, and Mecklenburg-Strelitz) should be absorbed into other states or Prussian provinces. The chief problem for the reform of the Reich as a whole is how to remove the existing dualism of Prussia and the Reich. According to the proposal of the League

for the Renewal of the Reich, Prussia would become a Reichsland, the Prussian cabinet and Landtag would be abolished and their functions taken over by the federal cabinet and Reichstag with the cooperation of a special Staatsrat representing the Prussian territory alone. It is claimed that this proposal does not go far enough in that it ignores the South German states. Dr. Brecht advocates that the Reich delegate all administrative authority to the states and local authorities and cease to have special administrative agencies of its own. Since the municipalities will then direct relations with the Reich, there should be a bureau of municipal affairs in the federal ministry of the interior, representation of the municipalities as such in the permanent Reichswirtschaftsrat and in the Reichsrat, and the formation of a municipal committee of the Reichstag.—*R. H. Wells.*

9116. GUTTERIDGE, H. C. A survey of German case law in 1928. *Jour. Comp. Legis. & Internat. Law.* 10(4) Nov. 1928: 203-206.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

INDIA

9117. VEN, L. J. de. De toekomstige vorm van de Indische overheidsbedrijven. [The future form of Indian government enterprises.] *Koloniale Studien* 13(2) Apr. 1929: 216-254.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

ITALY

9118. ALDROVANDI-MARESCOTTI, LUIGI. Die Wandlung Italiens. [Italy's regeneration.] *Nord u. Süd.* 51(11) Nov. 1928: 965-971.—A report upon the role of Italy in the peace negotiations in Paris in 1919 has not yet been written, but it is evident that Italy suffered from the inclusion in her delegation of a statesman whose personal authority was far greater than that of Orlando, who was of greater tenacity and determination, and who was fundamentally different from Orlando in his methods. Italy's claims met fierce opposition from a smaller Allied state and were, in addition, rejected by Wilson, while the other Allies were not criticized for their attempts to win back or acquire territory which was occupied by their own race. The defection of Russia had given Italy justification for claiming more than the minimum demands agreed to in the secret London convention. Nevertheless, the Council of Four refused to accept the Italian claims, and Orlando resigned before completing the treaty with Austria-Hungary. The sacrifices of money and blood which Italy had made found no adequate compensation, resulting in widespread popular dissatisfaction throughout the peninsula. Communism began to take root and economic stagnation seemed inevitable when Mussolini, the man of the people, rose to the occasion. Immediately the work of reconstruction began. The state railroads were reorganized. The merchant marine

prospered. The distinction between entrepreneur and laborer in industry was recognized. The administrative and judicial functions of the government were overhauled. Roads were constructed. Surveys of education and of natural resources were undertaken, and a ban was placed upon emigration. Mussolini has spoken concerning the transformation of Italy in these words: "Out of our work will arise the fresh, numerous generations of tomorrow, men . . . who have nothing in common with the Italians of yesterday." "In ten years Italy will not be recognizable because we have changed it not only outwardly but in the bottom of its soul."—*W. Leon Godshall.*

9119. DUNLOP, ROBERT. The Italianisation of South Tyrol. *Quart. Rev.* 252 (500) Apr. 1929: 199-220.—The cession of South Tyrol to Italy was a contradiction by Woodrow Wilson of point nine of his famous Fourteen Points. Today Italy is failing to carry out her part of the bargain for she is violating the promise which she made when she accepted the Tyrol, namely, to respect the German character of the population. The Lex Corbine and the Lex Gentile have been especially obnoxious. Italy has gone so far as to forbid the use of Tyrol for trade names as in the case of Tyrolean wine. Tyrol is now to be officially known as Venezia Tridentina or Provincia di Trento. It is hoped that Italy will profit by the English experience in Ireland and cease before she learns too late that it is impossible to nationalize hostile areas.—*T. V. Kalijarvi.*

9120. GRECO, PAOLO. Appunti vari di diritto corporativo. [Some aspects of corporative law.] *Diritto del Lavoro.* 2 (10-11) Oct.-Nov. 1928: 630-645.—The article deals with the legal character of the corporative Fascist organizations of employers and employees and the nature of the collective agreements contracted between them.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

9121. HEINRICH, WALTER. Die Staats- und Wirtschaftsverfassung des Faschismus. [The political and economic constitution of Fascism.] *Nationalwirtschaft.* 2 (3) 1928: 273-291; (4) 1929: 437-453.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

9122. ZANGARA, VINCENZO. Dalla fase sindacale alla fase corporativa. [From the syndicate phase to the corporative phase.] *Vita Italiana* 16 (186-187) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 54-62.—Fascism was the first to consider syndicates as juridical entities placed between the state and the individual. It abolished the principle of the struggle of classes, the main feature of the socialist syndicates. In 1921 Mussolini gave a precise formula for the new syndicates; they are based henceforth on a national idea and capital constitutes an element of social collaboration. The division of the community into two opposing classes is rejected. Fascism, however, recognizes the existence of different productive categories in the nation varying according to their economic activities, and organized on the basis of solidarity and national unity under the control of the state. The Charter of Labor of 1927, which lays down principles for the new syndicates, is a proclamation of the rights of the nation. The nation is above the individual. The syndicates, in order legally to represent their members, must be approved by the government. They then enter into collective bargaining of workers belonging to different sections, they have a right to raise obligatory contributions from their members, and are parties to labor conflicts. The corporative régime passes through two phases. In the first, the syndicate stage, the state controls the different activities of the syndicates in their own behalf. In the second, the corporative stage, the state assembles the various syndicates into one corporation, which becomes an organ of governmental administration

invested with the power of interfering in labor conflicts by means of conciliation and of ruling on general conditions of labor. If conciliation fails the case may be brought before a judicial body (*Magistratura del Lavoro*).—*O. Eisenberg.*

9123. ZARZENON, MARCELLO. L'inquadramento sindacale dei gruppi intermedi con particolare riflesso all'agricoltura. [The cooperative organization of the "intermediate groups" with particular reference to agriculture.] *Diritto del Lavoro.* 2 (10-11) Oct.-Nov. 1928: 646-663.—The problem of organizing those large social groups which stand mid-way between entrepreneur and worker (like small merchants, craftsmen, the liberal professions, the small independent farmer, and the farmer tenant) for the protection of their interests has always been a serious problem. This problem becomes particularly important in a state like modern Italy, built upon a corporative basis. The present article presents an outline of the experiences which other countries have had in this respect, laying stress on the organization of agricultural interests.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

NEAR EAST

9124. BENTWICH, NORMAN. Legislation of Palestine for 1928. *L'Égypte Contemp.* 20 (113) Mar. 1929: 261-272.—This summary of the important legislation in Palestine in 1928 is made by the attorney-general of the government of Palestine, who is a specialist on the legal systems of the Levant. The output of laws in 1928 was less than that of 1927, and consisted of 29 ordinances and 12 bills that passed the advisory council but which have not yet become laws. The discussion refers only to the ordinances. Changes were made (1) in the penal law, by the establishment of supervised probation; by amendments to the law relative to young offenders, the re-establishment of the principle of collective punishment for certain sections of municipalities where tribes live; and the reform of the municipal courts. (2) Legal procedure was changed by the admission of depositions taken under certain conditions as evidence, even in criminal trials; by allowing the assignment of debts, with certain limitations; and by changes in the procedure of trial of members of His Majesty's forces in civil courts. (3) Arbitration regulations have been changed to admit decisions to be given by magistrates' courts on issues involving amounts of not more than £100. (4) The most important change in the law was the provision for a complete registration of all land in Palestine under the Torrens system. (5) Changes in the fiscal laws include the levying of an urban property tax on land and buildings not to exceed 10% and sometimes 6% of the net annual income from such property; changes in the commuted tithe to make it more equitable; stricter control over the cultivation, manufacture, and sale of tobacco; changes in the direction of substitution of specific customs duties for ad valorem duties; and the exemption of certain consular importations from the customs regulations. (6) Medical practitioners and advocates have been put under stricter and more comprehensive regulations. (7) Greater powers have been granted to administrative agents to control forests and diseases of bees. (8) The metric system of weights and measures has been introduced in place of the Ottoman system; (9) immigration laws have been tightened up; (10) the control of dangerous drugs has been made stricter; (11) cooperative societies have been allowed to borrow on future property as security; (12) fencing of machinery has been provided for, with government inspection; and (13) provisions have been made for the partial release of the control exercised over the finances of the Orthodox patriarchate.—*Luther H. Evans.*

POLAND

9125. CZUMA, IGNACY. Izby rolnicze. [Chambers of agriculture.] *Ruch prawniczy, ekonomiczny i socjologiczny* 8(4) 1928: 427-451.—The author analyzes the law of Mar. 22, 1928, which regulates the organization and activity of chambers of agriculture in Poland. The chambers of agriculture are a "cautious tentative" toward the creation of a new social organization based on professional criteria, such as are now found in an advanced stage in Italy and in Russia.—O. Eisenberg.

9126. JAWORSKI, W. LEOPOLD. Mysli o ustroju panstwowym. [Reflections on the political régime of the state.] *Ruch prawniczy, ekonomiczny i socjologiczny* 8(3) 1928: 255-271.—The various opinions expressed on the question of a change in the Polish constitution have had this in common, that they would leave untouched the traditional principles of the democratic constitution and add only amendments aimed at correcting some of its shortcomings. These proposals, even when adopted are not likely, however, to do away with the constitutional crises which recur in Poland as in other European countries. It would be more useful to examine the system of universal suffrage by which the individual is placed face to face with the state. The distance between the community, thus crushed into atoms, and the state is too great. Even the system of political parties does not shorten it. It is necessary to find an intermediary. Italy found it in the corporative state. In Poland, where the situation is quite different, the problem can be solved by the development of autonomous bodies organized not on a territorial but on a professional basis. Enjoying juridical personality, performing public administrative tasks, well defined by the law, they would be controlled by an administrative court and would be independent of the government. These self-governments would be formed in all the departments of public life. The so-called autonomous bodies that are now in existence lack the fundamental characteristic of self-government; their functions are delegated by the government and are not granted by law. The author illustrates the structure, organization, and attributes of the self-government system which he proposes by the example of an autonomous agricultural body—one of those organizations on which not only Poland but all the European states should base their constitutions. Autonomous professional organizations, governmental authorities, and the administrative court should be the three columns supporting the political régime of the country.—O. Eisenberg.

9127. WASIUTYNSKI, BOHDAN. Ewolucja prawa robotniczego. [The evolution of labor legislation.] *Ruch prawniczy, ekonomiczny i socjologiczny* 8(4) 1928: 415-426.—The relations between employer and worker are being more and more regulated by law, particularly by public law. The analogy between the worker and the governmental official is striking. The legal status of the official was until recently well distinguished from that of the worker. However, with the encroachment of public law on labor conditions in private enterprises the difference is slowly disappearing. Though, theoretically, the freedom of individual contracts between employer and worker is in existence, in practice this contractual form is much restricted. Collective agreements, subject very frequently to national legislation, are generally substituted. The Polish decree of Mar. 16, 1928, for instance, declares null and void the clauses of any collective agreement that are less advantageous than those laid down by the law, and even provides for administrative fines in case these prescriptions are transgressed. Enterprises fulfill social obligations towards their workers in addition to their economic functions. Public law interferes, too,

in employment questions. As the importance of professional organizations is becoming very considerable, especially in collective bargaining, they should be given public law character, as in Italy. Competent authorities should then watch their activity closely. A comparison has been drawn between labor legislation and international law: self-defense is admitted between workers and employers, as between states; it results in struggle which, again, may be settled through conciliation, arbitration, or agreement.—O. Eisenberg.

9128. WENGIEROW, JERZY. Pojęcie zbiorowego zatargu pracy. [Collective labor disputes.] *Ruch prawniczy, ekonomiczny i socjologiczny* 8(4) 1928: 482-492.—This is a discussion of some juridical questions concerning collective labor disputes with special reference to the juridical position of the parties concerned and to the object of the conflict. The future legislation on the adjustment of labor disputes in Poland should take into consideration the difference between conflicts arising from the interpretation of existing agreements and those relating to new labor conditions and salaries. Conciliation and arbitration procedure should be provided for conflicts originating from an economic basis; other disputes should be excluded and submitted to a special procedure.—O. Eisenberg.

RUSSIA

9129. FREUND, ISMAR. La question juive en Russie. [The Jewish question in Russia.] *Paix et Droit*. 9(3) Mar. 1929: 5-8; (4) Apr. 1929: 4-6.—The Russian Soviet constitution assures the Jews full equality and the government has the firm intention of carrying out its provisions. The doctrine of the Communist party displays no aversion towards the Jew. In public life there is no clamorous manifestation of anti-Semitism for the reason that there is no anti-Jewish press. But in spite of the surface calm, anti-Semitism does exist; it is current throughout the country and constitutes a real danger which for the moment is held in check because the government has complete control of the army.—Helen M. Cory.

9130. GRÖDINGER, M. Erbrechtsnovellen in den Sowjetrepubliken. [Recent developments in the law of inheritance in Soviet Russia.] *Zeitschr. f. Ostrecht.* 2(10) 1321-1331 Oct. 1928:—Grödingers describes the evolution of the right of inheritance from its entire abolition in 1918 to the present time. It is an interesting fact that separate republics have so supplemented the general code as to change the very principles underlying the law of inheritance, while simultaneously, the code itself is being altered and thus departs from the principles accepted at the beginning of the Soviet régime. Georgia and the Ukraine are in this respect the pioneers of the movement. Property which is not mentioned in a will should go to the state according to article 422 of the code, but according to the new amendments it is now divided between the legal heirs. Up to 1928 it was possible to exclude children under 18 from a will; after May, 1928, according to the amended article 422, it is no longer possible to prevent the participation of children in an inheritance and they are entitled to 1/3 of the estate. Other interesting topics discussed by the author are the forms of testaments, conditions under which testaments may be contested, and questions of probate.—S. P. Turin.

9131. MIRKINE-GUETZEVITCH B. Die rechtstheoretischen Grundlagen des Sowjetstaates. [Legal theoretical bases of the Soviet state.] *Wiener Staats- u. Rechtswissensch. Studien*. 10 1929: pp. 136.—The present study, undertaken by a former professor of the Faculty of Law at Petrograd, gives an objective analysis of the juridical ideology of the Bolshevik constitution. The author's aim is to contribute to the clearing up of the theoretical basis of the Soviet state. His

method is exclusively that of juridical technique. He takes up facts and describes them; he intentionally excludes all sociological and historical material in order to avoid any political or moral criticism of political personalities or their doings. The author, who stands for the political democracy of occidental states which he considers as the only basis of a state of law, sees in the Soviet system an extra-judicial dictatorship, where violence is used to serve the interests of one class only and which is, by this fact, in contradiction with all other modern political organizations, where protection of individual rights is a fundamental characteristic.—*B. Mirkine-Guetzevitch.*

SPAIN

9132. ANSELMI, ANSELMO. *L'organizzazione corporativa spagnola dell'agricoltura.* [The corporative organization of Spanish agriculture.] *Diritto del Lavoro.* 2(9) Sep. 1928: 542-545.—The agriculture of Spain was originally excluded from the corporative organization of professions, established by royal decree in 1926. The experience gained in the meantime permitted an extension of this scheme to agriculture in 1928. In this year agriculture was organized by royal decree into three corporative bodies: first, a syndicate of rural labor, comprising agricultural employers and employees; secondly, a syndicate of rural property, comprising landlords and tenants; thirdly, a syndicate of agricultural industries, consisting of agricultural producers and representatives of industrial enterprises transforming agricultural products.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

9133. CARTER, W. HORSFALL. Dictatorship and press in Spain. *Fortnightly Rev.* 125(747) Mar. 1929: 320-329.—Since the question of public liberties is so much to the fore at present, the author attempts to make a study of it in relation to the censorship of the press under the Spanish dictatorship. Censorship of the press in Spain is no new thing. Long before the military directory there were many occasions when liberty of the press was suspended. Strong measures were sanctioned by law. The penal code of 1870 was not replaced by a modernized code until Jan. 1 of the present year. The difference since 1923 is that control of the press is now a recognized element of the public administration, while previous to that time it was merely an emergency measure. At present every daily paper must submit its galley proofs to the local censor. Verbatim reports of the sessions of the National Consultative Assembly must also be passed upon by a special government official before they may be inserted in the Sessions Diary. Persons connected with the press in Spain resent the limitations imposed, but they also recognize that the executive is not abusing his power. An interesting effect of the dictatorship is seen in the improvement of the foreign service of the Spanish press. There is a highly intelligent and unbiased view of world problems among the intellectuals of Spain, and problems of education and social reform are receiving much attention. In fact, the Spanish press has never been in a better state and it is reflecting faithfully the realities of life in Spain today.—*William R. Arthur.*

YUGOSLAVIA

9134. BILIVOMIĆ, ALEXANDER. Arbeitsrecht des Königreichs der Serben, Kroaten und Slovenen (Jugoslaviens.) [Labor law of Yugoslavia.] *Zeitschr. f. Ostrecht.* 3(3) Mar. 1929: 369-388.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

9135. PÉRITCH, J. M. Principaux traits caractéristiques de la constitution du Royaume des Serbes, Croates et Slovènes du 28 Juin 1921. [Principal features of the constitution of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, of June 28, 1921.] *Rev.*

Générale du Droit, Légis., et Juris. 52(4) 1928: 255-262; 53(1) 1929: 28-35.—*E. H. Ketcham.*

STATE GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 8472, 8503, 8723, 8742, 8864, 8999, 9052, 9068, 9072, 9074, 9113, 9200, 9206, 9207, 9209, 9210, 9223, 9230, 9235)

UNITED STATES

9136. BUSCHMANN, C. SEVERIN. Does Indiana need a judicial council? *Indiana Law Jour.* 4(4) Jan. 1929: 254-259.—*Mildred B. Palmer.*

9137. CLUNE, P. H. Can the wages of a state institution employee be continued while he is absent on jury duty? *Psychiatric Quart.* 3(2) Apr. 1929: 276-287.—An opinion rendered by the New York state Attorney-General is in the affirmative.—*Norman Himes.*

9138. EWAN, EARL O. Automotive bills introduced at mass production rate. *Automotive Industries.* 60(12) Mar. 23, 1929: 467-470, 482.—*Mildred B. Palmer.*

9139. UNSIGNED. State convict labor legislation. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28(3) Mar. 1929: 126-127.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

9140. WALKER, HARVEY. Ohio appraises its reorganized state government. *Natl. Municipal Rev.* 18(4) Apr. 1929: 249-253.—In 1921 Ohio adopted the principle of administrative reorganization. The 1927 General Assembly provided for an appraisal of this reorganization by an interim committee. The results of the survey made by this committee are here reviewed.—*Harvey Walker.*

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 8234, 9150, 9164, 9191, 9208, 9228, 9229, 9232)

GENERAL

9141. BENECKE, OTTO. Internationaler Gemeindekongress in Spanien. [The Congress of the International Union of Local Authorities in Spain.] *Städte-tag.* 23(4) Apr. 24, 1929: 391-404.—*R. H. Wells.*

GERMANY

9142. MOST, OTTO. Nochmals: gemeindliche und wirtschaftliche Selbstverwaltung. [Municipal and business self-government.] *Kölner Sozialpol. Vierteljahrsh.* 7(4) 1928: 304-316.—It has been argued by representatives of German municipal interests that municipalities should have a monopoly in the field of self-government, since municipal interests are public interests while the interests of a business representation, like the chamber of commerce, are class interests. The author rejects this view, pointing out that the municipality has only local interests in mind while the public interest embraces the whole region and the whole country.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

9143. WELLS, ROGER H. Die Selbstverwaltung der deutschen Städte. Eine amerikanische Betrachtung. [Self-government of German cities; an American view.] *Städte-tag.* 23(4) Apr. 24, 1929: 461-464.—Now that conditions in Germany have become more normal, American students are once again turning their attention to German municipal government, with particular reference to post-War developments. German municipal institutions have not become unduly politicized as a result of the Revolution of 1918; but city government has been democratized without sacrificing pre-War administrative efficiency. The real dangers which threaten the German city today are

twofold. First, the growth of great urban communities makes it difficult to realize the ideal of local self-government. To preserve *Selbstverwaltung*, experiments in municipal federalism are being tried, as in Berlin and Frankfort-on-the-Main. Secondly, the Reich has greatly encroached upon the sphere of municipal self-government, both in finance and in other fields. Perhaps the final settlement of the reparations problem will make it possible for the Reich to relax its control somewhat.—*R. H. Wells.*

GREAT BRITAIN

9144. HARLEY, HERBERT. Police court justice in England. *Natl. Municipal Rev.* 18(4) Apr. 1929: 227-232.—*Harvey Walker.*

POLAND

9145. ADAMCZEWSKI, TADEUSZ. Organizacya kredytu komunalnego w Polsce. [The organization of communal credit in Poland.] *Ruch prawniczy, ekonomiczny i socjologiczny* 8(4) 1928: 465-481.—Before the War the municipalities in Poland met their financial needs in different ways. In the Prussian part of the country, municipalities drew their funds mainly from credits given them by communal saving banks, mortgage banks, and insurance societies. They issued loan bonds to a very small degree. In the Austrian part of Poland communal credit was well organized. The national bank was the money lender of the municipalities; bigger cities like Cracow and Lwow contracted loans by issuing obligations on the financial market, and smaller local bodies availed themselves, too, of communal saving banks. In the Russian part, the problem of municipal credit was not in existence, the activity of Polish municipalities having been much limited for political reasons. Warsaw, Lodz, and Wilno issued city bonds. With the re-establishment of the Polish state many changes took place in the municipal credit system. Three different financial institutions in the three parts of Poland devote their activity to granting credit to local bodies. The greatest development of these institutions took place in the former Austrian part, the so-called "Little Poland," where three banks amalgamated in 1924 into the Bank of National Economy with headquarters in Warsaw. It is charged with fostering communal credit in Poland. As to the future form to be given to municipal credit organization, two opinions are met with: the one defends a system of decentralization consisting of regional communal banks with the Bank of National Economy at the top; the other advises a centralization of all communal credit in the Bank of National Economy, with the regional banks permitted to grant only short term credits. Examining the merits and defects of the two systems one comes to the conclusion that there is no reason for concentrating communal credit in the Bank of National Economy. Regional banks and the Bank of National Economy should complement one another.—*O. Eisenberg.*

RUSSIA

9146. GILBREATH, OLIVE. Where yellow rules white. *Harpers Mag.* 158(945) Feb. 1929: 367-374.—In Harbin the Chinese rule a Russian city by agreement and are working an experiment in governing outside the territory of the war lords.—*T. J. Wooster, Jr.*

UNITED STATES

9147. BECKMAN R. O. How Cincinnati's new government is improving civil service morale. *Natl. Municipal Rev.* 18(4) Apr. 1929: 232-236.—Since the adoption of the city manager plan Cincinnati has given

thought to matters of morale. A scientific new classification scheme was put into effect. A service or efficiency rating plan has been installed. Attention has been given to working conditions, hours of work, vacations, and sick leave. Plans have been drawn for the installation of a complete pension system for all employees. Opportunities for promotion have been increased. Social activities have been increased. Further progress lies in the direction of training and the delegation of responsibility.—*Harvey Walker.*

9148. O'SHAUGHNESSY, M. M., and CORNICK, PHILIP H. San Francisco's success with voluntary replatting as an aid to city planning. *Natl. Municipal Rev.* 18(4) Apr. 1929: 242-249.—Patience, tact, and good judgment on the part of the city officials have brought successful cooperation of property owners in replatting two areas where bad planning was marring the city's development. City planners generally should include voluntary replatting among the recognized tools of the profession. But the method can be used successfully only in areas which are still entirely, or at least largely, undeveloped. Also, it is highly desirable that one landowner, or a group working in close cooperation, shall control a large enough part of the total area involved to provide the elasticity needed for the re-location of all small holdings. Some department of the city government must be prepared to take the initiative and supply the technical skill.—*Harvey Walker.*

9149. UNSIGNED. The only way out for New York. *Survey.* 61(10) Feb. 15, 1929: 658-660.—*Mildred B. Palmer.*

RURAL AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 7704, 9196, 9442)

UNITED STATES

9150. EGGER, ROLAND A. The manager plan appropriate for counties. *Natl. Municipal Rev.* 18(4) Apr. 1929: 237-241.—This is another article in the controversy which began in the January number of the *Review* by a statement from Kirk H. Porter in which he expressed doubt that the manager plan of government could be successful in the rural county. In this latest rejoinder extensive use is made of foreign experience to support the argument that the manager plan is just what is needed to improve county government.—*Harvey Walker.*

9151. MANNING, J. W. In-justices of the peace. *Natl. Municipal Rev.* 18(4) Apr. 1929: 225-227.—*Harvey Walker.*

DEPENDENCIES

(See also Entries 6253, 7989, 8293, 8338, 8344, 8417, 8432, 8441, 8771, 8797)

FRANCE

9152. GIRAULT, ARTHUR. La condition juridique des métis dans les colonies françaises. [The legal position of half-breeds in the French colonies.] *Rev. Pol. & Parl.* 139(413) Apr. 10, 1929: 124-131.—The number of French colonial half-breeds has been steadily rising. A burning social problem has developed in consequence, as persons of this class are not received in white circles, yet hold themselves above the pure natives. Naturally they have been discontented and the uncertainty with respect to the legal position of many of them has served to aggravate the situation. A half-breed born of a Frenchman and his legal native wife has always been considered French, while a natural child recognized by his male French parent has likewise followed the latter's status. But by far the greater

number of half-breeds are of unknown paternity and they have been virtual déclassés. In many instances unscrupulous or indigent whites have "acknowledged" fatherhood for a consideration, and one Honoré Bodin of Indo-China, a venerable French engineer, thus officially became the "father" of hundreds of individuals wishing to gain an official status in the colony. The matter became a crying scandal and the local government sought action on the matter by home authorities. Following careful investigation, the following decree was issued in the fall of 1928: "Any persons born in Indo-China, one of whose parents is unknown but is presumed to be French, may obtain recognition as being French from the courts." Such recognition may be secured by the individual himself upon becoming of age, or any approved welfare society may secure it for him before that time. The same reform will be introduced in the other possessions if the experiment in Indo-China proves satisfactory.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

9153. ST. HILAIRE, H. GEOFFROY. *La Tunisie.* [Tunisia.] *Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (70) Apr. 1929: 184-189.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

GERMANY

9154. COHEN, MAX. *Kolonialwirtschaft ist notwendig.* [Colonies an economic necessity.] *Sozialistische Monatsh.* 67 (12) Dec. 1928: 1042-1046.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

GREAT BRITAIN

9155. BUELL, RAYMOND LESLIE. *Two lessons in colonial rule.* *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.) 7 (3) Apr. 1929: 439-453.—The author analyses and evaluates the "Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa" (Cmd. 3234, 1929, H. M. Stationery Office), and "Ceylon: Report of the Special Commission on the Constitution" (Cmd. 3131, July, 1928, H. M. Stationery Office). Perhaps the greatest value of the first-mentioned report "lies in its detailed recommendations regarding land, labor, and native administrative policy". If the British government puts into effect the recommendations of the Commission it will remove the basis of the criticisms hitherto directed against its East Africa policy. The report of the Donoughmore Commission on Ceylon declares that the present system of government there is "an unqualified failure". The unique feature of the scheme proposed by the Commission is that it invests administrative responsibility in the State Council. Both reports are important because of their conclusions and their method. In method they are "the embodiment of the scientific process applied to human relations". "It is in this method that the British Government is coming to excel; and it is this method that the United States Government needs to apply to its dependencies, and even more in its dealings with Haiti, Cuba, and Nicaragua".—*Ralston Hayden.*

THE NETHERLANDS

9156. MOSSEL, G. W., *Ambtenaar of volks-hoofd?* [Official or folkchief?] *Koloniale Studien.* 13 (2) Apr. 1929: 181-215.—There is much division of opinion as to whether the Javanese Regent is an official or a folkchief. As late as 1927 the Regent was called a folkchief by the government. On the other hand Professor B. Schrieke, in an address on Oct. 27, contended that the Regent is simply an official. The question is one not only of theoretical but also of great practical importance. The distinguishing characteristics of an authority-exercising official are that his authority is derived not from the native institutions but from a central supreme authority; that his appearance as

well as his powers come from that supreme authority which appoints him and regulates his powers; and that he does not speak for the people of the region over which he governs, but on the contrary, as over against the people, he is the representative of the supreme authority. By folkchief must be understood a person clothed with public juridical authority, whose position and powers are derived from popular institutions, and who against the outside world, even against the supreme authority, stands as the representative of his people. He must speak out for the interests of his people, even when these interests conflict with those of the government. The conceptions of official and folkchief are not mutually exclusive, and the same person may be both. In these cases he is to be regarded as an official or folkchief in the measure that he regards himself as predominately the representative of the supreme authority or the people. It is clear that since the middle of the last century the succeeding Indian governments have steadily recognized the Regent as a folkchief. This is evident from the attitude which the governments have taken toward the Regents. Furthermore, it is evident from the laws and parliamentary debates that the Netherlands government intended to invest the Indian government with the authority to take this line of action.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

9157. RUCKERT, J. J. G. E. *De beteekenis der decentralisatie voor Nederlandsche Indie.* [The significance of decentralization for Dutch India.] *Koloniale Studien* 13 (2) Apr. 1929: 307-322.—The chief object which the government hoped to achieve by the decentralization law of 1903 was the gradual transfer of all matters of purely local concern to local governments, with the cooperation of capable and independent natives. The law was passed in the hope of finding a solution to the problem of providing for the needs of the great population centers, which the old method of centralization could no longer meet. The active cooperation of the citizens has been one of the best results of the law. Activities engaged in by the local governments, in which signal results have been achieved, are the building of a vast system of roads, sewage disposal, water supply, improvement of the market places, drainage, housing, and street lighting. All these measures work toward the improvement of health in the large population centers. The death rate has been considerably lowered; among Europeans it is now about the same as that of the large cities in the Netherlands. Some communities have concerned themselves with education. The question may be asked whether the particular solution of the decentralization law was necessary, involving as it did the establishment of autonomous communities with powers of taxation. The central governmental organization could not possibly take care of all the existing local needs. It is lacking in the continuity so necessary for local improvements. Moreover, local councils, composed of popularly elected inhabitants, are in far better position to know the needs and desires of the community. Supplying of local needs is no longer dependent upon the views of the central budgeting authorities. On the political side the decentralization law is valuable because it offers a means to the people of expressing their needs and desires and of exercising an influence in meeting these needs. It is a valuable aid in the development of self-government.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

UNITED STATES

9158. KALAW, MAXIMO M. *Governor Stimson in the Philippines.* *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.) 7 (3) Apr. 1929: 372-383.—The significant features of the governor-generalship of Henry L. Stimson were: the provision by the Philippine legislature of \$125,000 per year for the employment of such assistants as the gover-

nor-general may need; the "restoration of party government" by the selection of a cabinet composed of members of the party in power in the legislature; the reconstitution of the Council of State with the addition of the floor leaders of the majority party in both houses of the legislature, the body to possess advisory functions only; the amendment of the rules of procedure of both houses so as to give cabinet members the privilege

of the floor; the stimulation of the economic development of the Philippines; and the establishment of a spirit of cooperation between Filipinos and Americans. The Stimson administration lies midway between those of governors-general Harrison and Wood, and is an approach to a responsible type of government.—*Ralston Hayden*.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND POLITICS

(See also Entries 9126, 9129)

RECENT HISTORY, INCLUDING BIOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 6492, 8315, 8324, 8325, 8326, 8348, 8351, 8353, 8367, 8381, 8385, 8390, 8404, 8408, 8430, 8500, 8963, 9215, 9251, 9253, 9258, 9273)

AFGHANISTAN

9159. GREENWOOD, THOMAS. *L'Afghanistan en révolte. [Afghanistan in revolt.] Rev. Mondiale.* 190 Mar. 1, 1929: 47-52.—The uprising which cost Amir Amanullah his throne is simply a phase of the eternal struggle that the spirit illuminated by progress and charity leads against intolerance. Amanullah, the modern Peter the Great, realized that westernization was essential if his state, which acquired complete independence under the Anglo-Afghan treaty of 1921, were to survive. Hence his epoch-making travels in Europe, which filled him with enthusiasm and caused him to institute an immediate policy of wide-sweeping reform upon his return. But he lacked a sense of balance and, like the Russian czar, moved without caution and altogether too rapidly. Afghanistan is a feudal state and its inhabitants are for the most part under the sway of hide-bound custom, based on the Koran. His program of change threatened the position of tribal chieftains and institutions dear to the hearts of his subjects as a whole. He was consequently swept from power with little ceremony, and the land is now in chaos through the conflict of rival factions. Whether Amanullah returns to power or not, it is certain that progress will result from the whole affair, and he will ultimately hold a high position in the country's history as the inaugurator of a new era.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

9160. RASKOLNIKOV, F. The war in Afghanistan. *Labour Monthly.* 2(3) Mar. 1929: 179-185.—Afghanistan has remained a feudal state, in the crude agricultural and pastoral stage, down to our own time. The great tribal chieftains are the owners of most of the soil, the overwhelming majority of the inhabitants are peasants living in abject poverty, and there is no middle class. Such little trade as is carried on is in Hindu hands. The chieftains and Islamic clergy wield great political power and the Amir's authority has at all times been greatly circumscribed. Habibullah Khan had been under the influence of the Viceroy of India, who had sought to maintain the ancient structure of Afghanistan as the best means of safeguarding India on the north-west. But a progressive element, wishing to reconstruct the state on a strong national basis, effected his assassination in 1919, and his successor-son, Amanullah, set out to free the country from foreign control, to westernize it, and to centralize his authority. An independent position was assured by the Anglo-Afghan treaty of 1921, and the Amir's recent tour of the west was undertaken to learn methods of attaining his other two ends. Unhappily, the reform program he instituted on his return was one requiring a strong middle class to insure its success. The feudal nobility and

the Mohammedan churchmen were completely alienated by it. It threatened their privileged positions, they rose against him, and with no bourgeois class to support him, he was driven from the throne with little difficulty.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

ALBANIA

9161. BARNES, J. S. Ahmet Zogu, king of the Albanians. *English Rev.* Mar. 1929: 312-321.—The author met Zogu in person when he went to Albania to negotiate a concession on behalf of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. The Albanian mountaineer possesses great political acumen, consistency, and constancy. His opinions on the Corfu incident, the Fiume question, and Italian power indicate an unusual insight. His loyalty is an outstanding characteristic. Zogu has already transformed Albania through his reforms. He is a free thinker, yet he intends to revive the religion of his ancestors.—*Charilaos Lagoudakis*.

CHINA

9162. BLAND, J. O. P. Racial equality in China. *Edinburgh Rev.* 249(508) Apr. 1929: 274-288.—The formula of equality upon which foreign nations have been negotiating in China, is not consistent with the political and social realities of China's tuchun-ridden, arbitrary, ruthless, chaotic condition, camouflaged though it may be by the little group of Nanking nationalists, nor with the failure of the Nanking government to meet its pledges under the negotiations of and since 1926.—*M. T. Price*.

FRANCE

9163. MIDDLETON, W. L. France and parliamentary government. *Contemp. Rev.* 135(760) Apr. 1929: 456-462.—Poincaré is largely to blame for the exceptionally uncertain composition of the present Chamber, for he appeals for support from all parties and his position is based upon a combination of unlike groups. French parties are fairly representative of the different divisions of opinion in the country, and stable parliamentary government perhaps could be brought about by combinations of like parties agreed on an active policy.—*W. Reed West*.

9164. RECOULY, RAYMOND. Les élections municipales. [Municipal elections.] *Rev. de France.* 9(11) Jun. 1, 1929: 535-543.—*Mildred B. Palmer*.

GREAT BRITAIN

9165. CRANAGE, D. H. S. Church and state. *Nineteenth Century.* 105(626) Apr. 1929: 451-462.—The time has not come for raising the disestablishment issue in England. While disestablishment is desirable if the state usurps definitely spiritual functions, the House of Commons was morally justified in rejecting the new Prayer Book, since there is no certainty that the large majority of churchmen desired the change and also because the change was bitterly opposed by

many. Parliament is bound to protect all classes of His Majesty's subjects. The suggestion is made that non-controversial changes could be adopted either canonically or by Parliament. Faith, patience, and sympathy, together with re-examination of the relations between church and state, will in time bring about the solution of controversial problems.—*E. B. Schulz.*

9166. MACNAMARA, T. J. Wanted: an employment policy. *Contemp. Rev.* 135 (706) Apr. 1929: 441-447.—The article is a summary of (1) the British unemployment situation, (2) the weaknesses in the safeguarding-protectionist plans of the Conservative party and the nationalizing program of the Labor party, (3) the program of the Liberal party by which the author believes the situation will be remedied. This Liberal program calls for public works, agricultural development, reorganization of industry—in other words for "home development".—*Ernest S. Griffith.*

INDIA

9167. ROY, M. N. The Indian bourgeoisie and the national revolution. *Labour Monthly.* 11 (3) Mar. 1929: 163-170.—The Indian masses have now been awakened into action to such an extent that fears of what they might do have driven the bourgeoisie into the camp of counter-revolution and made them stand for slow progress and the maintenance of the British connection. This conclusion is supported by numerous and copious quotations from the leaders of the bourgeoisie in India.—*Luther H. Evans.*

9168. SINGH, ST. NIHAL. The enfranchisement of Indians in Ceylon. *Indian Rev.* 30 (2) Feb. 1929: 91-94.—The article describes the recent attempts of the Singhalese nationalists to disfranchise the 500,000 Indians in Ceylon.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

MEXICO

9169. BEALS, CARLETON. Mexico rises out of chaos. *Nation (N. Y.)* 128 (3326) Apr. 3, 1929: 392-393.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

9170. GRUENING, ERNEST. The recurring rebellion in Mexico. *New Republic.* 58 (747) Mar. 27, 1929: 162-165.—*Mildred B. Palmer.*

RUSSIA

9171. CHAMBERLIN, WILLIAM HENRY. The Russian peasant sphinx. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.)*, 7 (3) Apr. 1929: 477-487.—The "most absorbing and most important episode of the Russian revolutionary drama" is "the effort to extend socialism from industry to agriculture, to end the chronic dualism of the collectivist city and the individualist countryside." The outcome of the contact of Karl Marx and the Russian peasant sphinx is in doubt, but certain factors seem clear. Two illusions held by different groups concerning the Russian peasant, namely, that he is irreparably imbued with a high devotion to Tsar and Church, and that he is naturally inclined to communism, have been smashed or exploded. While many psychological changes have been wrought in the peasant mind as the result of war, revolution, civil war, and propaganda, the psychological conversion of the peasant to communistic farming is still a dream. The presence of 25,000,000 or more homesteads to-day as compared with 16,000,000 before the revolution, the rise of the *kulaks* or wealthier peasants, and the failure of the peasants to lend encouragement to state and co-operative farms and to maintain pre-War agricultural production are factors disturbing to the communists. The war on the *kulaks* has had its periods of relentlessness and of relenting, in synchrony with waves of devotion to strict communistic doctrine and of desire to increase agricultural production, respectively. The struggle was relaxed, for

instance, in 1925, and was resumed in 1927 and 1928 under the chiding of the Trotzky opposition and the realization of the anomaly of rich peasants in a socialist state. Although the *kulaks* run only about 5% of the farms of the Soviet Union, the application of "extraordinary measures" to deprive them of their surplus grain aroused a smoldering bitterness among other peasants, and the government has been constrained to increase grain prices by 15%, and acknowledgment has been wrung from the Central Committee of the Communist party that "extraordinary measures" could not be erected into a permanent system. And the struggle goes on, sometimes reaching the proportions of murders and burnings, with the communists hoping to hold the *kulaks* in check while state and co-operative farms are being increased to occupy much more than their present 2.42% of the total planted area. The writer has lived several years in Russia.—*Luther H. Evans.*

9172. P., D. The second decade of the Communist International. *Communist Rev.* 1 (4) Apr. 1929: 214-226.—The Communist International was founded in March, 1919, by a determined proletariat. The German revolt failed when opportunists joined hands with the bourgeoisie against the workers. In order to fight the defeatist tendencies of the Second International, the second conference of the Comintern drew up the Twenty-one Conditions. The bolshevization of Communist parties began in earnest in 1923, with revolts in Bulgaria, with abortive resistance in the Ruhr, and with the unsuccessful Cracow insurrection in Poland. Bad leadership, social democratic treason, and capitalist opposition were responsible for the defeats. At the same time the fourth congress added the "united front" policy to the 1921 Leninist "To the Masses" program. The stabilization of capitalism worried the sixth congress; the line of the revolution was not sufficiently straight. However, an optimistic resolution was passed at that time reiterating faith in the ultimate disappearance of capitalism. The United States particularly represented defeat. Furthermore, competition with American goods forced European capitalists to more regrettable retrenchment, resulting in further impoverishment of the workers, especially in Great Britain. Both social democracy and Fascism are being used by capitalism. The ninth plenum openly denounces both, with the result that there has been a rapidly widening breach between the third bourgeois party (the social democrats) and the Communists.—*Corie A. M. Ewing.*

9173. ROTHSTEIN, A. "The real situation in Russia." *Communist Rev.* 1 (4) Apr. 1929: 200-213.—After two pitiable previous attempts to vilify the 700,000 communists of Russia, Max Eastman now publishes Trotsky's speeches in translation. In a controversial introduction to this new volume Eastman continues his attack upon the Communist leadership. His history is unsatisfactory. He even declares that there was no "hint of a split" between Lenin and Trotsky after 1917, Lenin's 1918 threat to resign to the contrary. Eastman contends that Lenin thought Stalin poor leadership material, and he erroneously states that Trotsky and his friends were violently dragged from their homes and forced into exile. The oppositionists were banished only after they had regarded repeated warnings and pledges. One chapter assails the Communist record, and declares that real wages are no higher than in 1925; but the Gosplan figures show an increase from 82.6 to 123.0. Capital investments and industrial output have also steadily risen. Moreover, membership in the C. P. S. U. shows an annual increase since 1924. Repeatedly indictment is made that "Stalin falsifies history". Many documents charged by Trotsky to have been destroyed by Stalin are to be found in official Communist

publications. Trotsky misrepresents the "testament of Lenin" letter. In all, the Trotsky-Eastman book contains little authentic information on the "real situation in Russia" and seems only another excuse for capitalist slander.—*Cortez A. M. Ewing.*

9174. VERLINSKY, NAHUM. Russian persecution of the Zionists. *Menorah Jour.* 16(4) Apr. 1929: 348-359.—The Zionist movement in Russia is suffering from espionage, legal suppression, and persecution at the hands of the Soviets. This policy was begun in 1919 when the Ukrainian Soviet government declared all Zionist organizations there illegal. This move was supported by the Yevsektzia, the Jewish section of the Communist party. The government has been a consistent opponent of Zionism and has done its best to crush the movement. Many Zionists are now in prison for their beliefs. The basis for Soviet opposition to the Zionists is the Communist belief that all nationalities should work to build up Russia and to preserve the fruits of the revolution. Zionism violates this faith. Moreover, the program of the Zionists conflicts with the policy fostered by the Soviet government of Jewish colonization in Southern Russia.—*W. O. Brown.*

SWEDEN

9175. LINDSTRÖM, RICHARD. La politique communale socialiste en Suède. [Communal politics of the Socialistic party in Sweden.] *Avenir Soc.* (3) Mar. 1929: 149-153.—The Socialist party in Sweden has its representatives on the council boards of 112 communities and 24 have a Socialist majority; the seven largest cities have Socialist presidents of their boards. Under these conditions it is quite natural that the party is very much interested in current constructive programs in the various communities. At a special congress of the party a new communal program was elaborated, fundamental points of which are presented in this paper.—*J. Emelianoff.*

UNITED STATES

9176. DUNCAN, OTIS DURANT. Occupational representation in the Louisiana state legislative assembly. *Jour. Louisiana Teachers Assn.* 6(8) Apr. 1929: 11-15.—There are three major competing classes in the struggle for political representation in the legislature of Louisiana, the agricultural group, the business and industrial classes, and the professional groups, most of whom are lawyers. From 1896 to 1928, the agricultural class has maintained only half of its representation in the House and less than one-third of its expected representation in the Senate. The business and industrial classes have been able to maintain only about 85% of their expected representation in each house, while the professional classes, outside of law, have had more than three times their quota of senators, and between three and four times their proper representation in the lower house. Lawyers during this period have had from 100 to 200 times their quota of senators, and 142 times their expected representation in the lower house. The unduly heavy representation of lawyers in legislative bodies is not peculiar to Louisiana, but holds true for the United States Congress and the legislatures of other states, but not always to the same degree as in Louisiana. The data are displayed in four tables.—*O. D. Duncan.*

YUGOSLAVIA

9177. GEDYE, G. E. R. Experimental dictatorship in Yugoslavia. *Contemp. Rev.* 135(759) March. 1929: 299-306.—The question of supreme interest today is who originated the coup d'état; the king, General Zhivkovitch, or the Serbian political parties? Everything points to the king himself. Last year half

a dozen members of the present cabinet visited the king in Bosnia at his summer residence. On Jan. 5, 1929, within an hour of the coup, members of the government were telegraphing to their friends: "Everything went off according to plan." Was the king right in rejecting the solution of free election demanded by the Croats? It is significant that no Croat political leaders have been invited to join the cabinet, while five prominent political leaders of the late Serb Coalition occupy leading posts. The attempt to place the Serbian political leaders and Croat national leaders on all fours is very misleading. The Serbian Radicals had the control of the government machinery for electoral corruption, and were themselves elected mainly in Macedonia, because in this area the severity of the police had always made the election of government candidates automatic. The Croat national leaders, on the other hand, were elected despite the power of the Serbian Radicals to manipulate votes. The Croats demand an autonomous Diet with representation in a federal parliament.—*V. Trivanovitch.*

9178. MOUSSET, ALBERT. En Yougoslavie: un roi qui gouverne. [A Yugoslav king who governs.] *Rev. Hebdom.* 38(7) Feb. 16, 1929: 343-357.—*Mildred B. Palmer.*

9179. SAINT-BRICE. Le drame de Belgrade. [The drama of Belgrade.] *Correspondance d'Orient.* 20(367) Jul. 1928: 7-14.—*Donald C. Blaisdell.*

ORGANIZATIONS AND METHODS

BELGIUM

9180. KALKEN, FRANS van. La notion de parti sous l'ancien régime. [The party idea under the old régime.] *Rev. Univ. Bruxelles* 34(2) Dec. 1928-Jan. 1929: 158-174.—There is no definite connection between the parties of the old régime and those of today. A comparative study reveals no common characteristics in the matter of organization. The ecclesiastic and governmental censure of the past made impossible a free exchange of ideas and the consequent elaboration of a program. The old party idea took the form of quarrels between families, clans, or neighborhoods; the only method of action was a recourse to force. When the supreme ideal was the triumph of the Kingdom of God or the predominance of the autocratic principle, all effort at independent thought became heresy or rebellion, and while one might revolt against the old régime, one could never discuss it.—*Helen M. Cory.*

POLAND

9181. R-SKI, N. Die Spaltung der P. P. S. und unsere Aufgaben in Polen. [Division of the Polish Socialist party and our next tasks in Poland.] *Rote Gewerksch. Internat.* 9(1) Jan. 1929: 13-16.—The recent division of the Polish Socialist party and its trade unions into one faction openly endorsing the Fascist régime of Pilsudski and another half-heartedly opposing it has clearly shown to the Polish working population that the Polish Socialists have become organs of a bourgeois-Fascist policy. The correct tactics for the Polish communists would now be to create trade unions of their own to organize the dissatisfied workers. The present policy of fighting the faction endorsing the government and thereby indirectly helping the other faction cannot be considered correct.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

RUSSIA

9182. KUN, BELA. Die KP der Sowiet Union und die Kommunistische Internationale. [The Communist party of the Soviet Union and Communist International.] *Kommunistische Internat.* 10(9-11) Mar. 13, 1929: 527-538.—The role of the Communist party of the

Soviet Union and its utmost importance in the organization and activities of the Communist International are emphasized in this polemical paper. The author points out that success and vitality of the Communist International are due to the fact that its actual leader and organizer, the Communist party of the Soviet Union, is international in composition and spirit. The secret of the power of the Communist party of the Soviet state, and of the Communist International under its leadership, is in a fundamental principle of the communists—"force against force".—*J. Emelianoff*.

UNITED STATES

9183. BUNCHE, RALPH J. The Thompson-Negro alliance. *Opportunity* 7(3) Mar. 1929: 78-80.—The political boss of Chicago has been supported by a very large Negro vote, because he has given numerous minor lucrative offices to Negroes.—*E. L. Clarke*.

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

GERMANY

9184. MEYER, MAXIMILIAN. Die Verwendung von Adressieranlagen für Wahlkarteien. [The use of addressographs for voters' registration lists.] *Zeitschr. f. Kommunalwirtsch.* 19(7) Apr. 10, 1929: 393-396.—This is a technical article describing the new system used in Nuremberg.—*R. H. Wells*.

NICARAGUA

9185. DODDS, H. W. American supervision of the Nicaraguan election. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.) 7(3) Apr. 1929: 488-496.—One of the most important features of the Stimson agreement of May, 1927, was the guarantee of a free election under the supervision of the United States. After the failure of the Nicaraguan congress to pass the law providing for American supervision, President Diaz issued an executive decree covering the subject. The machinery for the election was composed of bi-partisan election boards, one for the nation, one for each department, and one precinct board for each 500 voters. Over each board was an American chairman in the person of a marine or army officer or private. General Frank R. McCoy served as chairman of the national board. By careful planning and tactful work, contests attending registration were settled before the day of the election. This circumstance combined with the effective cooperation of President Diaz, of most of the leaders of both parties, and of the Guardia Nacional, and the marines, resulted in a record registration followed by a peaceful, fair election in which 90% of those registered voted. The process was marked not only by efficiency, but also by the spirit of fairness and justice. It was at the request of the parties themselves that marines were used as chairmen and that, to prevent repeating, the device of the red stain was employed. A study of the election

and its concomitants would seem to justify certain conclusions. First, the Conservatives are not, as charged by the critics of American policy, a small group that the United States for many years had maintained in office against the wishes of the great majority of the Nicaraguan people. In spite of bitter internal dissension, of a natural, adverse popular reaction after 18 years of conservative control, and of its inability to employ administrative influence, the Conservative party lost by but 20,000 in a total vote of 133,000. Secondly, a third party, opposed to intervention by the United States was not arbitrarily denied a place on the ballot. As a matter of fact the *autonomista* group simply failed to get signatures to petitions. Another rejected group, that of Dr. Corea, was not of the *autonomista* persuasion. It failed to get a place because it was not a continuing party. Thirdly, Sandino, who by clever propaganda has become a more important figure in the United States than in Nicaragua, had no influence in the election. Fourth, though one fair election will not remake Nicaraguan politics, it has at least furnished a good example.—*Charles A. Timm*.

PUBLIC OPINION AND POLITICAL BEHAVIOR

(See also Entries 7678, 8476, 9102, 9133)

GREAT BRITAIN

9186. TRACEY, HERBERT. The broadcasting corporation and the newspaper combines. *Labour Mag.* 7(10) Feb. 1929: 445-447.—London and provincial publishers have protested against the issue of a weekly journal, *The Listener*, by the British Broadcasting Corporation, a government controlled organization; and representations have been made to the Postmaster-General and to the Prime Minister on the ground that this is an unwarranted invasion of the newspaper field. Considering that the control of the news in Great Britain has now fallen into the hands of a few wealthy corporate groups dominated by half a dozen men, the extension of the wireless broadcasting service of the government, with proper arrangements to ensure fair-play and impartiality, may become the chief dependence in a national crisis for the guidance of public opinion.—*W. B. Catlin*.

YUGOSLAVIA

9187. BOSCHKOWITSCH, B. Die Militärdiktatur in Jugoslawien. [The military dictatorship in Yugoslavia. *Kommunistische Internat.* 10(6) Feb. 6, 1929: 268-274.—The author describes the Yugoslav abolition of the parliamentary system and quotes excerpts from the Croatian and Slovenian press. From the communistic point of view, a revolution against the military dictatorship is necessary for the proletariat. Watchwords are suggested which might lead toward a social revolution.—*J. Emelianoff*.

GOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES: LEGISLATION, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, JUSTICE

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

(See also Entries 7622, 7628, 7655, 7669, 7674, 7768, 8320, 9115, 9143)

PERSONNEL

(See also Entries 8293, 9147)

9188. HARRIES, E. P., J. P. The future of the civil service. *Labour Mag.* 7(11) Mar. 1929: 499-500.—The Ministry of Labor has drawn a larger number of

its staff from outside, particularly from trade unionists, because of the need of industrial experience; if a Labor Government should come in and the mines, for example, be nationalized, a large number of mining engineers, shipping experts, and other technicians would necessarily be called into government service. The British civil service has a high standard of efficiency and of morality—higher in both respects than that which is maintained in commercial life. The chief complaint, often made, is that it is apt to be too stereotyped, and

this arises because of the formal training received by junior officers at the hands of their elders and because personal relationships with "clients" are not so much encouraged as in private business. The higher administrative grades of the service are recruited in two ways: (1) by direct entrants from the universities who have passed the first class clerkship examinations, and (2) by promotion of promising clerical officers. The latter method has given rise to some friction because the staff members of the Whitley councils have usually stood for seniority as a protection against favoritism, whereas the chiefs prefer to advance the promising youngster rather than the mediocre senior. The number of "duds", however, has been kept relatively small by means of promotion boards, the requirement of a two-year probationary period, and the annual rating of each officer by his chief.—*W. B. Callin.*

9189. O'ROURKE, L. J. Measuring judgment and resourcefulness. *Personnel Jour.* 7(6) Apr. 1929: 427-440.—For selecting prohibition officers, the United States Civil Service Commission has included in its examination a personal interview capable of being scored objectively. Hypothetical problems of every-day prohibition enforcement testing the applicant's discrimination, resourcefulness, and skill in questioning, are presented orally in a uniform way, insuring to each man the same opportunity to qualify, yet enabling the examiner to probe the applicant's train of thought. Marks are recorded on a graphic scale, standardized scores having been constructed. A subjective rating is also made.—*Samuel A. Stouffer.*

9190. TELFORD, FRED. Recent personnel legislation. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 23(1) Feb. 1929: 112-116.—The most important federal personnel legislation of the past year was the passage of the Welch Act amending the salary rates contained in the Personnel Classification Act of 1923, extending their applicability to approximately 135,000 positions outside the District of Columbia, and directing the Personnel Classification Board to make a survey of more than 100,000 positions outside of the District. The Act was labeled by its sponsors as emergency legislation. The fact that insufficient data existed upon which to base such legislation, as well as the fact that it has been very difficult to give some of the provisions of the act an exact interpretation, bear evidence of the haste with which it was passed. Organizations and persons interested in obtaining better personnel legislation favor the establishment of a federal department of administration. State activity in personnel matters occurred in California, Colorado, and New Jersey.—*Mildred B. Palmer.*

FINANCE

(See also Entries 6224, 8180, 8241, 9046-9078, 9145, 9230, 9231, 9234)

9191. ASCH, BRUNO. Bemerkungen zur Anleihewirtschaft amerikanischer Grossstädte. [Observations on the loan policies of large American cities.] *Zeitschr. f. Kommunalwirtsch.* 19(8) Apr. 25, 1929: 426-431.—(Abstract in English of same article, pp. vii-xii).—*R. H. Wells.*

9192. GRASSI, PAOLO. Le innovazioni al conto del tesoro. [The reform of the Italian treasury statement.] *Economia.* 1928: 203.—A short summary of the reform relating to the statement of the cash balances of the state and other accounts.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

9193. JÈZE, GASTON. Le rôle du ministre des finances dans une démocratie. [The rôle of the finance minister in a democracy.] *Rev. de Sci. & Legis. Finan.* 27(1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 5-24.—In meeting the financial difficulties following the War every European finance minister plays a capital rôle. He must be determined and methodical; he must balance his budget and must justify expenses both absolutely and relatively to

receipts and other expenditures. In this task the other ministers and the chambers are his natural enemies. Not necessarily a trained financier himself, he must have a technical staff, including not only competent bureaucrats but men of high scientific culture. They will tell him what to do; he will decide how and when to do it. Nearest to the ideal is the well-known English practice. In the United States, France and Germany, however, the tendency is toward a desirable concentration of responsibility in a strong budgetary director who revises and correlates the financial requirements of the various departments. Although legislative control of finance is essential, it should be cooperative and not merely hostile to the minister. Improper legislative control has developed abuses. Chief among these is legislative initiation and increase of appropriations. Both the United States and France offend in this respect; but in France the resistance of the minister is stiffening. The legislature should merely accept or refuse the financial proposals of the government. Debate on the budget should be political and not technical. A second abuse is found in the finance committee of the chamber which too often factiously opposes the ministry. England wisely tolerates no such committee. A third abuse makes the expenditure of appropriations obligatory rather than optional. Here the United States is a principal offender and France, in practice, is almost as bad.—*Henry A. Yeomans.*

9194. JOHNSON, C. D. Some financial aspects of the reconstruction of local government. *Pub. Admin.* 7(2) Apr. 1929: 166-181.—After a summary of the entire British Local Government Bill, detailed consideration is given to its financial provisions. The bill gives relief to productive industry, not only by direct de-rating, but also by spreading the charge over larger areas. The new basis for grants-in-aid, while guaranteeing each area against receiving less than at present, provides for a subsidy on a "population, plus need" basis. The formula for calculating the grant is explained in detail. The effect of the whole scheme on local finance is discussed.—*Ernest S. Griffith.*

9195. JØRGENSEN, J. HASSING. Statens regnskabsvæsen og revision. [The government's system of book-keeping and auditing.] *Tilskuere.* 46(1) Jan. 1929: 1-4; (2) Feb. 1929: 102-115.—The Danish constitution stipulates that the government shall present annually a finance bill containing estimates of revenues and expenditures. But these bills have often been so complicated that it has been difficult if not impossible for a layman to gain a knowledge of the actual financial condition of the country. Since 1905 several changes have been made which aimed at simplifying the government's system of book-keeping, but the fluctuations of the exchange, the deflation of the currency, and losses of various kinds have made further simplification necessary. The author presents rather elaborate and detailed suggestions which, if adopted, will, he thinks, achieve this end.—*Paul Knaplund.*

9196. JURSCH. Anleihewirtschaft städtischer Betriebe. [Expenditures from loans for municipal undertakings.] *Zeitschr. f. Kommunalwirtsch.* 19(8) Apr. 25, 1929: 423-426. (Abstract in English of same article, pp. v-vii).—*R. H. Wells.*

9197. PANTALEONI, MAFFEO. L'abolizione dell'imposta successoria. [The abolition of the inheritance tax.] *Vita Italiana.* 16(186-187) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 5-18.—No tax reflects more truly the political structure of a country than does the inheritance tax. The historical development of this tax can be followed since the French Revolution, when it became a corollary of the new-born democracy. Later it was adopted by the Social-Democrats who considered it an appropriate means of equalizing the economic conditions of mankind by slowly diminishing private property in favor of the community. In Italy, too, the succession taxes were

strongly defended by the Socialists. Fascism, based on the integrity of family life and private property, was opposed to this tax. Socialists, considering inheritance as unearned increment, assign it to the state. Economists, however, bear in mind that the tax prejudices capital and aims at its destruction. This consideration is particularly important for Italy, where capital is very scarce and necessary for the development of industry. Under these conditions it is unthinkable to justify a system which is conceivable, perhaps, for rich countries like England. It is maintained that the state builds railways, highways, and channels with this tax. In reality, this is rarely the case. The tax merely forms an ordinary revenue of the state and covers only a part of the current public expenditure. To deny the inheritance tax is a Roman conception. Patrimony is created by thrift and is private property transmitted from one generation to another. The Socialist conception, however, wishes the abolition of private property, in so far as it constitutes an instrument, a "capital", by transferring it to the state. Any system which is a mixture of these two attitudes is hybrid.—O. Eisenberg.

9198. PARMOOR. The government proposals on de-rating. *Contemp. Rev.* 135 (759) Mar. 1929: 282-289.—The author analyzes the proposal to exempt farm land and premises from all contributions towards expenditure by local authorities. De-rating would create fresh inequity in rating incidence. As a matter of fact, the question is merely one of exempting occupiers of agricultural land from payment of 25% of the rates, for according to the Public Health Act they already enjoy a 75% reduction; in Scotland, land has also been placed in the lowest category which implies a similar reduction. Government subsidies to agriculture under the guise of rating reform, can only lead to difficulty and confusion. Moreover, they would create inequality as between the different classes of rate-payers in the same locality. Nor would it remedy the decrease of employment in agriculture, for the main reason for this is the change from arable to grass farming.—S. P. Turin.

9199. REUTER, ERNST. Besteuerung der öffentlichen Unternehmungen. [The taxation of public enterprises (in Germany).] *Städtetage*. 23(4) Apr. 24, 1929: 385-392.—R. H. Wells.

THE PUBLIC SERVICES

DEFENSE AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 6224, 9186, 9265, 9292)

9203. HART, M. G. The Irish Free State army. *Army Quart.* 17(2) Jan. 1929: 284-295.—Mildred B. Palmer.

9204. WILLIAMS, SIDNEY J. The personal factor in highway accidents. *Proc. Eighth Ann. Meeting Highway Research Board.* Dec. 13-14, 1928: 117-126.—Mildred B. Palmer.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(See also Entries 5921, 6448, 6449, 6486, 8257, 8863, 8954, 8992, 9007, 9127, 9134, 9139, 9157, 9442, 9445, 9446, 9448, 9475, 9511, 9512, 9513, 9514)

9205. BÜTTNER, HEINRICH. Der Reichswohnungsfürsorgefonds für Kriegsbeschädigte und Kriegshinterbliebene. [State housing funds for war cripples and the families of the war dead.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt*. 9(1) Jan. 5, 1929: 4-7.—Laverne Burchfield.

JUSTICE

(See also Entries 8302, 8322, 9107, 9114, 9116, 9136, 9144)

PROCEDURE

9200. HOWELL, FRANK S. Some phases of medical jurisprudence. *Nebraska State Medic. Jour.* 14(2) Feb. 1929: 84-87.—A discussion by a former judge of the Nebraska Supreme Court of the problems of medical jurisprudence, particularly as they relate to expert witnesses. Several cases from the author's experience are detailed illustrating the possibilities in telling the truth and, at the same time, concealing significant, relevant facts. "The established practice of privately employing experts to testify in litigation, results, innumerable times, in farce. . . ." The author calls for higher educational and ethical standards for the legal profession. The medical and legal professions should cooperate in drawing up a "steam tight" bill to control the abuses the expert system now makes possible.—Norman Himes.

9201. MAKAREWICZ, JULIUSZ. Proceduralne wątpliwości. [Some doubts arising from penal procedure.] *Ruch prawniczy, ekonomiczny i socjologiczny*. 8(4) 1928: 311-347.—The decree of Mar. 19, 1928, containing the new code of penal procedure, marks a step forward in the unification of Polish law. The author discusses different points that may give rise to misunderstanding and misinterpretation and places responsibility on the codification committee which was in a hurry to finish its work.—O. Eisenberg.

9202. UNSIGNED. Philadelphia bar investigates ambulance chasing. *Jour. Amer. Judic. Soc.* 12(5) Feb. 1929: 144-150, 157-158.—The Law Association of Philadelphia took cognizance of the situation regarding ambulance chasing before affairs had become so intolerable as to make only drastic remedies applicable. Conditions were bad enough, but not so bad as in New York City; the practice seemed to have been in the hands of established lawyers who had not reached the point of profiting often by cases having no existence in fact and they shared fairly with their clients. The gist of their misconduct was the sharing of earnings with solicitors and informers not in the profession, and so stimulating litigation and corrupting hundreds of lay informers and solicitors. The remedy for ambulance chasing lies not in legislation, but in rules of court.—Agnes Thornton.

9206. MICKLE, FRIEND LEE. The development and growth of the laboratories. *Connecticut Health Bull.* 43(4) Apr. 1929: 129-139.—Although the Board of Health laboratory was established in 1905, one of the first of its kind in the United States, there had been a much earlier need for such an institution. This need was urged by Dr. C. W. Chamberlain, first Secretary of the Board, in 1883. In 1889 it was voted to expend a sum not exceeding \$1,200 for the purchase of apparatus and \$2,000 annually for two years for "the payment of scientific, laboratory and other expert work" on the public supplies of potable water in the state. The growth of the laboratories has been so great during the past five years that the staff has increased from 14 to 28 persons. Appended charts and tables show the years in which various types of laboratory determinations were first undertaken, the yearly increase in volume of work and the like. A coincident growth in laboratory work has been noted throughout the state. Endeavor should be made in the future to emphasize research.—E. R. Hayhurst.

9207. OSBORN, STANLEY H. A brief history of the State Department of Health. *Connecticut Health Bull.* 43(4) Apr. 1929: 91-104.—The writer, Commissioner of Health of Connecticut, presents a concise history of his department from its inception as the State Board of Health in March, 1878, to its present organization and status. The law creating the first State Board of Health of Connecticut, the eighteenth to be established in the United States, provided for the appointment of six persons, three of them to be physicians, one a lawyer. In 1917 the Board was reorganized into a Department of Health headed by the Public Health Council and Commissioner of Health. Activities increased so rapidly that the Department was divided into various bureaus and divisions, at present totaling fifteen. Per capita appropriation has increased from \$0.004 in 1879 to the present expenditure of \$0.19. The original personnel was one, the secretary. The present personnel consists of 8 physicians, 3 sanitary engineers, statisticians, a health educationist, a nutritionist, 13 trained laboratory chemists, serologists, microbiologists and bacteriologists, a dental hygienist, 2 psychiatric social workers, sanitary inspectors, 7 public health nurses, and a clerical force, bringing the total up to 83 full time persons. In addition, the Department has the services of a part-time psychiatrist and a part-time dentist. Health education, sanitary surveys, and the recording of vital statistics formed a nucleus for activities which have shown a continuous increase in scope with enlargement of the Department. The article includes excerpts from *Twenty Years Retrospect* by C. A. Linsley in 1898, and concludes with a list of board and council members from 1878 to the present.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9208. PAULSEN, M. Le problème de la purification de l'atmosphère de nos villes et de nos communes industrielles. [The problem of purifying the air in our industrial cities and communities.] *Mouvement Communal.* 106 Apr. 30, 1929: 57-61.—Black smoke is unhealthy because it causes lung trouble and because it robs the atmosphere of ultra-violet rays. In Germany the prevention of this nuisance is rigidly enforced; something has been done in France, England, and the United States to improve the atmosphere of factory towns, but practically nothing has been accomplished in Belgium. The evil can be reduced by the greater use of electricity, gas, and pulverized fuel. The Belgian law declares that the smoke must be consumed in one way or another and that no black smoke will be allowed. But since these terms are very indefinite, and local administrations can in no way enlarge upon or change the stipulations of a law, the factories have been able to avoid complying with this legislation.—*Helen M. Cory.*

9209. UNSIGNED. A few major activities of Connecticut State Department of Health. *Connecticut Health Bull.* 42(12) Dec. 1928: 255-260.—In order that many communities, now cognizant of only one or several phases of Departmental activity, may become familiar with the purpose of the Department, its organization, and facilities for service, the writer tabulates and describes in detail the major activities and potentialities of all bureaus and divisions.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9210. UNSIGNED. Kentucky laws and rules of interest and pertaining to children-labor-safety-industry. *Kentucky State Dept. of Labor. Bull.* #32. Mar. 1929: pp. 95.—A digest of statutes regulating the employment of women and children, sanitary and safety provisions of places of employment, the payment of wages, workmen's compensation, protection from interference with political rights, use of the union label, vagrancy regulations, and provisions for industrial rehabilitation. Citations or digests of legal decisions show how the laws have been interpreted by the courts.

The eight-hour work day has been won for public employees, but women and children are permitted to work for 10 hours per day and 60 per week. Elaborate apprentice regulations, with terms common in colonial days, survive beside modern compulsory education and child labor laws. Thus the master is excused from paying \$100 to a male on discharge from apprenticeship at 21 years of age, or \$50 to a female on discharge at 18 years, if he has taught the apprentice to read and write. The laws provide that orphan children or children of dependants and criminals are to be "bound out" during their minority, and the terms of the laws make escape from the lawful masters extremely difficult. Another survival is a contract labor law which authorizes "involuntary servitude" for a period of seven years.—*Lucile Eaves.*

9211. WILSON, ARTHUR. The authority of the medical officer of health in his community. *Pub. Health Jour. (Canada)* 20(4) Apr. 1929: 167-171.—The Canadian medical officer of health is under serious handicaps for several reasons. His board of health usually consists of the city council with a leaning towards political discriminations and a personnel which changes each year. It creates a rather delicate situation, in which the employee has to educate his employer. There is little security of tenure for the health officer. He is also one of the most poorly paid public officials. He is allowed no opportunity for outside study, such as the one year out of every ten provided for public school teachers, and the sabbatical year in the university. Good results cannot be obtained under these conditions. The serious outbreaks of communicable diseases which are continually occurring are the result of this condition and are a disgrace.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

REGULATION AND PROMOTION OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(See also Entries 6217, 6236, 6274, 6325, 6348, 6349, 6351, 6360, 6373, 6503, 6504, 8349, 8643, 8738, 8786, 9084, 9109, 9112, 9117, 9123, 9128, 9132, 9138, 9293)

9212. CAVALLO, ALFREDO. La "competenza per materia" nelle controversie individuali del lavoro. [The "competence per materia" in disputes between individual employers and employees.] *Diritto del Lavoro.* 2(9) Sep. 1928: 566-567.—The royal decree on the settlement of individual disputes between employers and employees leaves room for doubt as to the judicial authorities to which the settlement is entrusted.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

9213. DOMINIK, RUDOLF. Das čechoslovakische Arbeitsrecht. [Czechoslovakian labor law.] *Zeitschr. f. Ostrecht.* 3(3) Mar. 1929: 388-414.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

9214. FERNEGG, RUDOLF. Die Arbeiterschutzgesetze der Tschechoslowakei. [Labor legislation of Czechoslovakia.] *Österreichische Volkswirt. (Suppl. Zehn Jahre Nachfolgestaaten).* 1928: 160-162.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

9215. FRIEDLÄNDER, HEINRICH. Die Vorschläge des Lloyd George Comitees zum Trust und Kartellproblem. [The proposals of the Lloyd George Committee concerning the trust and cartel problem.] *Kartellrundschau.* 26(7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 449-452.—The program of the English Liberals in dealing with the problem of trusts and cartels consists mainly in submitting their activity to a large amount of publicity. This program may be considered interesting but can be approved only to a small extent. Publicity cannot be considered a cure-all.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

9216. GRECO, PAOLO. Il controllo giuridico sui contratti collettivi, secondo le istruzioni ministeriali. [Judicial control over collective agreements according

to the instructions of the Labor Ministry.] *Diritto del Lavoro*. 2 (9) Sep. 1928: 497-509.—G. Bielschowsky.

9217. GROHMANN, HANS. Zehn Jahre tschechoslowakisches Wirtschaftsrechts. [Ten years of Czechoslovak industrial law.] *Österreichische Volkswirt.* (Suppl.: Zehn Jahre Nachfolgestaaten). 1928:132-134.—G. Bielschowsky.

9218. GUIDI, DARIO. Note di diritto corporativo. 6. Leggi professionali e contratti collettivi. [Labor laws and collective agreements.] *Diritto del Lavoro*. 2 (9) Sep. 1928: 519-530.—No rigid limit can be drawn as to the extent to which labor conditions should be regulated by formal laws and by collective agreements. On the whole it may be said that the scope of corporative regulation should extend as far as possible. Laws should limit themselves to fixing those norms of the labor contract which are of general public interest.—G. Bielschowsky.

9219. HEXNER, ERWIN. Quellen des Kartellrechts in der Tschechoslowakischen Republik. [Sources of cartel law in the Czechoslovak republic.] *Kartell-rundschau*. 26 (9) Sep. 1928: 504-515.—G. Bielschowsky.

9220. LIEFMANN, ROBERT. Zur Reform des Kartell-Rechtes. [Reform of cartel law.] *Mag. der Wirtsch.* 5 (11) Mar. 14, 1929: 390-394.—No harm to the public has been done yet by cartels and there should be no stricter governmental supervision of concerted action; however, some reforms of the present law are desirable. There are far too many boards and courts entrusted with decisions upon the violation of cartel laws. It is proposed, therefore, to take away from the administrative bodies all rights except of appealing to the courts if public interest is involved. The special cartel-court should be kept, since it insures decisions by judges thoroughly acquainted with this difficult problem. The proposals submitted to the recent Austro-German Law Conference on the reform of of the cartel laws provide for the regulation of cartels by the head of the Department of Commerce (*Reichswirtschaftsminister*), assisted by a commission comparable to the Federal Trade Commission in the United States, this administrative body having the power to declare cartels or any of their activities illegal, if they are contrary to "public welfare". Liefmann is opposed to these proposals. They would mean semisocialization of industries to permit the government to interfere with business to such an extent as to find in a given case a just criterion as to whether "public welfare" has been violated or not. Furthermore, there rarely exists a difference between public and private interest as such. Differences occur between the interests of producers, consumers, laborers, etc. So far as the political demands of the Socialistic party and the trade unions are concerned the delegation of federal officials to all cartel negotiations is entirely out of the question. These officials too frequently are not well-trained economists. The delegation of workers to the cartel negotiations, however, does no harm, as the experience with workers' delegates to the supervisory councils of corporations has proved.—Robert M. Weidenhammer.

9221. MARTUCCI, CESARE. La sospensione di lavoro a scopo politico ed il concetto di "datore di lavoro." [The suspension of work on political grounds and the concept of "employer".] *Diritto del Lavoro*. 2 (9) Sep. 1928: 559-565.—The suspension of operations by employers, with the aim of exercising pressure on public authorities, has been prohibited by law. The problem dealt with in this article is whether the term "employer" as used in this law applies only to persons employing hired labor or whether it also applies to small independent business men conducting their establishments without hired help. The author holds that these categories are included in the law.—G. Bielschowsky.

9222. PETROCCHI, CARLO. La legislazione sulle derivazioni delle acque pubbliche e sulla trasmissione e vendita dell'energia elettrica. [Legislation on public waters and the transport and distribution of electric power.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 18 (12) Dec. 31, 1928: 1001-1005.—The article summarizes the development of Italian legislation in this field. Legislation on public waters, originally regulated by the law of Aug. 10, 1884, underwent a great reform in the laws passed in the period 1916-1919, corresponding to the progress of the hydro-electric industry. The laws regulating the transportation, distribution, and sale of electric power have undergone important modifications since the fundamental law of 1884 was enacted. The most important reform is that prohibiting, without official authorization, the import or export of electric power. The second part of the article reviews the development of legislation on this subject during and after the War, until the principle of state ownership of public waterways was officially recognized.—Gior. degli Econ.

9223. UNSIGNED. The uniform small loan act. *Harvard Law Rev.* 42 (5) Mar. 1929: 639-693.—The uniform small loan act drafted by the Russell Sage Foundation has been enacted in 25 states. Some modifications have been made in its form, but only minor ones. The act requires licensing of lenders making loans of \$300 or less at more than the legal contract rate. The licensing official is clothed with necessary powers to regulate the activity and protect the borrower. The legislation is an effort to eliminate abuses of consumers' borrowings that have crept in through unrestrained trafficking in loans to the necessitous, and also to remove the stigma of charity that is present in so many plans operated by philanthropic organizations. The act aims at a happy medium between the Massachusetts statute (Gen. Laws, 1921, c. 140) which clothes the commissioners with large powers and is expensive in administration, and the English Moneylenders Act which empowers the court to re-open the contract and adjust the rate for the relief of the borrower. The uniform small loan act has operated to the net result of reducing the high charges formerly paid by small borrowers.—G. G. Groat.

9224. V. M. La politica delle comunicazioni nell'Italia meridionale. [Policy of transportation in southern Italy.] *Vita Italiana*. 16 (190-191) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 99-106.—An outline of the measures taken by the Fascist government with regard to the conditions of railway and maritime transportation in southern Italy.—O. Eisenberg.

9225. VERDE, ALFREDO. Le astensioni collettive lecite del lavoro. [Cases of legitimate collective abstention from work.] *Diritto del Lavoro*. 2 (12) Dec. 1928: 760-762.—The problem dealt with is whether all "simultaneous and premeditated abstentions from work of three or more persons" are prohibited or whether there are cases in which they are permissible, and if so, what the criterion of distinction is. This criterion is found in the purpose of their abstention; only such abstentions are prohibited as are made for the purpose of exercising pressure either on the other contracting party or on third persons.—G. Bielschowsky.

9226. WEIDENHAMMER, ROBERT M. Government ownership in Germany. *Railway Age*. 86 (12) Mar. 23, 1929: 667-672.—German railroads since the War provide interesting evidence on the question of whether in a democratic state railroads should be publicly owned and managed. Until 1924 they were under federal ownership and management, to which they had been transferred by the individual states on Apr. 1, 1920. Since 1924, in accordance with the Dawes plan, they have been operated by a private company controlled by the federal government and the Agent

General for Reparations. Under private ownership they have been satisfactorily and successfully operated, whereas from 1918-1924, under government operation, their deficits grew. While unfavorable conditions were partly inevitable, still a more efficient management might have mitigated the disaster. The price paid by the federal government for the state railways amounted to 40 billion marks; although the price was considered high, it was in no way the cause of the later deficits, as it was paid in annuities which depreciated rapidly with the mark. When the German railroads were taken over by the Deutsche Reichsbahn Gesellschaft in 1924 the company was compelled to make both ends meet, in order to pay dividends, interest, and an annuity of 600,000,000 marks toward War reparations. While passenger rates are 20% and freight rates 30% higher than in 1913, and expenses for wages are 88% and for supplies 60% higher, the company has been able to increase fixed investments by 550 million marks out of its earnings. Only discrepancies in the price level have prevented it from saving more. Through rationalization over 750 million reichsmarks are saved. The first measure taken was the gradual dismissal of 310,000 officers and employees, so that now only 710,000 men are employed. This was possible by the introduction of numerous mechanical devices, such as loading machinery, hopper cars, automatic brakes, etc. The railroad equipment factories have been forced into a cartel; one factory now makes frames, another doors, another seats, etc. The administration of the Reichsbahn Gesellschaft is decentralized, excepting the departments of personnel, finances, and central purchases. All offices report daily to Berlin; monthly financial statements and budgets are made. In order to give the presidents of the 30 sectional divisions the stimulating knowledge of their achievements, all divisions are fiscally autonomous and settle accounts with each other. The railway company has established its own bank, the Verkehrs-Kredit-Bank, which brings in annually 35 millions of interest and sees that the money works in the same districts in which it has been made. German railways have anticipated the growing competition from automobiles and trucks by running express freight trains and short interval trains in the neighborhood of cities at exceptionally high speed and have organized practically all the motor coach lines, using them as feeders to its rail lines.—Robert M. Weidenhammer.

9227. WIMPFHEIMER, HEINRICH. Kontrahierungszwang für Monopole. [Are monopolies compelled to enter into contracts?] *Kartell Rundschau*. 27 (1) Jan. 1929: 1-28.—The author holds that according to the interpretation of German laws and court decisions, the rule has been established that monopolistic business organizations are compelled to enter into contracts with everybody demanding their goods or services and willing to pay for them. In its practical application this rule is subject to many exceptions, since German capitalistic economy is built on the principle of freedom of contract.—G. Bielschowsky.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 6377, 8774, 9197)

9228. ALEXANDER, W. Das Gas in Berlin. [Gas supply of Berlin.] *Zeitschr. f. Kommunalwirtsch.* 19 (8) Apr. 25, 1929: 446-450.—(Abstract in English of same article, p. xxii.)—R. H. Wells.

9229. MEYER, MAXIMILIAN. Statistik grösserer deutscher Wasser- und Gaswerke. [Statistics of the larger German water and gas works.] *Zeitschr. f. Kommunalwirtsch.* 19 (8) Apr. 25, 1929: 431-439.—

(English translation of same article, pp. xii-xix.)—R. H. Wells.

PUBLIC WORKS

9230. CUTLER, T. H. Financing a state road system with bonds. *Proc. Eighth Ann. Meeting Highway Research Board*. Dec. 13-14, 1928: 68-72.—Mildred B. Palmer.

9231. DONAGHEY, J. T. The pay-as-you-go plan of highway financing. *Proc. Eighth Ann. Meeting Highway Research Board*. Dec. 13-14, 1928: 72-78.—Mildred B. Palmer.

9232. GROSS, E. Die Entwicklung der Wasserversorgung nach dem Kriege. [The development of water supply after the War.] *Zeitschr. f. Kommunalwirtsch.* 19 (8) Apr. 25, 1929: 460-466.—(Abstract in English of same article, pp. xxvi-xxvii.)—R. H. Wells.

9233. KOCK, MARVEL. Le problème de la route. [The road problem.] *France Now*. 3 (4) Apr. 1929: 101-105.—France ranks first in the world for the density of her network of paved roads and is second only to the United States in road mileage. Three difficulties exist as the future of roads in France. There has been an enormous increase in automobile transportation; France produces a third of the automobiles of Europe. The system of road maintenance whereby the central and local authorities divided the responsibility has not operated well. Financial difficulties have brought road-making to a standstill, but the government has planned to spend a billion francs on roads in 1930. It is difficult to determine which material is best suited for paving roads in France. Concrete, which is much used in America, is expensive to maintain in repair. Stone is still more expensive in the first instance, but wears better.—Helen M. Cory.

9234. McKAY, J. G. Traffic surveys and their bearing on the financing of road building programs. *Proc. Eighth Ann. Meeting Highway Research Board*. Dec. 13-14, 1928: 98-105.—Mildred B. Palmer.

9235. SCOTT, WARREN J. Water and sewage works development in Connecticut. *Connecticut Health Bull.* 43 (4) Apr. 1929: 121-128.—The writer looks backward over the past 50 years and gleans from annual reports of the old State Board of Health interesting facts relative to the growth of water and sewage works. The first small water supply was developed in Durham in 1798. From 1850 till the present time the number increased very rapidly, making a total of 110 waterworks supplying 85% of the total population of the state. Up to the present time all the water supply has been obtained from unpolluted upland streams and ponds, but the time is not far distant, in all probability, when some of the larger streams, now polluted, may have to be used as sources of supply. Considering water treatment, an estimate shows that about 21% of the total population of the state receives water that is filtered and about 69% receives chlorinated water. In the past 15 years nearly 70 chlorination plants have been installed. It is believed that state and local supervision of sanitary systems is responsible for the decrease in death rate from typhoid fever, which was 33.2 deaths per 100,000 in 1885 as compared with 0.6 in 1928. Several typhoid epidemics are noted, the first in 1901 and the last in 1911, apparently due to contaminated public water supplies. The beginnings of sewage treatment are discussed. At present there are 61 public sewage systems in Connecticut, of which 33 have some form of treatment. Culmination of activities on stream pollution resulted in the formation of the present State Water Commission in 1925. Awakened public sentiment anticipates a happy fulfillment of future needs.—E. R. Hayhurst.

INTERNATIONAL LAW

SUBSTANTIVE RULES

9236. CALÓN, EUGENIO CUELLO. La extradición de los nacionales. [Extradition of nationals.] *Rev. de Derecho Penal*. 1(1) Apr. 30, 1929: 32-39.—*Laverne Burchfield*.

9237. DE MAURO, GIANBATTISTA. Diritto penale dell'avvenire e giustizia penale internazionale. [Penal law of the future and international penal justice.] *Riv. Penale*. 109(1) Jan. 1929: 5-20.—The author views prospectively the question of the possible existence of an international crime, examines and criticizes different theories and plans (Pella, Donnedieu, Salvano) for the establishment of a criminal court of international justice, and maintains that international law and criminal law are irreconcilable. He suggests, as a possible system, a closer understanding among states as to the extradition of criminals.—*E. Ruffini Avondo*.

9238. DENNIS, WILLIAM C. The sinking of the "I'm Alone". *Amer. Jour. Internat. Law*. 23(2) Apr. 1929: 351-362.—While the facts in the case of the sinking of the Canadian registered schooner *I'm Alone* have not been brought fully to light, such evidence as has been presented would indicate that the sinking of the ship was warranted by the traditional law of "hot pursuit", supplementing the provisions of the treaty of 1924 between Great Britain and the United States for the prevention of the smuggling of intoxicating liquors. In the presence, however, of differences of opinion as to the facts of the case and the law applicable, the two countries find themselves with a ready and happy method for their solution laid down in Article IV of the treaty which provides for reference of claims to the joint consideration of two persons nominated by the parties.—*C. G. Fenwick*.

9239. GIANNINI, TORQUATO CARLO. I lavori ed i voti del III congresso giuridico internazionale per la T. S. F. [The work and the resolutions of the third International Congress for Wireless Law.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 18(12) Dec. 31, 1928: 1006-1010.—Study of juridical problems of an international character which arise from the new applications of wireless.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

9240. HUDSON, MANLEY O. The "injunction of secrecy" with respect to American treaties. *Amer. Jour. Internat. Law* 23(2) Apr. 1929: 329-335.—The practice of the State Department in withholding the texts of treaties, signed on behalf of the United States but not ratified, until such time as the Senate removes the injunction of secrecy frequently puts the American lawyer in an embarrassing position. A document may be published in foreign countries and may be no longer actually secret, but it is impossible for the lawyer to obtain an official copy of it upon which to base his advice to clients whose interests may be affected by the ratification of the treaty.—*C. G. Fenwick*.

9241. UNSIGNED. Capacity of a married woman to acquire separate domicile. *Yale Law Jour.* 38(3) Jan. 1929: 381-385.—Although the domicile of the wife, both in England and the United States, is in general determined by that of the husband, the American Law Institute states that the limit of the law today is that "if a wife lives apart from her husband without being guilty of desertion, she may acquire a separate domicile." It has been said that "the power to acquire a domicile must depend upon whether the person is capable of acquiring a domicile, first, by the law of his prior domicile, and second, by the law of the place where he attempts to acquire a new domicile." Yet the ruling of the court in the recent case of *Torlonia v. Torlonia* seems quite justifiable from a practical point of view. (Documented by citations of cases.)—*H. F. Wright*.

9242. WEHBERG, HANS. Walther Schuecking. Ein deutscher Völkerrechtslehrer. [Walther Schuecking. A German master in international law.] *Friedenswarte*. 29(3) Mar. 1929: 65-76.—*Laverne Burchfield*.

PROCEDURE

9243. BORAH, WILLIAM E. The freedom of the seas. *Current Hist.* 29(6) Mar. 1929: 922-927.—At the bottom of the question of the limitation of naval armaments lies the question of the freedom of the seas. At present there is no law of the ocean and Great Britain maintains her idea of commanding the sea. Unless an agreement can be reached by which neutral commerce, excepting in munitions, shall be free in war as in peace except when attempting to run an effective blockade, the United States will be obliged to build against England as the only method of protecting her commerce. What is wanted is a minimum of belligerent rights and a maximum of neutral rights.—*W. L. Langer*.

9244. EDMUNDS, STERLING E. The laws of war: their rise in the nineteenth century and their collapse in the twentieth. *Virginia Law Rev.* 15(4) Feb. 1929: 321-349.—The origin of the laws of war has been traced to the Jews of the Old Testament and the ancient Greeks and Romans, through the Middle Ages with their resultant feudalism, the 17th century with its absolutism, the 18th century and the American and French Revolutions with their philosophy of the rights of man. The first official code of war law was Lieber's *Instructions for the Government of the Armies of the United States in the Field*. In 1864 representatives of 16 European governments met at Geneva and formulated a convention for the care of sick and wounded in war. At St. Petersburg in 1868, at Brussels in 1874, at The Hague in 1899 and 1907, were held conferences marking definite progress in the limitation of war, which found their counterpart in the restrained practice of the governments in actual warfare. War was between governments and their public forces rather than between peoples. But there are two fundamental military doctrines which underlie all hostile action and embody the negation of law. The first is the doctrine of military necessity, an alleged right to do anything to achieve victory or forestall defeat. The second is reprisal, a so-called right which releases one belligerent from the supposed obligations of law, when the other, even on the grounds of military necessity, is alleged to have violated the law. These two doctrines were conspicuously exemplified in the World War, especially with regard to non-combatant enemy aliens and their private property. Still more significant was the treatment of civilian populations by their own belligerent governments, by way of conscription, suppression of freedom of speech and freedom of the press, organization of women and children for auxiliary war work, and the control of all transportation, telegraph, fuel, food, raw materials and factories. Article XXIII of the Annex, Hague Convention IV, concerning land warfare, became practically a dead letter during the World War, with regard to each of the eight prohibitory paragraphs. Articles XXV, XXVI, XXVII, XXVIII had a similar fate. Conventions VI to XIII, concerning maritime warfare, were either so conditional and qualified as to lack all fixity or were perfectly futile. The United States might have done much to preserve and protect the rights of neutrals, but when she joined Great Britain and France as a co-belligerent she became a zealous abettor of the lawless practices which she had so vociferously condemned. The laws of war rose in the 19th century and vanished in the 20th.—*H. F. Wright*.

9245. FIERZ. L'utilisation d'édifices privés pour la protection de la population civile contre l'action de la guerre chimique. [The use of private buildings for the

protection of non-combatants in chemical warfare.] *Rev. Internat. de la Croix-Rouge*. 11 (125) May 1929: 304-326.—*Laverne Burchfield*.

9246. MURDOCK, JAMES O. Arbitration and conciliation in Pan America. *Amer. Jour. Internat. Law*. 23 (2) Apr. 1929: 273-291.—The International Conference of American States on Conciliation and Arbitration which met in Washington from Dec. 10, 1928, to Jan. 5, 1929, was concrete evidence of the good faith of the American republics to provide a substitute for war as an instrument of international policy. The Conciliation Convention adopted by the conference goes beyond the Gondra Treaty of 1923 by giving to the conciliation commissions authority not only to investigate the facts of a dispute but to recommend to the parties the basis of a settlement. The general treaty of arbitration goes beyond previous treaties in the scope of the subjects regarded as justiciable and, therefore, as subject to arbitration under the treaty. The conference, in the opinion of Secretary Kellogg, will go down in history as having accomplished the greatest step for-

ward in conciliation and arbitration.—*C. G. Fenwick*.

9247. UNSIGNED. The effect of war upon treaties and private rights under treaties. *Yale Law Jour.* 38 (4) Feb. 1929: 514-520.—The modern and prevailing doctrine is stated to be that when war intervenes provisions compatible with a state of hostilities, unless expressly terminated, will be enforced, and those incompatible, rejected. There is strong authority for the view that treaties which provide for private rights are merely suspended during hostilities, to revive *proprio vigore* when hostilities cease. In some cases certain treaty provisions might be subject to the rule *rebus sic stantibus*. So far as the decisions go, private rights and privileges guaranteed by a pre-war treaty would seem to continue, pending new contractual arrangement by the sovereign parties; and the provisions from which these rights and privileges are derived may continue temporarily to be applied by the courts as a *modus vivendi* after the treaties have been officially terminated. (Documented by citations of cases.)—*H. F. Wright*.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 6486, 8933, 9060, 9253, 9320, 9508)

9248. GABBRIELLI, GABRIELE. Oriente, occidente e società delle nazioni. [The East, the West, and the League of Nations.] *Nuova Antologia*. 64 (1370) Apr. 16, 1929: 507-513.—Liberal internationalism now points to the League of Nations as the only authority capable of solving the problem of the Orient. The efforts of the League will be futile, however, as long as the European Powers retain their present politico-economic positions in Asia.—*M. Daugherty*.

9249. GRIMSHAW, H. A. Works and methods of the International Labour Organization. *Koloniale Studien*. 13 (2) Apr. 1929: 151-168.—*Amry Vandembosch*.

9250. OSUSKY, STEPHEN. Le problème des minorités. [The minorities problem.] *Esprit Internat.* 3 (10) Apr. 1929: 174-180.—The misunderstanding of the minorities situation results from the tendency to see in the minorities treaties only the obligations which the minority states have assumed toward their minorities, and from the failure to keep in mind the nature and the aim of the minorities system. The aim is peace, and the means of attaining that end is justice toward the nationals of certain countries belonging to ethnic, religious, or linguistic minorities. The minorities treaties are exclusively instruments of peace and not of political

agitation, and their authors have taken precautions to that end, by providing assurances to the minority states that neither the minorities nor outside states should abuse the rights guaranteed therein. The minorities are not erected into juridical persons. In guaranteeing to members of minority groups equal civil and political rights with members of the majority, the treaties constitute not a measure of differentiation but of equality. To prevent continual importunities also, the members of minorities are not permitted severally or collectively to present complaints formally to the Council of League of Nations, which can take cognizance of only those cases presented by one of its members. Further protection for the minority states is secured by the provisions that the terms of the treaties cannot be changed without their consent, and that any difference of opinion between the minority state and the Allied and Associated Powers or the Council of the League with regard to the rights of minorities, or to questions of fact, shall be submitted to the Permanent Court of International Justice. In taking advantage of these provisions the minority states are not evincing hostility toward the minorities but are only protecting themselves against a limitation of the guarantees conferred upon them by the treaties.—*Ellen Deborah Ellis*.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SINCE 1920

(See also Entries 6217, 6219, 8383, 8463, 8476, 8522, 8523, 9119, 9141, 9154, 9155, 9160, 9321)

NATIONAL FOREIGN POLICIES

(See also Entry 9118)

9251. ALDIS, GRAHAM. Kellogg, cruisers, and sanity. *Virginia Quart. Rev.* 5 (2) Apr. 1929: 171-181.—It is suggested that after the economy program and neglect of the Harding-Coolidge administrations and the energetic campaign of pacifists had brought about a period of naval inactivity, the bungled Geneva Conference revealed a British intractability which drove the President and Navy Department into extravagant demands for naval construction. Foreigners wrongly interpreted this as evidence of American imperialism. A gradual, moderate construction program, evenly maintained, would have avoided the swing from ex-

treme to extreme and the consequent "flurry" of public excitement.—*W. P. Maddox*.

9252. ARENA, CELESTINO. Corporazione ed espansione economica. [Corporative organizations and economic expansion.] *Diritto del Lavoro*. 2 (10-11) Oct.-Nov. 1928: 615-629.—The Fascist organization of the state on a corporative basis aims at transforming the energy wasted in internal strife into productive labor. If this experiment should succeed it would also necessarily result in enhancing the foreign power of Italy, since her foreign policy would then have the disciplined support of the whole nation. To charge that the aim of Fascism is imperialism is not quite correct, however. The foreign policy of each nation is determined by its geographical and ethnographical conditions rather

than by the form of government. The expansion of Italy is a necessity, not a luxury of imperialistic ambition.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

9253. BERDAHL, CLARENCE A. The United States and the League of Nations. *Michigan Law Rev.* 27(6) Apr. 1929: 607-636.—The United States, until the end of the World War, was completely sympathetic with the conceptions underlying the League of Nations, and had even taken the initiative in proposing the establishment of some kind of league or federation of nations for the purpose of securing and guaranteeing the peace of the world. That attitude is indicated by the readiness of the United States to submit disputes to arbitration, by the official proposals of the American delegates to The Hague Peace Conferences of 1899 and 1907, by actions of Congress from time to time, by the enthusiastic support given to the League to Enforce Peace organized in 1915 and to the peace proposals of President Wilson, and by the attitude of representative leaders of opinion. The evidence also shows that the Covenant drafted at Paris was at the time supported by the overwhelming mass of the people, and was actually opposed even in the Senate by a very small minority of "irreconcilables". The party situation introduced complications that prevented ratification in the Senate and made the League to some extent an issue in the campaign of 1920. In that campaign the Democrats heartily supported the League, but the Republican position was more ambiguous. Nevertheless the most respected Republican leaders also favored the League and publicly committed the candidate and party to it, and the candidate, Mr. Harding, promised to bring the United States into the League or something like it. The Harding administration did nothing to carry out these pledges, and attempted at first to ignore the established League of Nations. Later certain relations were entered into with the League during both the Harding and Coolidge administrations. These relationships have now become very numerous, and are of the following types: (1) unofficial participation in League organs and activities by individual Americans; (2) "unofficial observers" sent by both the Harding and Coolidge administrations to attend meetings of practically all committees or conferences of the League; (3) "official representatives acting in an unofficial capacity" sent to participate in a limited number of League activities; (4) completely official representatives, sent in increasing numbers to sit and act with League committees or conferences. This increasing participation of the United States in world affairs has not always been helpful, but the trend of events indicates clearly that the United States is slowly but surely drifting into the League of Nations.—*Clarence A. Berdahl.*

9254. BLISS, TASKER H. The development of American policy. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 7(3) Apr. 1929: 418-426.—*B. H. Williams.*

9255. BONOMI, IVANOE. L'influence du régime intérieur des nations sur les rapports internationaux. [Influence of the internal organization of states on international relations.] *Esprit Internat.* 3(10) Apr. 1929: 163-173.—The historic causes of international strife are more important than the economic, for economic life being essentially international, economic differences are more easily resolved. Old hostilities may be obliterated, however, by the critical evaluation of traditional prejudices made possible by education and the exchange of ideas. An equally insidious cause of international differences lies in the development of differing constitutional systems. Statesmen have, therefore, formulated the maxim that foreign policy must be kept separate from domestic. This, however, can not entirely eliminate the danger of hostility inherent in the diversity of political systems. The new ideas embodied in internal revolutions have always brought

also great international strife—witness the period of the French Revolution. It was only when the spread of the new ideas was arrested by the combined efforts of the old monarchies that Europe was restored to comparative tranquility. The Great War was in reality only a duel between the autocratic and the democratic conceptions and forms of government. In post-War Europe, however, the similarity of political systems necessary for a speedy international understanding has not materialized. While some states have become democratized, others have returned to the old systems of dictatorship of class or individual, and between the democracies and the dictatorships there is a lack of understanding and a mistrust which find expression in the competition of armaments and in diplomacy. Under different governmental systems, also, the international spirit develops at different rates. Three conditions are necessary for development of the international spirit: freedom of the press, the existence of free political parties, and the sovereignty of parliament, even over foreign affairs. These conditions are variously fulfilled in the new constitutions of Europe, with a resulting lack of adjustment in the international world. It is not easy to suggest a remedy for this state of affairs. A lasting understanding will come, however, with the spread of popular sovereignty to all states.—*Ellen Deborah Ellis.*

9256. DURAND-DASTÈS. La France et les missions catholiques. [France and Catholic missions.] *France Nouvelle.* 3(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 65-68; 97-101.—Catholic missions have been of great service to the French nation, not only in preparing the way for the French colonies abroad but also in generally spreading French culture and civilization. While the French missionary societies have grown in strength in the past few years, they are being denationalized by the addition of foreign workers and capital. This situation is due to the fact that foreign governments have realized how profitable the missions were to France, to the World War out of which have arisen new governments more favorable to religious institutions than the old (particularly in Germany and Italy), and to the legislation in France hostile to religious orders. By the laws of 1880, 1901, and 1904 these orders were deprived of the right to teach and were forced into exile. During the War many of them returned to fight for their native land and have since remained in France. In 1922 a movement was started by Barrès to authorize certain of them to teach, but came to an end with his death. In January 1929, this work was taken up by Souhier in the chamber. But even if his proposed legislation were passed, the number of establishments of the orders would be restricted and their property and personnel would be absolutely under the supervision of the government. The time has come to repeal the old anti-clerical laws.—*Helen M. Cory.*

9257. GRAHAM, MALBONE W. The Soviet security treaties. *Amer. Jour. Internat. Law.* 23(2) Apr. 1929: 336-350.—During the decade of its existence the Soviet government has had to solve the problem of permanent adjustment to a world with radically divergent conceptions of legal order. In doing so it has developed by a series of treaties the framework of a system of security in which neutrality and non-aggression features are combined with machinery for the pacific settlement of all disputes not liquidated by the ordinary processes of diplomacy. With this system established it was not difficult for Russia to subscribe without delay to the simpler provisions of the Pact of Paris.—*C. G. Fenwick.*

9258. HEADLAM-MORLEY, J. W. L'Autriche et la question de l'anschluss. [Austria and the Anschluss question.] *Esprit Internat.* 3(10) Apr. 1929: 198-209.—The assumption that Austria would be united to Germany in case the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy

be dismembered was never pleasing to German officials, since it involved a complete readjustment of the German political and religious situation. Annexation to Prussia being impossible, the principle of federalism and the strength of the Catholics would be greatly reinforced. In 1918, however, the principle of racial affinity and of self determination, as well as Austria's economic isolation, re-aroused the general supposition that the union would be effected. The Allies opposed such an increase of German territory and the barrier thereby imposed between the successor states and their western Allies. The mistake of the Allies was that in prohibiting union they also caused the economic ruin of Austria through the reparations clauses of the Treaty of St. Germain. During the economic distress of Austria and of Germany the idea of union was alternately stronger and weaker; and since they have emerged from their difficulties it has become only a vague impression that union is desirable. The desire for union was not in reality strong. The Austrian socialists desired union with German socialists, which made other elements apprehensive. In Germany there was the fear that union would strengthen federalism at the expense of unity then so much desired, and make more likely a separation of South from North Germany. The solution of the Austrian problem is economic. Can Austria and Vienna subsist among the high tariffs of the other succession states? Should they make tariff treaties with Austria, she might experience prosperity greater than union with Germany could bring, since Vienna's geographical position and history make her the commercial center of the Danubian valley and even of the Balkans. At the same time, being now in a position to express herself in political terms suitable to her genius, she may as never before make her own great contribution to civilization.—*Ellen Deborah Ellis.*

9259. HOETZSCH, OTTO. Russlands aussenpolitische Lage und Aussenpolitik zu Beginn 1929. [Russia's international position and foreign policy at the beginning of 1929.] *Ost-Europa*. 4 Feb. 1929: 305-331.—This is a survey of the principal events of 1928 as affecting the foreign relations of the Soviet Union, with full documentation on the genesis of the Litvinov Protocol. Since 1927 Russia has taken steps in the direction of Geneva in order to end her isolation. She has shown marked activity in the Preparatory Commission on Disarmament and boldly seized the opportunity offered by the Kellogg Pact, first adhering and then pressing for its immediate application to Eastern Europe in the form of the Litvinov Protocol. During 1928 there was no progress in Anglo-Soviet and Franco-Soviet relations, and scarcely any advance in Central and Balkan Europe and the Levant, while the failure of Soviet efforts in China was notorious. There the year closed with a smouldering quarrel over the seizure by China of the telephone system of the Chinese Eastern Railway. Russia's hopes are still pinned on recognition and credits from the United States, the recent contract with the General Electric Company being characterized as "the breaking up of the credit blockade". Russo-German relations, increasingly cordial, are now doubly safeguarded by Russia's first conciliation convention, signed Jan. 25, 1929, a treaty destined to have a far-reaching significance in Russia's relations with the outside, capitalistic world.—*M. W. Graham.*

9260. KING, W. L. MACKENZIE. Canada's legations abroad. *Canadian Nation* 2(1) Mar.-Apr. 1929.—The Prime Minister of Canada, in this summary of a Toronto speech in November, 1928, sketches the history, the policy, and the significance of the Dominion's diplomatic representation abroad. The legation to the United States follows the Canadian War Mission and various forms of informal representation at Washington; the legation to France places royal approval on a status which the Commissioner-General of Canada

in Paris, and the several Canadian delegates in France during the War, had already possessed; these new developments are shown to be merely evolutionary. The geographical relation of Canada to its nearest neighbors, the United States, France, Japan, is emphasized; and the relation of these three countries with Great Britain is held to justify the establishment of the British High Commissioner's office in Ottawa.—*Kenneth P. Kirkwood.*

9261. MACHRAY, ROBERT. China and Japan. *Fortnightly Rev.* 125(748) Apr. 1929: 478-488.—In April, 1927, Baron Tanaka, premier of Japan, announced his intention of pursuing "improved policies for the protection of her interests and prestige," setting action to his words in May by the despatch of Japanese troops to Tsingtau. Although these were withdrawn in the autumn, the following spring larger forces were dispatched, culminating in the Tsinan incident. The Chinese Nationalist government issued a manifesto June 11, 1928, declaring that "all foreign Powers must immediately evacuate their troops from Chinese soil," which was disregarded by Japan, save that several thousand reservists were withdrawn. China's treaties with Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Japan, and Spain were renounced in the summer of 1928, upon their expiration, in fulfillment of China's determination to end objectionable unilateral treaties. Japan protested on the ground that a ten year extension of her treaty was automatic if revisions were not requested by either party within six months of the date of expiration. The Japanese government sought to retard Nationalist success by urging Chang Hsueh-liang not to adhere to the Nanking government. The United States concluded a tariff autonomy treaty which was signed July 25, 1928, constituting de facto recognition of the Nanking government. Nevertheless, in August Minister MacMurray addressed a sharp note to Nanking concerning China's failure to evacuate American property. The Kuomintang Central Executive Committee met in Nanking for a fifth session, Aug. 8-15. Apparent unity prevailed, Yen Hsi-shan being the only important leader absent. Actual conditions, however, are not reassuring, as the militarists remain all-powerful. This is thoroughly understood by Japan and is considered a justification of her policy of obduracy. Chiang Kai-shek was elected President of the Government of China (not President of China), Oct. 9, 1928. There are four groups in control, namely, the Kuomintang (consisting of moderates and extremists in four or five provinces), the Kwangsi Clique (Kwantung, Kwansi, Hunan, Hupeh), Feng Yu-hsiang (north and northwest), and Yen Hsi-shan (Shansi and Chihli). Great Britain formally recognized the Nationalist government and concluded a tariff autonomy treaty in December. During 1928 France, Germany, Great Britain, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and the United States entered into new treaties with China and in addition Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Portugal, and Spain by treaty agreed to the relinquishment of extraterritoriality by Jan. 1, 1930, if Chinese courts by that time are made satisfactory to foreigners. Japan is the only major Power withholding approval of the new status of things in China.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

9262. MALLORY, WALTER H. China's new tariff autonomy. *Foreign Affairs* (N.Y.) 7(3) Apr. 1929: 497-499.—On Feb. 1, 1929, China put into effect an increased tariff schedule. This action was made possible by the negotiation during the preceding year of new tariff treaties with foreign powers. For almost a century tariff autonomy had been denied to China, due originally to disorganization in that country. In the treaty of Nanking (1842) China agreed that her tariff duties should be at fixed rates, and the next year a schedule of 5% *ad valorem* was adopted on both imports and exports. This remained the standard until

the Washington Conference; although it was several times, by revision, brought up to an "effective 5%." In the Nine Power treaty, signed at Washington in 1922, it was agreed that the schedule should be revised, that a 2½% surtax, with higher surtaxes on luxuries, should be authorized, and that a conference should be held in Peking to arrange the conditions and to consider the abolition of "likin" or transit taxes, which for years had been a source of irritation to Chinese and foreign traders alike. This conference, which failed to reach an agreement, was the last occasion that the foreign Powers have enjoyed to deal unitedly with China. In the opening session the Chinese delegation, led by the present Foreign Minister, Dr. C. T. Wang, declared that it would be content with nothing less than tariff autonomy, and in the intervening years every effort has been made by China to make this aspiration a reality. On July 25, 1928, the United States led the way by formally recognizing China's right to fix her own tariff rates and this action was quickly followed by the other Powers. The new schedule is considered, on the whole, to be moderate. The list covers 718 items divided into 34 categories. The rate on imports varies from 7½ to 27½% *ad valorem*, with an excise of 32½% on cigars and cigarettes. The only items on the free list are cereals and flour, and books, maps, and periodicals. The rates are considered only provisional, and will be given a year's trial. Whether China will use her new-found power wisely is yet to be seen. The government's effort to disprove the argument which foreign opponents to autonomy have so freely voiced—that it will act without due regard to economic laws and for the principal purpose of obtaining funds for the support of unscrupulous factions—may provide the necessary urge to apply the new prerogative with temperance and along lines which will not be too great a burden on the structure of China's foreign trade.—*Walter H. Mallory.*

9263. MARRIOTT, J. A. R. The British Empire and foreign relations. *Edinburgh Rev.* 249 (508) Apr. 1929: 354-370.—The question as to what part the Dominions should play in British foreign policy was raised with some force at the time of the World War, and the end of the War found the Dominion statesmen still anxious for a larger freedom. When in 1922 the British government, in anticipation of war with Turkey, invited aid from the Dominions, the response was not unanimous. The reply from South Africa was delayed until the crisis was over and the Canadian cabinet asked for further information. With regard to the Treaty of Lausanne, in the making of which the Dominions had not been represented, the Canadian premier took the position that while he would consider his government bound in a legal and technical sense, the treaty would nevertheless place no active obligation upon Canada beyond those which the Canadian parliament might desire to assume. This is the doctrine of "passive responsibility". The Report of the Imperial Conference of 1926 and the exchange by Canada of ministers with the United States and France have also shown unmistakable tendencies toward Dominion independence. All of this makes necessary a redefinition of sovereignty so far as the British Empire is concerned.—*B. H. Williams.*

9264. NEUBACHER, HERMANN. Der österreichisch-deutsche Zusammenschluss im wirtschaftlichen Denken von 1918 bis 1928. [Austro-German union in economic thinking between 1918 and 1928.] *Österreichische Volkswirt.* (Suppl.: Zehn Jahre Nachfolgestaaten). 1928: 25-26.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

9265. SARBONSKI, S. Die Kriegsgefahr und die Arbeiterklasse Frankreichs. [The danger of war and the working classes in France.] *Rote Gewerksch. Internat.* 9 (1) Jan. 1929: 22-24.—French imperialism has been considerably strengthened since the War. The

French army organization has been changed so as to make the army an instrument not only of external but also of class warfare, by increasing the relative number of professional soldiers in the army and decreasing the number of recruits from compulsory military service. The anti-imperialistic movement among the French working classes is strong, but even the French workers are not sufficiently conscious of the connection between internal and external French policy, especially in colonial affairs. It is also necessary to devise means whereby the influence of the anti-imperialistic ideology on the young recruits may be maintained during their service in the army. A regular exchange of letters between the recruits and their labor organizations is suggested.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

9266. SMOGORZEWSKI, CASIMIR. La Pologne, l'Allemagne et le "Corridor". [Poland, Germany and the "Corridor".] *Mercur de France.* 210 (738) Mar. 15, 1929: 513-567.—Danzig and the Polish "corridor" are Polish by history, the corridor also ethnographically. Poland's "free access" to the sea, promised her in the thirteenth of Wilson's fourteen points, is guaranteed best if secured via Polish territory. The border lines of the corridor are "economically invisible". The traffic conditions between East Prussia and the Reich are satisfactory to the Germans. Polish traffic in the corridor is almost six times as large as the German traffic across it. "Corridors" exist in many parts of the world. (cf. the maps included in the article.) East Prussia is in a difficult position not because of the existence of the Polish corridor but because of the lack of a German-Polish commercial treaty. A customs "entente" between East Prussia and Poland, as a part of a German-Polish treaty of commerce, which would in no way affect the political status of East Prussia, would be advisable. Thanks to Poland, traffic in the Danzig harbor is four times as large as before the War. The new Polish harbor of Gdynia is not a competitor of Danzig but is needed to supplement it. For Europe, the Polish corridor is necessary for two reasons. In the first place, it gives Poland a coast line and thus prevents a German monopoly of the communications with the Central European states; in the second place, Danzig's relations to the League of Nations and to Poland and Germany's untrammelled communications with East Prussia via Polish territory are new forms of international assistance which in the course of time will certainly extend to other parts of Europe.—*John B. Mason.*

9267. WICKERSHAM, GEORGE W. The Pact of Paris: a gesture or a pledge? *Foreign Affairs* (N.Y.). 7 (3) Apr. 1929: 356-371.—The remarks of several United States Senators and the passage of the bill for 15 cruisers indicate that the Senate has not taken the Pact of Paris seriously. The weakening of the treaty by the Chamberlain notes and the Senate report has made it inferior to the Covenant of the League of Nations or the Locarno Treaties as a guarantee of world peace. The gap left by these "interpretations" can only be closed through the League. If the United States is to live up to the spirit of the Pact it must reverse its attitude of the last ten years and adopt a generous and unsuspicious attitude of cooperation with other nations.—*B. H. Williams.*

9268. WILSON, A. T. The Monroe Doctrine and Latin-American states. *Edinburgh Rev.* 249 (508) Apr. 1929: 247-258.—Article 21 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, which states that nothing in the Covenant shall be deemed to affect the validity of regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine, is the subject of protest by all political parties in every Latin-American country. The United States is now in a stronger position in Latin America than ever before. The quality of diplomatic and business representatives has improved. Surplus capital has increased her in-

fluence. The author feels, however, that the United States government is making no effort to close the door of economic opportunity against its European rivals.—*B. H. Williams.*

9269. WOLIN, M. *China zu Ausgang des Jahres 1928.* [China at the end of 1928.] *Kommunistische Internat.* 10(5) Jan. 30, 1929: 240-258.—The most important feature in Chinese conditions is a tendency on the part of all capitalistic countries to bring this state under the control of foreign capital. England is getting this control by various concessions from the government of the new republic, Japan by annexations, while the United States uses for this purpose "observers", "special commissions", and so on. The most vital problem for China—the independent customs policy—is attacked by all interested capitalistic foreign countries. This statement is illustrated by numerous quotations from the foreign press.—*J. V. Emelianoff.*

DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS AND CONTROVERSIES

9270. DAVIS, JOHN W. *Anglo-American relations and sea power.* *Foreign Affairs.* (N.Y.) 7(3) Apr. 1929: 345-355.—Canada and the United Kingdom are the best customers of the United States. War between the United States and the British Empire would have appalling consequences. The outstanding problems in Anglo-American relations are connected with commercial rivalry, the unpaid debt, and naval power. Of these, the third only is open to discussion at present. The British feel that they must be strong enough to suppress the trade of their enemies in times of war. The Americans believe that a neutral should be able to trade freely in war time. The two nations may be brought into harmony by making mutual concessions. If Great Britain would agree to respect neutral property in an old-fashioned private war the United States might well agree to cooperate with other nations to prevent a breach of the Pact of Paris by refusing to protect trade with an aggressor nation. Thus danger of a conflict between the fleets of the two great naval powers would be largely removed.—*B. H. Williams.*

9271. DEALEY, J. Q., Jr. *The Chicago drainage canal and St. Lawrence development.* *Amer. Jour. Internat. Law* 23(2) Apr. 1929: 307-328.—The opening of the Chicago drainage canal in 1900, by which water was drawn from Lake Michigan for the disposal of sewage by way of the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, has raised both national and international problems. The Federal District Court, at the instance of the War Department, issued a decree in 1923 enjoining the diversion of more water than the amount authorized in 1903. In 1922 Wisconsin and other states sought an injunction to protect their own interests in the levels of the Great Lakes. The interest of Canada in the question came to the front when the International Waterways Commission issued a report in 1906 in connection with the diversion of water from the Niagara River. The treaty of 1909 sought to establish general principles, and negotiations have been continued since then based both upon the terms of the treaty and upon the general principles of international law. Progress in reaching an agreement upon the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway has been delayed by the inability of the parties to settle the question of the drainage canal.—*C. G. Fenwick.*

9272. MARTIUS, GEORG. *Das deutsch-russische Protokoll vom 21. Dezember 1928.* [The German-Russian protocol of Dec. 21, 1928.] *Ost-Europa.* 4 Feb. 1929: 332-339.—Proper execution of the Russo-German commercial treaty of Oct. 12, 1925, involved the negotiation of a number of technical agreements and the clarification, by declaration, of complex and

controversial points. The protocol in question is the outcome of such negotiations, although a number of questions relative to social insurance, poor relief, double taxation, telephone traffic, reciprocal recognition of ships' papers, etc., remain unsettled. Of outstanding importance are the agreements concerning commercial arbitration and economic espionage. Others included in the protocol touch various aspects of maritime commerce, consular protection of nationals, simplification of passport formalities, cargo insurance, and the protection of trademarks. Most points in controversy flow from the essential differences in the economic systems of the signatories. The points agreed on tend, however, to bridge the gulf between the individualism of German industry and the state monopoly of foreign commerce characterizing the soviet régime.—*M. W. Graham.*

9273. PAHL, WALTHER. *Die Lösung der römischen Frage und ihre Bedeutung.* The solution of the Roman question and its significance.] *Sozial. Monatsch.* 68(1) Mar. 1929: 187-193.—The settlement of the Roman question is an event of significance for world history. In the eyes of the 400 millions who look to the pope as their head, Fascism is sanctioned. The Vatican treaty ends the conflict attendant upon the Italian unity movement of the last century. Signs of a rapprochement appeared in the time of Leo XIII, and of late the Vatican, impressed during the World War with the precariousness of its position, has definitely sought the solution of the Roman question. The early Fascist movement was anti-clerical, but Mussolini, while in certain matters opposing the Vatican policy, has, since 1921, expressed Italian pride in the world-influence of the papacy. He dissolved the Catholic youth organizations and suppressed the Popolari, a priest-led popular party. Although the papacy has admitted that Mussolini has broken the power of political Catholicism, it has offered Fascism the hand of peace. The restoration of the church-state is the most important element in the settlement; but its terms virtually involve the pope's surrender of the principle that the papal power must be independent. The Vatican has learned from history that world possession is not advantageous to the church. It appears also that the Vatican offers its great political party in Italy to Fascism, and yields the point regarding the organization of youth. It would be an error to regard this concession as surrender. The Vatican expects advantages to accrue to its cause, not only in Italy but throughout the Catholic world. But *Vorwärts* is fantastic in its talk of the capitulation of Fascism to the papacy. The Fascist conception of the state cannot be accepted by the Vatican. However, the correspondence between the two in their principles of organization more than offsets this. Both find their chief opposition in liberalism. Mussolini doubtless expects advantages both in his home and in his foreign policy. In Italy he is well aware that his government may fall like a house of cards unless the building is secured by the cross-beam of religious tradition. His success is not to be minimized. Perhaps now men will judge Fascism without prejudice, instead of merely prophesying its downfall. Fascist sentiment threatens parliamentarianism in Germany, and the crisis will only be met by a fuller cooperation of the latter with political and economic forces. Social democracy has here no reason to follow the lead of liberalism. Finally, the newly apparent political neutrality of the papacy leaves room for the possibility of an understanding between Catholicism and socialism.—*J. T. McNeill.*

9274. RUYSEN, TH. *La traité du Latran et ses conséquences internationales.* [The Lateran treaty and its international consequences.] *Grande Rev.* 33(3) Mar. 1929: 28-43.—While the treaty of Feb. 11 helped to solve some of the problems of the relations

of church and state in Italy, and relieved the Holy See of many of the restrictions imposed upon it by the Law of Papal Guarantees, there are many unsolved problems yet remaining. Among these are the question of the territorial sovereignty of the papacy, the possibility of its admission into the League of Nations, and the conflicts of citizenship of papal guards.—*Luther H. Evans.*

9275. SCOTT, JAMES BROWN. La conférence Panaméricaine et le conflit de la Bolivie et du Paraguay. [The Pan-American Conference and the conflict of Bolivia and Paraguay.] *Esprit Internat.* 3 (10) Apr. 1929: 210-227.—*Ellen Deborah Ellis.*

9276. SUŁKOWSKI, JOZEF. Polsko-niemiecki układ waloryzacyjny. [The Polish-German agreement on valorization.] *Ruch prawniczy, ekonomiczny i socjologiczny.* 8(4) 1928: 348-405.—The agreement signed on July 5, 1928, by Poland and Germany relates to the valorization of private and public debts and other pecuniary obligations devaluated because of the War and the depreciation of money in these two countries. The principle of this agreement is to grant equal treatment in valorizing the reciprocal liabilities of Polish and German citizens. Legislation on this matter, presented many difficulties, partly because of its abundance, partly because of its complex interpretation. The conclusion of the above agreement, outlined by the author, has created a clear situation for both countries.—*O. Eisenberg.*

WORLD POLITICS

9277. BEVIONE, GIUSEPPE. Il patto Kellogg. [The Kellogg pact.] *Gerarchia* 8(8) Aug. 1928: 601-606.—Had the multilateral pact been proposed by somebody else, it probably would not have been taken under consideration, but the authority of the originator obliged the Powers to open a discussion which led to its signature. It does not provide for sanction and in that it is logical. Being proposed to outlaw war, the pact would contradict itself in suggesting sanctions which, to be efficacious, would lead to war, military or economic. The Covenant of the League of Nations and the accords of Locarno contain the possibility of war as a sanction against the aggressor. The Kellogg pact does not refer explicitly to these international instruments, but in a note addressed to the governments Kellogg declared the pact compatible with them. One could believe that those two international acts are not affected by the new Pact. This, however, is not quite true; their moral authority will suffer through the co-existence of the Kellogg pact.—*O. Eisenberg.*

9278. CONTY, A. R. L'Ibéro-Américanisme et le Panaméricanisme. [Ibero-Americanism and Pan-Americanism.] *Esprit Internat.* 3 (10) Apr. 1929: 181-197.—From analysis of the economic, cultural, and political conditions in Insular, Central, and South America, and of the relations of these countries with the United States, the author draws the conclusion that while Pan-Americanism indicates a certain unity achieved through the increasing control of the United States over Central and South American states and the Islands, Latin or Spanish Americanism shows within itself little unity of interest, or of culture, or of attitude toward the hegemony of North America.—*Ellen Deborah Ellis.*

9279. COUDENHOVE-KALERGI, R. N. Die geistige Grundlage Paneuropas. [The spiritual basis of Pan-Europe.] *Pan-Europa* 5 (1) Jan. 1929: 13-21.—*Mildred B. Palmer.*

9280. DEUTSCH, JULIUS. Das Abrüstungsproblem in der Sozialistischen Arbeiter-Internationale. [The problem of disarmament in the Socialist Worker's International.] *Arch. f. Socialwissenschaft. u. Sozialpol.*

60(3) 1928: 624-647.—The author analyzes the attitude of international and socialist labor organizations towards militarism and the disarmament problem. All his conclusions are based on the resolutions of congresses which are quoted in the text. The Great War had split the International and demonstrated its weakness; it then became evident that the International must revise its program in order to create unity among socialist and labor organizations, and define its attitude not only to the final aims of socialism, but to the existing system of capitalism and to national governments; new methods of practical work had also to be discovered. After the War the International Congress of Trade Unions in Rome (1922) recommended the general strike as a weapon against the outbreak of war, but in 1924 this resolution was proved impracticable and the 24 hours' strike against the occupation of the Rhineland failed completely. The International Congress in Hamburg in 1923 recommended disarmament as a general principle but did not define its attitude to defensive and offensive wars. The Marseilles Congress of 1925 stressed the necessity of creating a real union of nations and the need for an international court; the Soviet project of 1927 did not meet with approval and the International considered this to be a demagogic manœuvre. It was only at the last congress of the Second International in Brussels that there was unanimity of opinion on the question of disarmament and it is for the next congress to give active expression to it.—*S. P. Turin.*

9281. GANGEMI, LELLO. Debiti interalleati e riparazioni. [Interallied debts and reparations.] *Vita Italiana* 16(188-189) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 26-38.—The author calls attention to opinions of students and politicians in the United States and elsewhere in favor of cancelling the Allies' war debts. From a moral and political standpoint these debts are subject to discussion. England broke European solidarity with the Mellon-Baldwin financial settlement, and in consequence all the other governments were obliged to settle their debts. For Italy the debt arrangement with the United States and England, though it is generally considered an equitable one, constitutes a heavy financial burden, particularly if one thinks of Italian sufferings caused by the War.—*O. Eisenberg.*

9282. HAUTAIN, FERNAND. Quelques considérations sur la lutte industrielle entre nations. [Some considerations on international economic conflict.] *Bull. Périodique Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (67) Sep. 1929: 418-424.—The present economic struggle among states, with the help of tariff barriers and dumping, is liable to lead to a new armed conflict. It is necessary to create a new spirit of international solidarity through intelligent international cooperation. Production and distribution should be regarded as the work of all for the benefit of all.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

9283. HERSHBERGER, GUY F. What about the outlawry of war? A review and discussion. *Mennonite Quart. Rev.* 2 (3) Jul. 1928: 159-175.—This is a review of Charles Clayton Morrison's book, *The Outlawry of War*, together with an evaluation of the outlawry program and peace movements in general, particularly in the light of the evangelical Mennonite viewpoint. The peace movement faces many obstacles, but there is hope that it can accomplish much. Creation of public opinion is the most important factor. Evangelical, pacifist Mennonites do not agree theologically with many organizations working for peace, and cannot, therefore, affiliate with them, religiously. But this should not prevent cooperation in a worth-while ethical program. Orthodox Christianity often neglects ethics and social service; others emphasize ethics and social service at the expense of theological fundamentals. Mennonites must give each its proper place. Evangelical Christianity and social vision are not incompatible.

Even though social service is an auxiliary rather than the heart of Christianity it is not to be disparaged as not worth while. The same common sense attitude should be taken toward the peace movement as toward the health movement. The latter cannot produce perfect health conditions but it does prevent much suffering. The former cannot produce perfect peace but it can improve world conditions.—*Guy F. Hershberger.*

9284. HOETZSCH, OTTO. Der Ostpakt. [The Eastern pact.] *Ost-Europa*. 4 Mar. 1929: 377-385.—This is an analysis of the political and diplomatic forces surrounding the Litvinov Protocol of Feb. 9, 1929, putting the Kellogg pact into force between Estonia, Latvia, Poland, Rumania, and the Soviet Union. The abstention of the great powers from the negotiations preceding its signature makes the protocol a singlehanded triumph for Soviet diplomacy. The protocol marks Russia's accession to the point of view that frontiers are to be changed only by peaceful means, and places new and solemnly binding restrictions on Polish and Rumanian policy. The signature by Rumania is significant, denoting probable resumption of diplomatic relations with Russia in the near future. There remains the need of developing, as a buttress to the protocol, a workable machinery of peaceful liquidation, bridging the gap between Moscow and Geneva.—*M. W. Graham.*

9285. MACKINTOSH, W. A. The problem of reparations. *Jour. Canadian Bankers' Assn.* 36(3) Apr. 1929: 221-238.—A review of the reparations problem to the time of the Paris conference of 1929.—*B. H. Williams.*

9286. MADARIAGA, SALVADOR de. Disarmament—American plan. *Atlantic Monthly*. 143 (4) Apr. 1929: 525-538.—Attempts at disarmament have been of two kinds, direct and indirect. The direct movement is based on the notion that armaments are the cause of wars and it seeks to eliminate these causes through disarmament. The indirect movement is founded on the theory that wars are the cause of arms and strives to solve the armament problem by removing the various causes of wars. The direct method, which is the American plan, is sure to fail because in discussing the reduction of armaments the nations become involved in a technical game in which each seeks to maintain or increase its relative position. The Washington Conference accomplished more than any other direct attempt, but did not allay fears or rivalries. The effort of the League of Nations to limit armaments by allotting to each nation a certain number of "units" was not successful. The Rome and Geneva Conferences likewise failed. Indirect attempts have been made to reduce armaments through the organization of the world community, as in the League of Nations. The Draft Treaty of Arbitration and Security and the Protocol of Arbitration, Security, and Disarmament were both unsuccessful, but they are nevertheless landmarks in the movement. The Locarno agreements applied the principles of the Protocol to a regional situation. The author feels that the only hope for disarmament lies in the indirect method of world organization.—*B. H. Williams.*

9287. MADARIAGA, SALVADOR de. The Kellogg pact. *Virginia Quart. Rev.* 5(2) Apr. 1929: 161-170.—This League advocate is skeptical of the pact signifying any fundamental change in American policy, since it places greater obligations upon League members than upon non-League members. It serves, as the Protocol sought to do, to close the gaps left in the Covenant. Further, those "defensive" wars, which are permitted under the pact, are nevertheless for League states subject to international review, whereas non-League states remain free to claim the "necessity" of defense without hindrance. Thus, for non-League states, the pact is an instrument only of moral discipline without any practical efficiency. Nor does it

seem likely to further American membership in the League. "The Pact . . . though aiming at peace and cooperation, was transacted by methods of power and isolation." Kellogg idealism was followed by the president's support of 15 cruisers.—*W. P. Maddox.*

9288. MEYER, WILHELM. Die Bedeutung der Luftfahrt für Zusammenschluss und Frieden. [The significance of aviation for union and peace.] *Pan-Europa*. 5(4) Apr. 1929: 10-16.—The airplane knows no boundary lines. All peoples have competed in its advance ever since its invention by the Wright brothers. Figures show that records in 1928 were held by many people of different nationalities. Flights of note were confined to no particular race. The world is already covered in places by airplane routes which pass over one or more boundary lines. If there is any single great factor working for union and peace, it is commercial aviation.—*T. V. Kalijarvi.*

9289. MOUSSET, ALBERT. Les étapes de la pacification européenne: la réunion de la Petite Entente à Belgrade.] *Europe Nouvelle* 12(590) Jun. 1, 1929: 704-705.—*Mildred B. Palmer.*

9290. NANSEN, FRIDTJOF, SHOTWELL, JAMES T., WILSON, P. W., and MAGRUDER, THOMAS P. Our naval policy and world peace. *Consensus*. 13(3) Apr. 1929: 3-35.—No nation will avoid the consequences of the next war. Disarmament of the mind is more important than physical disarmament. (Nansen.) In proportion as we are not prepared in terms of peace we should be prepared in terms of war. If we refuse the conference method with individual nations or with the League as a whole, we stimulate increased armaments. Co-operation in the conference method, however, will not bind the United States to take part in police action. (Shotwell.) The naval powers ought not to be rivals, but should be associate trustees for the safety of the seas for everybody. Great Britain should agree not to exercise "whatever may be her right of blockade with regard to neutrals, except in agreement with the general consensus of peaceful opinion in the world, which would include the United States." (P. W. Wilson, former Liberal Member of Parliament, former editor of the *London Daily News*.) Peace depends on giving all nations such a sense of security that they have no fear. If there is another war it will be from a competition in armaments. The British and United States navies should act together to enforce the Pact of Paris. (Rear Admiral Thomas P. Magruder, U.S.N.)—*James P. Baxter, 3rd.*

9291. PATTERSON, ERNEST MINOR. The question of Germany's reparation payments. *Current Hist.* 29(6) Mar. 1929: 912-917.—This is essentially a discussion of Max Sering's *Germany under the Dawes Plan*, with which the author is in substantial agreement. Recent tendencies in the discussion of the problem are to throw blame for the difficulties as much as possible upon the United States, to short circuit the payments, and to commercialize the debt. The last-named proposal the writer regards as dangerous in so far as it may lead to eventual loss to private bondholders, primarily Americans, resulting from Germany's demonstrated inability to make payments excepting through further borrowing.—*W. L. Langer.*

9292. REGELE, OSKAR. Rückblick auf die Entwicklung des Wehrwesens im Jahre 1928. [Review of the development of armament in 1928.] *Deutschlands Erneuerung*. 13(2) Feb. 1929: 101-104.—Disarmament made no progress during the year 1928. Leading statesmen everywhere pose as pacifists before the eyes of the world while at home they encourage military preparedness. History shows that inequality in armaments always carries with it the threat of war. In the interest of European peace, the future must either establish

universal disarmament or free Germany and Austria from military restrictions.—*O. C. Burkhard.*

9293. **SALTER, ARTHUR.** The coming economic struggle. *Yale Rev.* 18(3) Mar. 1929: 505-519.—The coming economic struggle will be more intense than those preceding it because formerly agricultural countries are being industrialized, because industrial technique backed by science undergoes rapid changes, because the War debts aggravate the situation, and because the United States, the leading creditor nation, insists on being the greatest exporter as well. We may consider the post-War transition period as closed; we enter the next major development stage of world economy. There is undue concern over the future because markets are generally assumed to be more static than production. That is a mistaken idea, as the keen competition between Germany and England during the last quarter of the 19th century illustrates. England really gained more from Germany's ascendancy than she lost. But the individuals who lose are always more vociferous than those who gain. The trouble starts when these vociferous elements draw the government into the fight. "Until the world approaches the margin of its habitable and cultivated land and its capacity of producing raw materials, a further division of labor or the increase of production capacity means a greater average, and not merely a greater total, of prosperity." What is sometimes called "the American secret", applies to the world as a whole. There are two disturbing factors which can bear watching: international loans and excessive trade promotion by governments. But private opinion, rather than government action, will keep things straight.—*E. W. Zimmerman.*

9294. **SHOTWELL, JAMES T.** Does business mean peace? *Outlook.* 151(11) Mar. 13, 1929: 405-407, 436-438.—"The world of credit is a world of peace." The inventions of science make possible more civilized conditions of living by making the whole world one vast brotherhood. It was the introduction of money more than any other single factor which broke the vicious circle of violence and oppression. Slowly through the centuries kingship yielded utterly to national finance and the war lord was deprived of applied force. Capitalism within the state means peace.

Will this same process bring peace between nations? Conflicts of interest and policies of protection at home and expansion abroad suggest that industrialization increases international conflict. But the machine is not limited to any one community, and the process of invention is a process of increase throughout the world. It extends to producer and consumer, increasing capacity to pay. So the problem of credit coincides with the problem of how to increase prosperity. This means in the long run the development of an international community of interests. The financial balance sheet of international business is a sort of international Magna Charta proclaiming the fundamental doctrine of emancipation from the tyranny of war. But world stabilization in terms of peace will not be realized unless there is business statesmanship with vision and foresight. The erection of pacific means of settlement is the business way of doing things. These pacific means include diplomacy, international courts of justice and arbitration, and especially international conferences. The United States should learn the technique of conference and improve the quality of her foreign service.—*Paul S. Peirce.*

9295. **SINOWIEW, G.** Krieg, Revolution und die Geburt der KI. [The war, revolution, and the birth of the Communist International.] *Kommunistische Internat.* 10(9-11) Mar. 13, 1929: 575-590.—The Communist International was born in war and its fate will be decided in a future war.—*J. Emelianoff.*

9296. **STEWART, IRVIN.** The International Telegraph Conference of Brussels. *Amer. Jour. Internat. Law* 23(2) Apr. 1929: 292-306.—The Conference which met at Brussels, Sep. 10, 1928, had before it the Cortina report prepared by a commission of study appointed by the Paris conference of 1925. This report provided that code words should be composed of a maximum of five letters, selected at the sender's will, without any condition, and subject to the unit rate on each word, with an arrangement for alternatives with reference to the unit rate. The conference adopted a compromise solution providing for the use of words containing not more than ten letters with proper distribution of vowels and a reduced rate on five letter words.—*C. G. Fenwick.*

SOCIOLOGY

SOCIAL THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 6107, 7926, 8037, 8330, 8547, 9011, 9328, 9340, 9343, 9383, 9389, 9399, 9401, 9403)

9297. BROWN, W. Mental analysis. *Scientia*. 45 (104-4) Apr. 1929: 241-250.—The term psychoanalysis is ambiguous. It refers to a method and a particular set of interpretations or doctrines. The method is general; it is used by many investigators. On the other hand the interpretations suggested by psychoanalysis are those of Freud. The author suggests that a new term, "deep analysis," be employed to denote the method and that the original term be applied only to the interpretations of Freud and his followers.—*Asael T. Hansen*.

9298. BURNS, C. DELISLE. Philosophy of social life—III. Culture and institutions. *Jour. Philos. Studies*. 4 (14) Apr. 1929: 212-224.—Associations at the level where men perceive, create and share beauty, truth and goodness may be termed cultural. Some of these cultural relations are spontaneous and unorganized. Others function through organizations and institutions such as clubs, schools, universities, churches, the press and scientific and artistic societies. Within the world defined by these organizations and institutions values—spiritual, artistic and intellectual—are created and shared. Such institutions perform two functions, that of transmitting and maintaining a tradition, and that of discovering new values and areas of experience. All of these institutions and organizations are more or less ineffective, cultural associations and values frequently being subordinated to other functions and interests. But the basic factor in cultural poverty is the "treason of the intellectual"—the superior attitude of the cultured individual and his refusal to share with his fellows his cultural riches. Contemporaneously there are two hopeful tendencies in cultural life. They are: (1) the quest of an ideal worth living up to; and, (2) the growing confidence that there are abilities in men hitherto unused by the use of which social life can be transformed.—*W. O. Brown*.

9299. CARR-SAUNDERS, ALEXANDER M. Biology and war. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 7 (3) Apr. 1929: 427-438.—The doctrine of the "biological necessity of war" rests on the assumptions that all nature is engaged in a struggle for existence, and that war is such a struggle on the human plane. On close analysis the phrase "struggle for existence" appears inaccurate. Plants do not struggle; while direct conflict occurs among animals, they struggle with nature much more than with each other. Moreover, such struggle is individual and almost never that coordinated group effort which is requisite for war. Man appears to possess native tendencies to attack and to resist; is war built on these? No, for they lead only to personal encounters which are easily controlled by any organized society. To be sure primitive societies have feuds; but these seem to be due more the social habit than to combative impulses. The biological effects of war have been exaggerated both by those who emphasize group selection and by those who emphasize individual selection. Probably war as now conducted has some disadvantages as a selective agent. In the dawn of history warfare was both biologically and socially beneficial, but with the development of culture it becomes a disaster of the first magnitude.—*F. H. Hankins*.

9300. FLEWELLING, RALPH TYLER. Socratic civilization in conflict. *Personalist*. 10 (2) Apr. 1929: 81-88.—Western civilization is based upon the Socratic

principle of moral certainty and social responsibility. This principle has secured Western or Socratic civilization from the successive waves of skepticism. But now this base of our civilization is endangered by two influences more threatening than any hitherto encountered. These influences are the modern doctrine of relativity and the contact with Oriental civilization. The doctrine of relativity as applied in the various realms of human activity, moral, religious, social, political and intellectual, has induced skepticism as to the nature and value of goodness and has released individualistic tendencies. This constitutes a first threat to the integrity of Socratic civilization. The influences released through contact of the Occident with the Orient constitute the second threat to the Socratic ideal. With all of its spiritual fortitude and burden bearing ability, the Orient is imbued with moral fatalism. And should this element of Oriental civilization fuse with the emerging individualism and moral skepticism of the West, the Socratic civilization's chance for survival is limited. What is needed is a fusion and an integration of the best elements in both cultures.—*W. O. Brown*.

9301. GRANDJEAN, FRANK. La contrainte sociale et la logique. [Social control and logic.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 37 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 113-141.—Logic, or practical reason, is defined as a rational activity of abstraction, of classification and of definition which are the results of a sublimation of the necessities of human life. The regulating forces of human life are brute strength and logic. Logic exercises social constraint in that it creates language, definitions, laws and morality. Social intercourse is regulated by the social constraints exercised upon man by logic. Practical or natural reason prevents the detachment of reason from the collective utility and the seeking of knowledge for the mere sake of knowledge. Logic creates the majority of the forms of social constraint and is not itself created by social constraint. Society is dependent for its development and order upon logic.—*E. D. Monachesi*.

9302. LIBER, FISCUS A. Some methodical suggestions for the psychological study of ethics. *Jour. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* 24 (1) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 3-7.—Ethical values should be recognized as postulates and not considered to be axiomatic or intuitive truths. A scientific ethics will not prescribe the details of conduct but will attempt to find sets of postulates as general as possible. The author believes that this will help to prevent rationalization of superstitions and other ethical values involving our affective natures on the hypothesis "that a positive correlation exists between the lack of generality of a set of ethical values and the tendency to rationalize them".—*Lester M. Jones*.

9303. NAGEL, ERNEST. Nature and convention. *Jour. Philos.* 26 (7) Mar. 28, 1929: 169-182.—Nature and convention are frequently erected into opposites, thereby confusing scientific analysis. This confusion may be avoided by agreement at the outset in analysis on: (1) that specific problems or aspects are under review; (2) that selection of a given phenomenon for study is in itself a recognition of the diversity in the nature of things; (3) that knowledge is made possible because there are fields of inquiry capable of isolation; and (4) that the specific and the general, the isolated and the connected, are distinctions within a subject-matter. The conventional element-rules, customary procedures— and conceptual organization—of course—enter into analysis of nature. But it does not vitiate the accuracy of this analysis, unless one assumes that only complete knowledge is knowledge. The fact that science does not reveal the total wealth of nature

does not stamp it as partially false. Nor does the incompleteness of science justify the separation of convention and nature as separate and mutually exclusive entities.—*W. O. Brown.*

9304. ROGERS, A. K. The limits of moral tolerance. *Internat. Jour. Ethics.* 39(3) Apr. 1929: 291-305.—The fashion of looking to fact-finding, under the name of "scientific research", to provide a basis for social programs has much to recommend it, but statistical evidence can offer guidance only when we are agreed on the end to be reached. It is urged that we should tolerate all aims and ideals; everyone is the best judge of his own ends. There appears to be, however, some justification for the belief that toleration has its proper limits. We may be justified in interfering with those whose conduct does not seem calculated to attain the ends they have in view, with those who make common nuisances of themselves; and perhaps we are also justified in allowing ourselves to be guided by our own emotional preferences for some forms of activity and gratification. Certain repugnances seem to acquire a rational standing from the empirical success with which these feelings hold their own and are even strengthened as experience develops and becomes reflective.—*F. N. House.*

HUMAN NATURE AND PERSONALITY

ORIGINAL NATURE AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

(See also Entries 9330, 9331, 9351, 9352, 9379)

9305. BROOM, M. EUSTACE. A critical study of a test of extroversion-introversion traits. *Jour. Juvenile Research.* 13(2) Apr. 1929: 104-123.—The Laird Personal Inventory C-2, a test of extroversion-introversion traits, was given to 62 men and 329 women at San Diego State Teachers College. The difference in mean scores of men and women was 1.25 S. D. diff. The reliability of the test, determined by repeating it to 103 subjects after one month, was .690. To test the validity, an 11-point self-rating scale was devised, ranging from extreme introversion to extreme extroversion. Subjects rated themselves twice, with an interval of 3 weeks. Also, each subject rated his acquaintances. Reliability of 119 self-ratings was .888, while the correlation between 107 first self-ratings and the average of ratings by others was .698. The measures of validity of the Laird test against the various ratings ranged from .400 to .610. Corrected for attenuation, they ranged from .511 to .673. Correlations of the Laird test with Brotmarkle's Comparison Test, Pressey's X-O Test, and Allport's A-S Test were practically zero. The correlation of the Laird test with the Thorndike Intelligence Examination for High School Graduates, Series of 1925-9, for 177 subjects was -.081, and with the average grade points of the students prior to taking the test, -.263. The extreme Laird findings may be of some prognostic value, it is believed, even if the test scores as a whole are not. Students below the average in intelligence and introverted tended to make slightly better scholastic records than those above the average in intelligence and extroverted. The fact that the groups studied are somewhat superior to the total college group makes the authors cautious about extensive generalizations.—*Samuel A. Stouffer.*

9306. MILES, C. C. and TERMAN, L. M. Sex difference in the association of ideas. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.* 41(2) Apr. 1929: 165-206.—*H. R. Hosea.*

9307. MOHR, GEORGE J. and GUNDLACH, RALPH H. A further study of the relation between

physique and performance in criminals. *Jour. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* 24(1) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 91-103.—*H. A. Phelps.*

9308. PALMER, GLADYS L. The physical measurement of Hollins freshmen, 1920-27. *Jour. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24(165) Mar. 1929: 40-49.—This study was undertaken to determine how the physique of girls entering college from the Southern States compares with that of students from other parts of the country, and to determine whether or not the physical measurements of college freshmen would shed any light upon the problem of measuring physical fitness among college students. The analysis included a total of 1,017 cases measured during the period from 1920 to 1927 inclusive. The girls measured were primarily from the Southern States; their average age was slightly over 17 years. They average about one year younger than freshmen in the Northern women's colleges. The measurements included height, weight, chest girth, and vital capacity. The mean heights ranged from 63.24 to 64.36 inches, somewhat below those reported from other women's colleges. The arithmetic mean of sitting heights ranged from 33.01 to 34.23, essentially the same as measurements reported from Smith College and Stanford University. The chest girth of the Hollins freshmen was from 27.85 to 31.27. The only comparable data are from Stanford where the average chest girth was reported as 32.38. The vital capacity ranged from 167 to 176 cubic inches about a general mean of 171 cubic inches. This is somewhat below most other comparable measurements. The average weight of the eight freshmen classes varied from 112 to 120 pounds about a mean for the whole series of 115 pounds. The considerable variability over the period is possibly the result of style changes in women's weights in recent years. On the whole the average weights of Hollins freshmen was slightly lower than for other college students for whom comparable data are available. (Statistical tables and graphs.)—*E. B. Reuter.*

ATTITUDES, SENTIMENTS, AND MOTIVES

(See also Entry 9393)

9309. FLOWER, J. CYRIL. Emotion, feeling, and religion. *Jour. Philos. Studies.* 4(14) Apr. 1929: 192-204.—Contact with reality and knowledge of reality are not confined to intellectual characterization; they include also conative consciousness and affective consciousness. Urgent practical problems have caused us to develop the field of perceptual and intellectual discrimination more than the other fields. The earliest forms of religion were no doubt prompted by feeling of a very undifferentiated character resulting from the emergence of unconscious conative tendencies into affective consciousness, leading to quaint cognitive forms. The analysis of religion is made difficult by the fact that feeling directly initiated by an objective situation becomes tinged with internal or organic feeling and also with feeling which is a conscious response to images and phantasies. Since pure subjective feeling is extremely rare, there is probably a genuine orientation toward reality in all religious experience.—*M. T. Price.*

9310. ROELOFS, HOWARD DYKEMA. The experimental method and religious beliefs. *Mind.* 38(150) Apr. 1929: 184-206.—Since the major doctrines of Christianity refer to what is stated as having occurred in the past or as to occur in the future, they may rest their claims on uniqueness of the occurrences and thus place themselves beyond the sphere of the experimental, for the experimental assumes repetition of phenomena and bases its correlations upon the fact

and certainty of such repetitions. Doctrines referring to the effect of beliefs upon the individual believer, cannot be tested experimentally because the experimenter *ipso facto* is one who does not believe beforehand; yet the effect of such a belief might be tested experimentally, within Pierce's use of the term, by observing other persons who believe but who are not consciously experimenting.—*M. T. Price.*

CHILD STUDY AND ADOLESCENCE

(See also Entries 7973, 8999, 9350, 9378, 9384, 9385, 9386, 9394, 9463, 9468, 9500)

9311. BUSH, RUTH BERNICE, and RIGBY, MADELLA. The play hour. *Psychol. Clinic.* 18(1-2) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 44-51.—In play, children are part of a small community. Each child reacts individually to the group and the activity. Children can be corrected in their social relationships in play and through music, story-telling, and dramatics can be given expression for such things as rhythmic response to music (found to be very low in the group under discussion), imagination, self-expression, etc.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

9312. FREEMAN, FRANK N. An investigation of the intelligence of foster children. *Soc. Service Rev.* 3(1) Mar. 1929: 30-34.—This paper gives the results of a study of 401 foster children. The purpose was to discover by various comparisons what effect improvement in home environment had upon the intelligence and achievement of foster children. Although the measures were of necessity approximate, each comparison suggested that intelligence cannot be considered innate only, but is profoundly influenced by home environment.—*Asael T. Hansen.*

9313. GOODENOUGH, FLORENCE L. and BRIAN, CLARA R. Certain factors underlying the acquisition of motor skill by pre-school children. *Jour. Exper. Psychol.* 12(2) Apr. 1929: 127-155.—A group of 20 four-and-a-half year old children were trained for 50 days in throwing rings over a post. They were divided into three groups. The first group received no instructions; the second was given general instructions, and the third was given a specific method of throwing and not allowed to experiment. This last group showed much more improvement over the period than the others. Some of the specific factors which retarded the increase in skill were: (1) emotional factors, (2) improper motor orientation, (3) false associations, (4) incorrect focussing of attention, and (5) frequent changes in procedure.—*Asael T. Hansen.*

PERSONALITY AND LIFE-ORGANIZATION

(See Entries 7934, 7935, 9297, 9314)

THE FAMILY

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE FAMILY AND THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SEX

9314. MARAÑÓN, G. Nuevas ideas sobre el problema de la intersexualidad y sobre la cronología de los sexos. [New ideas on the problem of intersexualidad and the chronology of the sexes.] *Rev. Occidente.* 6(66) Dec. 1928: 257-293.—In addition to permanent forms of intersexualidad (hermaphroditism, etc.) transitory forms must be distinguished which appear either early or late in life. At puberty most men go through a feminoid phase, but few women show masculine traits; at the climacteric most women go through a viriloid phase but no male shows feminine traits. The author concludes that the sexes differ largely in

chronological development. They start out through a relatively undifferentiated childhood phase which changes at adolescence to a feminine phase. The male passes rapidly through this to masculinity; the female remains in it for a generation, due to the diversion of energy from individual growth to the processes of reproduction; finally, at the climacteric, she passes on to a masculine phase which represents the final goal of both sexes. Due to this difference in chronology, the male is held to undergo his real crisis at puberty, the female hers at the menopause; the crisis in each case consisting of the transition from femaleness to maleness. The two sexes, then, are not opposed but successive; and sexual inversion differs in nature in the two sexes. In the female it is progressive change—something added to her femininity. In the male it is a regressive change—something taken away from his masculinity. In the eunuchoid youth who fails to pass normally through the feminine phase of adolescence, there is no inversion of instincts, but rather a timid indifference to heterosexual attractions, which may later be overcompensated by homosexuality or donjuanism (e.g., Casanova). Woman, on the other hand, normally shows an inversion of instincts at the menopause when she becomes more virile in body, mind, action, instinct, and libido. The greater activity of the last-named at this period, which leads to many tragedies, is explained by: (1) greater emotionality resulting from neuro-glandular changes, and (2) greater aptitude for orgasm resulting from the loss of purely maternal functions which have previously dominated the sexual life.—*Paul Popenoe.*

9315. SAPIR, EDWARD. The discipline of sex. *Amer. Mercury.* 16(64) Apr. 1929: 415-420.—The present attitude toward sex in America is not a healthy one. Viewpoints range from a rigid Puritanism to a reasoned and idealized promiscuity. A cult of sex freedom has emerged. The protagonists of this cult seek support for their doctrines by appeal to primitive communities which lack our traditional sex norms and taboos, by implication condemning these standards of sex conduct while idealizing the alleged sex freedom of the primitives. The fact that these primitive communities have their own sex taboos is ignored. Moreover, most so-called primitive peoples exercise rigid restraints on sex behavior. All of which suggests the inevitableness and necessity of social control of sexual gratification. The implication is that fundamental values are at stake in sex conduct. The modern tends to ignore the love and value elements in sex experience and to regard it as a purely natural and physical fact. This attitude is the result of such facts as the revolt against the old Puritan definition of sex as sinful, the protest against the narrow, hard and rigid attitude toward life traditional in America, this viewpoint being expressed symbolically in sex repression, and the emergence of the modern physiological explanation of sex and love. The modern woman who must prove her equality with men and her freedom has likewise contributed to this conception of sex and sex experience. This dissociation of sex from love, romance, values and a background of social definitions or regulations is psychologically false. Sexual gratification divorced from love, devoid of a sense of intimacy and unsupported by group norms and values is empty. This accounts for the fact that so often the devotees of sex freedom do not find this freedom satisfying. Freedom with love and emotional union apparently violates a natural scale of values as well as the current social values. In sober fact the erotic landscape of America is not as depressing as is implied in this discussion. The average American does not surrender to the cult of sex freedom. Moreover, the experimentation implied in the high divorce rate, the general indifference to the European system of sex conduct and the attempts to modify the rigors of sex

mores and institutions suggest healthy tendencies. Love, romantic intimacy between the sexes and the ideal of fidelity will probably be preserved whatever form the erotic and marital customs and institutions take.—*W. O. Brown.*

THE HISTORIC FAMILY AND THE FAMILY AS AN INSTITUTION

(See also Entry 8099)

9316. HARTEN-HOENSSE, LONI. *Amerikani-sches Frauenleben.* [Lives of American woman.] *Süddeutsche Monatsh.* 26(9) Jun. 1929: 660-664.—*H. R. Hosea.*

9317. PRAGER, HANS. *Deutung von Shakespeares Lear im Sinne einer Philosophie der Familie.* [The meaning of Shakespeare's Lear in the light of a philosophy of the family.] *Logos.* 18(1) 1929: 83-101.—This drama presents a picture of a family life built upon a casual and even an accidental basis (birth of Goneril); no strong ties bind the members together; normal maternity does not enter into the picture at all. The real meaning of the play, and the basis for a sound philosophy of family life, is that if a man is not rooted in existence through his family, he has no roots at all. To live means to live as a personality; this means to live within the limits which nature sets and which the spirit of man ennobles, in other words, to live within the human brotherhood. In this way alone can man attain to over-individual stature.—*Paul Popenoe.*

THE MODERN FAMILY AND ITS PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 7604, 7730, 7731, 7867, 8421, 9315, 9362, 9384, 9447, 9512)

9318. McCANN, F. J. et al. Criminal abortion and measures necessary to reduce the sale of abortifacient drugs. *Lancet.* 216(5501) Feb. 2, 1929: 233-236.—This is a summary report of several papers read before a joint meeting of the Medico-Legal society and the Maternity and Child Welfare Group of the Society of Medical Officers of Health. F. J. McCann said that the practice of abortion was increasing and, on the average, 25% illegal. In Austria abortion by drugs is probably diminishing and that by mechanical means increasing. Alteration in the English law is necessary. If the Home Secretary and the police were only given encouragement the practice would stop. The Home Secretary should be asked to receive a deputation to discuss means by which the advertisement and sale of abortifacient drugs could be suppressed. R. A. Lyster believed that the state of public opinion was of paramount importance in the problem of enforcement. Public opinion was in his view changing and it was very unusual for a charge of murder to be instituted as a result of the destruction of an embryo. There was no doubt but that the practice had a serious effect on infant mortality and maternal invalidity. Lyster asked the question: What would be the effect on the incidence of abortion of an enormous number of voting women? Would drastic measures be likely to have a successful issue? All certain abortifacients were general poisons. Sir Bernard Spilsbury dealt at length with the various drugs employed and declared that abortion was not popularly regarded as a crime. Instrumental means were being used more and more. The speaker held

an autopsy on such cases once every ten days. H. Beckwith Whitehouse felt that restrictions on drugs would only lead to an increased use of instruments. Restrictions on sale, apart from lead, would do more harm than good. He detailed numerous devices which had come to his attention, fraudulent and otherwise. H. D. Roome felt that "the real cure for abortion was a change in public opinion." When there was more charity towards the unmarried mother, when maternity benefits were extended to the married and unmarried alike, then alone would a really permanent cure for abortion be found. Roche Lynch stated that most of the drugs sold were ineffective and fraudulent. He reported one case in which £40 had been spent uselessly. Miss Susan Musson, Secretary of the National Council for the Unmarried Mother and her Child, was very anxious that something should be done to suppress the traffic. This was particularly true of newspaper advertisements and old *Moore's Almanac.* Lord Riddell stated that the Advertising Association had been successful in persuading some newspapers to refuse such advertising. "There was no doubt that the disgrace attending the birth of an illegitimate child was responsible for a great many abortions and maternal and infant deaths, and a vast amount of invalidity. It was useless to shut our eyes to the fact that many women did not regard abortion as a moral offense." Norman Haire urged that there was a strong trend of opinion even among people of high moral views that abortion was not a moral offense. In Russia and Czechoslovakia it had been legalized up to the third month. It would be impossible for any law to prevent abortion by drugs.—*Norman E. Himes.*

9319. TOOPS, LAURA CHASELL. The measurement of success in marriage and in parenthood. *Teachers College Rec.* 30(6) Mar. 1929: 579-588.—The author attempts to map out the region of possible test construction for the measurement of success in marriage and parenthood. The proposed plan of procedure includes the preparation of test items, selected from the general field dealing with marriage and parenthood, and the presentation of these items to persons representing various marital, non-marital, parental, and non-parental relationships. It further includes the selection of those items found to be highly discriminative of groups variously defined as successful and unsuccessful and the incorporation of these items into tests. Standards of success in marriage are stated as follows: "permanence of the union, general appearance of success in marriage, re-acceptance of the marriage bond when death has broken an earlier tie, and perpetuation of the marriage relationship in parenthood." Standards of parental success are both in terms of propagation of the species (viable offspring, numerous offspring, etc), and in terms of the "success" of the children (physically, intellectually, maritally, etc). Control groups, consisting of a random sampling of the married population, of parents, of the unmarried, of non-parents, etc. are to be used. The author plans to use the tests for research, as follows: (1) to study the relationship between success in marriage and success in parenthood, (2) to validate prognostic tests of fitness for marriage and for parenthood, and (3) to analyze the responses to individual test items.—*D. S. Thomas.*

9320. UNSIGNED. Commission technique internationale de la politique de protection de la famille. [International committee on political methods for maintaining the integrity of the family.] *Avenir du Travail.* 6(4) Dec. 1928: 173-175.—*H. R. Hosea.*

PEOPLES AND CULTURAL GROUPS

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

(See also Entries 8006, 8457, 8524, 8950, 9118, 9327)

9321. AGRANSKY, GERSHON. Haluzim once more. *New Judea*. 5(3) Nov. 30, 1928: 35-36.—The Palestine Government in October allowed 600 male immigrants and their families to enter Palestine. Haluzim, and some haluzoth, are now to be admitted under a system of certificates which the Zionist Executive is to distribute at discretion among immigrants, for whose maintenance the first year it is responsible. The quota is less than the country could absorb. Under a new labor schedule of the Jewish Labour Federation, little unemployment exists.—*E. Cole.*

9322. OSBORN, ANNIE. White Australia. *Century Mag.* 117(6) Apr. 1929: 699-707.—For thirty years Australians have unanimously accepted the policy of banning entirely any colored immigration. In practice White Australia came to mean British Australia, for until recently the stream of immigration was almost solely British. But United States immigration restrictions caused many Southeastern Europeans to think of Australia as their new home. They went in small numbers at first, and peacefully penetrated certain areas and occupations; they worked hard, especially in the semi-tropical sugar and fruit areas of Queensland, and with their cooperative savings gradually secured ownership of large cane and pineapple plantations. But a number of acts of violence made Australians realize what was happening; violent resentment burst out, and by governmental agreement the number of Italians admitted each year is now limited. But even this limited stream, supplemented by one of Greeks and South Russian Jews, is bringing a new strain into the white population, and the industry and thrift of these people may eventually give them great wealth and political power. It may also stir the Australian out of his easy-going attitude toward some problems of national development.—*H. Heaton.*

9323. PANUNZIO, CONSTANTINE. Immigration today. *Pacific Monthly* 1(3) Apr. 1929: 64-67.—Immigration continues to be one of the main issues before the American people. This is due to historical reasons: to the fact that foreign born persons constitute 13% of the entire population and therefore cannot be ignored; to the persistent agitation of organized labor; and to the immigration stream which is still quite large. Various employer groups continue to agitate for increased unskilled labor; the agriculturists in certain sections clamor for more farm hands, even though impartial investigators have shown that it is not more labor that is needed, either in industry or agriculture, as much as a more intelligent territorial and seasonal distribution of the labor which is available. The main question before Congress—in the last Congress 170 bills dealing with immigration were considered—is whether the Western Hemisphere should be placed under the quota provisions. More particularly Mexico is singled out, primarily because the number of Mexicans entering this country has greatly increased since 1914; their number averaging more than 58,000 during the last six years. There are those, also, who claim that the Mexican of all immigrants is unassimilable and a burden to the community. On the other hand, the agricultural interests in the Southwest continue to clamor for Mexican labor and a propaganda battle seems to be impending. To single out Mexico would be unfortunate, especially in view of the fact that Mexico is ready to appoint a Commission to join hands with a similar Commission from the U. S. and attempt to arrive at a constructive solution of the problem. Arbitrary action

in this, as in any other phase of international life, will only serve to postpone the larger solution. Migration is one phase of the general movement of population toward industrially developed countries and it should be dealt with in an international way.—*Constantine Panunzio.*

COLONIAL PROBLEMS AND MISSIONS

(See Entries 8344, 8417, 8441, 8443, 9152, 9157, 9256, 9392)

COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF CULTURAL GROUPS

(See also Entries 8422, 8433, 8505)

9324. PORTEUS, S. D. The social psychology of the Australian aboriginal. *Jour. Applied Psychol.* 13(2) Apr. 1929: 131-144.—It is futile to examine the social life of the Australian aboriginal with the idea of discovering in it the primitive processes through which civilization has universally passed. Just as biologically the structure of the anthropoid ape represents a high point of development in a direction distinct from that of man, and is not an example of arrested human evolution, so psychologically the social organization of the Australian aboriginal has pursued its own evolutionary course and may represent a distinct divergence from the cultural stem from which our civilization has sprung. There is little exact information as a basis for the somewhat popular theories of the mental incapacity of the aboriginal. As a matter of fact, the aborigines exhibit remarkable powers of memory in connection with ceremonial procedures, and keenness, alertness, and ingenuity in solving the problems of their environment. The outstanding features of the tribal organization of the Australian aborigines are the direct outcome of the physical conditions "in that naturally inhospitable continent." The tribal organization is characterized by an absence of chieftainship, government being carried on by the old men of the tribe, a procedure which Porteus attributes to the need of leaders who have proved by their survival to old age their fitness to cope with draught and starvation. The prevailing food restrictions have the effect of preserving tribal unity, and operate to the advantage of the dominant old men, as do the marriage restrictions. Tribal unity is made more certain by the method of alternating the membership of parents and children in the different classes of a phratry, and forbidding marriage between members of the same phratry.—*Anne H. Morrison.*

9325. VESTAL, STANLEY. The Indians of Oklahoma. *Southwest Rev.* 14(2) Winter, 1929: 138-152.—The position of the Indians in Oklahoma where their contacts with the white men are constant and immediate is peculiar. Here they are numerous, one in every twenty persons in the state having Indian blood; most of them are not on reservations but have allotments of land in severalty; only a few of the more than thirty tribes are native to the region. They are fairly distinct groups. The Five Civilized Tribes who inhabit the old Indian Territory or eastern part of the state have a remarkable record of organization and diplomacy and are now influential in politics and business; they form the Indian aristocracy. The second group, whose "settling down" is comparatively recent, are of the western part (formerly Oklahoma Territory); they present a fine physical type, and their arts, when materials can be obtained, are still thoroughly tribal. The art which has developed from the Kiowa dance is particularly significant of native Indian abilities, and is worthy of some recognition.—*Esther Cole.*

CONFLICT AND ACCOMMODATION GROUPS

(See also Entry 9400)

CLASSES AND CLASS STRUGGLE

(See also Entries 7591, 7693, 8367, 8395, 8413, 8542, 9122, 9142, 9159, 9160)

9326. AIKMAN, DUNCAN. Our new sub-plutocracy. *Harpers Mag.* 158 (947) Apr. 1929: 570-579.—The old plutocracy which dominated the business and social life of the American community before the "turn of the century" was small in numbers, decorous in conduct, and controlled by recognized canons of good taste. But in the last three decades or less a new social class—a sub-plutocracy—has emerged. This emerging plutocracy is large in numbers, of lowly background, vulgar in tastes, unconventional in conduct and ostentatious in standards of living. Membership in this class is conditioned by income, not by correctness of syntax. The origin of this inchoate class of several millions of Americans may be traced to the recent rise of new industries, the phenomenal expansion of business and the multiplication of money-making jobs and professions incident thereto. The old plutocracy is being displaced. Many of its members are assimilating the values and conduct of the newcomers. Because of the inevitable drifts of American life the new plutocracy is triumphant, though as yet relatively unaware of itself as a new class. The fact of the recency of its rise accounts for the bad taste, unconventional behavior and crudity of the sub-plutocracy, such traits characterizing every rising class. As yet it has made little contribution to the cultural and intellectual values of American life. However, the second generation of this class is beginning to make such contributions. But in the main, the members of the sub-plutocracy still wear the marks of their lowly origin.—*W. O. Brown.*

NATIONALITIES AND RACES

(See also Entries 8039, 8247, 8442, 8483, 8957, 9129, 9152, 9174, 9250, 9299, 9322, 9407)

9327. FARIS, ELLSWORTH. The verbal battle of the races. *Soc. Service Rev.* 3 (1) Mar. 1929: 19-29.—Present facts about race may be summed up somewhat as follows: (a) There are no pure races. A race must be defined statistically in terms of the central tendency of a large number of physical traits with more or less wide divergence on both extremes. (b) Temperamental traits and character traits of a race depend upon experience, social, political, and economic. In seven books on race here reviewed (by Franz Boas, Hans F. K. Gunther, Frank H. Hankins, Earl Edward Muntz, Lothrop Stoddard, R. N. Bradley, and Griffith Taylor) most statements about racial mentality and temperament can be contradicted by some other statement in one of the other books, and none of them can be demonstrated. The verbal battle—for the whole of current literature on race is controversial—arises largely from the uncritical assumption of stable racial characteristics. Because of the plasticity of human children, there is little need for anxiety about assimilation in America, unless the intolerance of men like Stoddard should grow in influence and more seriously than ever injure the cause they hope to promote. Our language, public schools, free communication, and high mobility are strong forces for national unity. What alienism still persists is largely the result of European conflicts. The Irish group in America, for example, is to be explained not by events in America, but by the struggle in Ireland.—*Samuel A. Stouffer.*

9328. HANKINS, FRANK H. Racial relationships and international harmony. *World Unity.* 3 (6) Mar. 1929: 404-416.—This is the second of a series and deals with race pride and prejudice. It seems unnecessary to adopt the view either of those who denounce all race pride in the interest of democratic egalitarianism or of those who praise it in the interest of an apparent, but perhaps fictitious, race superiority. Race pride is connected with the gregarious tendencies of human nature and with the group struggle for existence. It is compounded of two elements: the demand of the ego for a sense of worth, and the necessity of confidence in itself on the part of the group as a whole. It seems to be dependent on competitive contacts of diverse groups for its development. Its form and direction in any individual are largely due to youthful training and the patterns of his social life, but its elimination, assuming that to be desirable, will not prove easy. Prejudice of race can be mollified in three ways: by a rigid caste system which does away with competitive contacts; by the decadence of a rival; and by change in the general character of contacts from rivalry to cooperation, as through military or economic unification. On the whole it seems probable that race pride and prejudice will remain, with constantly shifting form and content, but playing their ancient roles.—*F. H. Hankins.*

9329. JONES, EUGENE KINCKLE. Progress, The Eighteenth Annual Report of the Activities of the National Urban League. *Opportunity.* 7 (4) Apr. 1929: 114-121+.—*E. L. Clarke.*

9330. ROBACK, A. A. This Jew. *Modern Quart.* 5 (2) 1929: 215-224.—The numerous books that have been written on the subject of Jewish genius are either apologetic or outspokenly anti-semitic. Few gentiles concede that the Jew may possess genius, though many will admit that he may claim intelligence, shrewdness, alertness and even brilliance. This is due to the fact that Jewish achievement is never compared with that of any one ethnic group at any one time, but is pitted against the achievements of all races from antiquity to modern times. The Jew has genius, and while the genius of Greece has exhausted itself and that of England has weakened, the genius of the Jew has taken on vitality. Jewish genius is dynamic and is neither confined to any one place nor sphere of expression. This is because the "Jews are, as a people, possessed of a nervous system which allows a reader canalization and, therefore, rapid redistribution of nervous energy, thus facilitating adjustment and readjustment with greater ease than in the case of perhaps every other race. The Greeks were not endowed with this plastic nervous system and, consequently, in time were reduced to an insignificant nationality."—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

9331. WOLFE, BERAN W. The paradoxical Jew. *Modern Quart.* 5 (2) 1929: 225-230.—The history of the Jew is full of contrasts. He is little understood. The method of studying him was wrong. The historian concerned himself only with his religion, his history or with any one physical characteristic at any one time. The method the author suggests is that of psycho-historical research; he proposes to view Jewish life as an organism striving, like all living things, for peace, security and totality. Judaism originated in the childhood of the race as a compensating device against an environment it disliked. His love of the law is only the natural compensation of a group desiring peace and security but living constantly in fear of danger. In the dispersion the Jew had to adopt protective coloration, though many obdurate souls died on the pyres prepared by the enemies. Jewish active participation in the development of arts, sciences, medicine, philosophy and economics is to be regarded as the desire to create compensations for the tedious existence of the race.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS AND SECTS

(See also Entries 5945, 6624, 7859, 8438, 9283)

9332. FAWKES, A. The menace of disestablishment. *Quart. Rev.* 252(500) Apr. 1929: 221-236.—“Never was the theological atmosphere more highly charged with electricity. No more unsuitable moment for raising these delicate and dangerous questions could be conceived.” Disestablishment would be attended by: (1) an increase of fanaticism in England; (2) the strengthening of Romanizing tendencies among the Anglicans, and consequently of the Roman Catholic Church; and (3) “The spiritual destitution of country districts, which would be left without adequate provision for their religious needs. Whether our rural populations could, or could not, supply these needs for themselves, it is certain that they would not do so; and that they would be deprived of a humanizing and civilizing influence, were they not supplied.” There is no sign that the people of England desire the disestablishment. Detach the church from the state and it becomes a feeble seat.—*T. V. Kalijarvi.*

9333. MATHEWS, SHAILER. Protestantism, democracy and church unity. *Jour. Relig.* 9(2) Apr. 1929: 169-183.—The problem of union and disunion of ecclesiastical bodies in Western Christendom arises primarily from their institutional and social-psychological history rather than from present doctrinal differences; their rise was a part of the general tendency toward differentiation and multiplication of social organization during the last few centuries of Western history. At present there is a tendency for these bodies to group together into generic types—nationalist or Lutheran, imperialistic or Episcopal, Parliamentary or Presbyterian, democratic or Congregational, and corporate or Methodist—based upon ecclesiastical structure but with doctrinal similarities; the purpose of this tendency and of more inclusive federation is greater efficiency in social and moral functions. Further unity than this has neither been achieved nor seemed feasible.—*M. T. Price.*

POPULATION AND TERRITORIAL GROUPS

DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION

(See also Entries 7947, 7999, 8038, 8595, 8993, 9010, 9321, 9322, 9411, 9415, 9418, 9479, 9507)

9334. ARMSTRONG, DONALD B., and VAN BUREN, GEORGE H. Geographic distribution of deaths from diphtheria. *Amer. Jour. Pub. Health.* 8(12) Dec. 1928: 1489-1496.—The writers are Assistant Secretary, Welfare Division, and Supervisor, Statistical Bureau, of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. They show the results of a study based primarily upon records of the industrial policy holders of that Company for 1926 and 1927, and designate geographic distribution of deaths from diphtheria. It is observed that the consistent decline in death rates from diphtheria year by year since 1921 was broken in 1927 when the 1926 rate of 9.7 per 100,000 was increased to 10.6. This small increase in death rate is considered an important point of inquiry, first, to determine where the increase occurred, and more particularly, to discover if any relation existed to the persistence or activity of immunization campaigns in these districts. A series of tables are appended which show results of the inquiry in detail. Striking increases in rates are shown in the metropolitan and Middle West areas.

Further inquiry localizes these increases to New York City and Chicago, other constituent parts of the areas showing no marked deviation from 1926 records or in some cases even a decrease. The two major territories showing decreases in 1927 were the Northwestern territory (especially Michigan) and the Pacific Coast territory. It would appear then that the augmented diphtheria mortality was an urban affair, the combined increase of New York City and Chicago making 59% of the total increase in the metropolitan experience. Relative activities in immunization campaigns have been notably more persistent upstate in New York and in the northern and southern parts of Illinois. The decrease in Michigan is accounted for largely by the decrease in Detroit, where immunization percentages are higher than for any other large city so far as is known. Another notable decline in the death rate (20%) was in Virginia where unusual records in immunization work have been made in the last two years (1926 and 1927). These observations on New York, Illinois, Detroit and Virginia are decidedly encouraging in reflecting the evident protection of extensive immunization even in the face of a practically nationwide increase in the disease.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9335. DUBLIN, LOUIS I. The conquest of tuberculosis. *Harper's Mag.* 158(947) Apr. 1929: 607-615.—The decrease in the death rate for tuberculosis in the registration states of the United States since the beginning of the century, from 195.2 to 84.5 in 1926 is remarkable for its increment in each decade, which seems to indicate that the conquest of the disease will culminate in about 1937. The decline is now responsible for the active presence of 140,000 persons each year who would have died from tuberculosis if the 1900 rate had prevailed. The controversy is whether this decline is biological upon the theory of Karl Pearson, by which the heavy rate in the past has left us with a more resistant population or whether it is due to the organized efforts which began about the beginning of the century. In short, which is to be emphasized the race stock or environment? The facts show that the incidence of tuberculosis varies greatly in the United States, being higher in the city than in the country, and varying enormously between cities, e.g., New Haven, Des Moines, and Grand Rapids with rates of about 40 as contrasted with New Orleans and Baltimore with rates above 100. Often the communities with lower rates are the very ones which have made the greatest effort to fight the disease. Racial origin in the last analysis is very confusing as regards tuberculosis. Tuberculosis varies according to economic well-being, and yet what sociologist would give credence to the idea that the poor and the rich are genetically separated? Physical well-being is best developed among the industrial classes, but they also have the higher tuberculosis rates albeit they perform the hard work. A striking thing is the clear-cut gradation of tuberculosis in relation to various occupations, e.g., tin miners having 12 times the rate of farmers. It is conceivable that much is due to the increase in real wages of the working classes. Principally, the war showed the fallacy of the genetic or biologic explanation. In the central empires, due to privation, the rates rose enormously, as from 157 to 287 in Germany, 840 in Warsaw, and over 1400 in Belgrade. The war was a huge biological experiment which showed that tuberculosis responds quickly to changing environment rather than to inherent genetic structure. “The principles which underlie the campaign against tuberculosis have been proved to the hilt.” The genetic protagonists are now extending their operations to child welfare and to other spheres of social effort which aim to improve the condition of the masses. That “nurture and the ways of Christian charity are only delusions which are sure to lead to the slough of despond” is the current fashion in biological

circles and there is only an occasional scientific voice raised in protest. Have natural selection and inheritance as the great purifiers ever accomplished in one generation what has taken place in the conquest of tuberculosis? Nature is not the cruel mistress; rather, much of our trouble is directly traceable to our ignorance and greed. "We now know that many of our unfortunate and sick are genetically fully as good as the rest and will make just as good parents." The public and private forces which are raising the level of well-being of the people may go on without fear. There is no room today for a jungle ethics in a civilized state.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9336. ESTABROOK, ARTHUR H. The population of the Ozarks. *Mountain Life & Work.* 5(1) Apr. 1929: 2-3, 25-28.—A large part of the population of the Ozarks in 1820-1840 was derived from migration out of the Southern Appalachians, the first settlers making their homes on the tops of the heavily wooded, level or rounded ridges. Cleared for crop land the soil quickly became eroded and crop production decreased. This resulted in further migration westward. Some went down into the valleys where villages grew up at strategic points. After 1850 the Ozark population increased rapidly. Subsequent to the first settlement there was very little immigration into the Southern Appalachians until the recent industrial development; but the Ozarks have had a continuous though fluctuating immigration since early settlement. Between 1810 and 1850, and just after the Civil War, it was heavy. There has also been a continuous emigration to Oklahoma, Texas, and the Northwest. Some parts have now good roads and a good agricultural crop yield. Much of the land, however, has little value. The Ozarks, in contrast to the Southern Appalachians, have no coal or oil deposits and few other mineral resources. Densities of population, amounts of farm tenancy, percentages paying income tax, school opportunities, and religious life are sketched. The Ozark population may be divided into three groups: (1) the full privileged city population among whom economic, social and educational levels are good; (2) the rural, made up of (a) the privileged and (b) the underprivileged. The first is estimated at $\frac{1}{4}$ of the total population; the second $\frac{1}{4}$; while $\frac{1}{2}$ reside in underprivileged sections. Genetic constitution, as well as poor soil and soil exhaustion, seems to have played a part in these last conditions. "The similarity of population problems in the Ozarks and the Southern Appalachians is very striking. The agricultural, religious, and educational conditions are much the same in the two regions. It is probable that industrial development in the future will not take place as extensively in the Ozarks because of the almost complete absence of underlying mineral. . . . Population problems in the more privileged areas are solving themselves. . . . The economic and social problems in the underprivileged sections of the Ozarks are in every way comparable to those of the Southern Appalachians. A solution to them will undoubtedly be worked out similarly in both sections."—*Norman Himes.*

9337. GRIFFITH, G. TALBOT. Richman's second series of eighteenth-century population figures. *Jour. Royal Stat. Soc.* 92(2) 1929: 256-263.—John Richman, who was in charge of the first four censuses and wrote the *Introductions to the Census Reports*, made two series of calculations of the pre-census population of England and Wales, using the enumerated population of 1801 as his starting point. Richman's first series of figures are published in the *Report on the 1801 Census* and reappear in the *Reports on the next three Censuses—1811, 1821, 1831.* Richman's second estimate was published in the *Report on the 1841 Census.* In October 1836 Richman sent a circular letter to the Officiating Minister of parishes known to have old registers, and

requested from them figures for baptism, burials, and marriages for three years at the following dates: 1570, 1600, 1630, 1670, 1700, and 1750. With these figures he worked out for each county a population figure from baptism, burials and marriages, and finally an average, using as his starting population figure the enumerated county population of 1801. The addition of these county results provided a national total. (Tables and statistical material.)—*E. B. Reuter.*

9338. HARTLEY, HARRIET L. Congenital defects and early infant mortality. *Pennsylvania's Health.* 6(6) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 4-6.—This is an address delivered at the annual meeting of Pennsylvania Public Health Association and dwells on the high infant mortality during the first month of life. Although this rate, often over 40% of deaths the entire first year, is usually loosely classified as being due to congenital malformations, debility, prematurity, accidents and injuries at birth, it may perhaps be more justly considered as the termination of conditions which have existed for weeks or months before birth and which have their origin in many seemingly preventable environmental factors. A study of 10,000 cases registered in the division of child hygiene of Philadelphia for prenatal instruction and supervision, with a minimum of prenatal care, showed a maternal mortality 40% less than that of the city at large and an infant mortality (first month) 50% less than the general infant mortality rate. Pertinent factors considered are the effects of poor housing, illegitimacy, prematurity, chronic infections and maternal mortality. Medical and social supervision of the prenatal, natal and early postnatal needs of life should aid in further reducing this early high infant mortality.—*E. H. Hayhurst.*

9339. KIRK, LESTER K. Long-time measures of Detroit's growth and the future rate of increase. *Annalist.* 33(849) Apr. 26, 1929: 773-774.—The purpose here is to give the cause and rate of growth of the city of Detroit and to indicate the prospect for future growth. In spite of the automotive industry the growth of the city has been rather steady since the beginning of the century. The automotive industry became a factor in maintaining and increasing growth about 1914-1915. Before that date the rate of growth was somewhat lower, and since 1923, when automobile production ceased its rapid expansion, it has again declined. Of the total number of employees in Detroit 67.6% are employed in the automotive industry. This industry produces 67.1% of the total value of goods produced in Detroit. In this industry an annual increase of one or two per cent. is the most that can be expected. The record for the past six years has been seven-tenths of one per cent. The rate of growth of the city will decline. The tendency is already apparent.—*E. B. Reuter.*

9340. LANDRY, ADOLPHE. Le maximum et l'optimum de la population. [The maximum and the optimum of population.] *Scientia.* 45(4) Apr. 1929: 251-262.—An attempt to refine the concepts of maximum and optimum population by introducing certain economic, social, and aesthetic considerations which have been heretofore neglected. Landry starts with a static, isolated society and then introduces dynamic factors. The maximum cannot be a fixed point because the standard of living changes. Nor is a society in which this point has been reached necessarily grovelling in misery. If the existence of a regular and appreciable excess of births over deaths proves that a population is not at its maximum, it is difficult to find any such civilized country in this state aside from certain countries like Asia. Overpopulation in the sense that a nation has passed the maximum is contradictory and absurd. It can exist only in relation to a norm or standard of living. The second half of the article is mainly devoted to extensive comments on Sismondi's concept

of the optimum broached at the World Population Conference by Rappard. It is only a point of departure; it lacks precision. Four curves need to be established: (1) total production, (2) production per head, (3) average well-being, (4) total well-being (including aesthetic and intellectual enjoyments). Curve (2) results from (1); (4) follows from (3) provided we can determine how an individual's well-being varies with his income or wealth. This is difficult. We are too prone in our age to assume that the total well-being of an individual is determined by the extent that his material wants are satisfied. "The optimum of population corresponds to a certain standard of life. Not only the social classes, but the categories in these classes, and in these categories the economic units—bachelors vs. heads of families—will be now above, now below, the standard in question. Politics ought to bend its efforts to lead the divergent elements toward the point which has been determined best. For France, as for many other countries, this would consist today in my opinion in the encouragement of births by appropriate measures." In countries where large families are common, "the assistance of the community would be able to correct this situation". "The evolution of customs . . . has, in the space of fifty years, lowered by half the general total of births in the large countries like England and Germany. In the same space of time, a capital like Berlin has seen its natality reduced three-fourths. France has provinces which are depopulating themselves." Cities are "devouring" populations. This is a "disquieting prospect".—*Norman E. Himes.*

9341. MUSSOLINI, BENITO. *Il Numero come forza.* [Numbers as a force.] *Gerarchia*. 8 (9) Sep. 1928: 675-684.—This article is written as a preface to Dr. Korherr's book which, translated into Italian, is now being published under the title of: *Diminuzione delle nascite, morte dei popoli* (Diminution of births, the death of nations). The causes of diminishing birth rates is the overwhelming development of city life. The city is becoming the attraction of village population which, originally prolific, is growing sterile. The villages are consequently in a state of depopulation, whereas the population of the cities increases, however without children. This increase, lacking natural resources will ultimately weaken the nations. The white race is endangered. In the U. S. the number of Negroes is increasing. The Chinese with their 400,000,000 people are before our door. Russia, in spite of the war and of frequent epidemics, has still a population of 140,000,000 with a very high birth rate. At the same time, the birth rate is appallingly low all over Europe, Italy included. In cities like Bologna, Florence, etc., the number of deaths exceeds the births. The Fascist government has undertaken some steps to improve the situation. Apart from measures of economic character taken, it appeals to human dignity and stimulates man's will to continue, through his children, his personality and his family. Besides, there is room in Italy for another 10,000,000.—*O. Eisenberg.*

9342. PITT-RIVERS, G. H. L.-F. Sex-ratios and marriage: their relation to population growth and decline. *Eugenics Rev.* 21 (1) Apr. 1929: 21-28.—In England the sex-ratio (males per 100 females) is, at birth, 104:100, but among adults, between the ages of 20 and 40, about 81:100. This is due not so much to greater hazards of male life as to greater resistance and vitality on the part of females. A reversal of the adult sex-ratio would require either a gradual heightening of the birth sex-ratio, counteracting the differential sex mortality in favor of females, or a reversal of the differential sex-mortality so that males would show superior survival. A study of the sex-ratio and marriage of various peoples, both primitive and civilized, seems to warrant the following conclusions: (1) disturbances and fluctuations in the sex-ratio of repro-

ductive adults show some correlation with the increase or decline in population, according to whether sex-ratio becomes higher or lower; (2) progressive surplus of males is an index of decline; (3) a stabilized or increasing population exhibits a tendency to produce a surplus of adult females of reproductive age over adult males; (4) there exists a general and universal tendency (common to all polygynous species, including men) for polygynous communities to replace polyandrous communities, which tend to die out; (5) the progress of miscegenation is correlated with variations in the balance of the sexes; (6) the influence of miscegenation brings about a change in the adaptability of a stock, the hybridized stock being more adaptable to changed conditions, but less adaptable to the unaltered or constant conditions that suited the more highly specialized stock. Cross-breeding will, therefore, only promote growth in population when a revolution in living conditions renders the purer stock unadapted to them. Variations in masculinity as the results of miscegenation are conditioned by this fact.—*R. E. Baber.*

9343. ROBBINS, LIONEL. Notes on some probable consequences of the advent of a stationary population in Great Britain. *Economica*. (25) Apr. 1929: 71-82.—The advent of a stationary population in Great Britain by the 1940's predicted by Cannan as early as 1895, is now well-nigh a matter of exact demonstration. This does not imply, however, the approach of an era of static economic phenomena. On the contrary, we have been too prone to assume as permanent facts of the economic system conditions which are, in reality, only the transitory phenomena of a dynamic demographic situation. With the cessation of population growth we may expect, other things being equal, the following tendencies to manifest themselves: (1) A reduction in the aggregate physical volume of production. This should not alarm us since average, and not aggregate production, is alone significant. (2) With a changed age composition, a less vigorous, less rapidly adaptable, less occupationally mobile population. (3) It is doubtful whatever theory can help us in predicting the effect upon the supply of savings. (4) Public finance: taxation will be heavier owing to a greater demand for old age pensions. Though some tax expenditures promote production, this will be a dead weight. (5) The effect upon demand may be summarized by the phrase, "fewer toys, more foot-warmers". The demand for wants easily satisfied is likely to be seriously affected. While the population is increasing, consumers' demand may increase owing solely to the increase in the number of new purchasers, even though total purchases per head remain the same; that is, aggregate demand might remain the same even though demand per person increased. (6) The producer of commodities, the desire for which is not rapidly expandable, will have to sell at lower prices, provided this market is national and not international. (7) That proportion of the last century's increase in the demand for money which might be considered attributable to an increase of population would cease with the advent of a stationary state. However, no change in world prices is to be expected. Cassel's calculation that during the period 1850-1910 an increase of 2.8% per annum in the world's gold supply would have served to keep prices stable, overlooked the demographic factor in the demand for money. His suggestion that this figure be used, in conjunction with estimates of the probable gold mine yield, as a basis for the prediction of future price changes is useful for short periods; over long periods its usefulness is diminished if population corrections are not made. "A condition of stationariness in the labor supply, accompanied by continued accumulation of technical progress, will be more favorable to production per head than condition of further growth." Will Great Britain then

be "a bucket of stationariness in an ocean of rapid multiplication"?—*Norman E. Himes.*

9344. UNSIGNED. Die Sterblichkeit der Gesamtbevölkerung im Freistaat Preussen nach Todesursachen und Altersklassen in den Jahren 1925-1926. [Mortality of the general population according to the age and causes of death classifications in the Prussian Free State, 1925-1926.] *Medizinalstat. Nachrichten.* 16 (2) 1929: 83-170.—*Norman Himes.*

9345. WELLING, WILLIAM C. Reallocation of non-resident deaths. *Connecticut Health Bull.* 42 (11) Nov. 1928: 235-241.—The writer notes the effect of non-resident deaths on infant mortality and general death rates previous to attempts at reallocation. Allocation was started in Connecticut in 1927 with due explanatory advices to registrars. In explanation of terms a non-resident death is defined as "that of a person who dies away from his usual place of abode within one year if the duration of the disease (stated or inferred) was as great or greater than the length of residence in the district where the death occurred". Detailed consideration is given to methods of handling deaths from chronic diseases, communicable diseases, external causation, and deaths in state institutions. Certain deviations from the general principles as laid down by Eichel are noted. Necessary office procedures are outlined. Interpretation of the year's results shows interesting and often astonishing variations from previous rates. Tables are included which show deviations between allocated and unallocated rates.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9346. WILLCOX, WALTER F. Report of the Committee on the registration of deaths and births in sparsely settled districts. *Bull. Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 23 (2) 1928: 187-189.—*H. R. Hosea.*

HEREDITY AND SELECTION

(See also Entries 7950, 9312, 9342)

9347. CROW, W. B. Heredity and memory. *Psyche (London).* 9 (36) Apr. 1929: 53-60.—Supports the thesis of E. Hering, R. Semon, and others, that heredity is to be regarded as a sort of racial memory.—*Paul Popenoe.*

9348. GODDARD, HENRY H. Hereditary mental aptitudes in man. *Eugenics.* 2 (4) Apr. 1929: 3-7.—There is much misunderstanding as to just what can be inherited. We talk loosely about the inheritance of personality, temperament, memory, will-power, etc. But some of these traits come chiefly through social heredity, which is only another name for a certain kind of environment, and is entirely outside the field of eugenics. Biologically, only the physical basis of such traits can be inherited. Hence, while some mental aptitudes are inherited, they are not inherited as mental aptitudes, which are intangible realities that can have no biological determiners. But they are inherited as the inevitable expression of physical organs in action, which do have determiners in the chromosomes. The importance of the distinction is very great, and keeps eugenics from following will-o'-the-wisps.—*R. E. Baber.*

9349. HOLZINGER, KARL J. The relative effect of nature and nurture influences on twin differences. *Jour. Educ. Psychol.* 20 (4) Apr. 1929: 241-248.—Data used were gathered by the author, H. H. Newman and others of the Chicago University faculty. By Newman's criteria the cases were separated into identical and fraternal, giving 50 cases of the former and 52 of the latter. All were given a number of physical measurements and mental tests. There were almost imperceptible differences between the averages of the two groups in age, height, and weight, but a significant difference in intelligence and number of finger print

ridges. The identical group corresponded closely with Terman's group of unselected children in mean Binet I.Q., but was more variable. Correlations between pairs for 22 measurements and tests fluctuated around .90 for the identical and around .60 for the fraternal. For some of the mental tests the correlations were as high as for the physical measurements. Various formulae for measuring the relative effects of nature and nurture are presented and applied. Nature appears more important in accounting for physical differences and nurture for mental. Nature appears more important in accounting for variability of twin differences; in the case of scholastic achievement the relative weight of the two factors seems to vary with the trait, and nature appears no more effective than nurture.—*F. H. Hankins.*

9350. MUMFORD, ALFRED A. The heredity of growth: some biological aspects of school medical inspection. *Eugenics Rev.* 21 (1) Apr. 1929: 29-34.—In any attempt to separate the relative influences exerted by heredity and circumstance in school progress, whether physical or mental, there are naturally two separate lines of inquiry: (1) the study of purely physical growth, (2) the study of the growth of functional cooperation and the development of the separate parts. Efficient growth is a complete growth, both of structure and of function, in the separate parts as well as in the whole. In neither structure nor function of parts does growth proceed at a uniform rate nor to a uniform extent. We have, therefore, to consider a "time increment" in different parts as well as a time increment of the whole. This would involve assessing each child in many directions, each assessment made in terms of time increments. The elaborate structural measurements necessary to an adequate study are as yet very limited; perhaps Switzerland has the best to date. Enough has been done thus far to suggest that if in our attempts to separate the relative influences exerted by heredity on the one side and by circumstance and training on the other, as regards physical activities and handicrafts, we are helped by beginning with a study of structure of body proportions (which are unquestionably largely hereditary) then it may also be true that when we desire to separate the relative influences exerted by heredity and by circumstances on intellectual activity and attainments, we should be wise to approach the subject by a preliminary study of certain structural conditions.—*R. E. Baber.*

9351. NEWMAN, H. H. Mental traits of identical twins reared apart. *Jour. Heredity.* 20 (4) Apr. 1929: 152-166.—Deals with the third case in a series. Each case is found to reveal marked individual features. "C" and "O" were reared apart from two months of age and first met at age twenty-two. Physical similarities were striking; finger and palm prints clearly indicate their monozygotic origin. There was little contrast in home environments and educational history. Very nearly equal in various mental tests, they differed in others; in these latter "C" who was reared in larger towns excelled. They were notably different in personality.—*F. H. Hankins.*

9352. WEST, LUTHER S. A preliminary analysis of the student body of Battle Creek college. *Eugenics.* 2 (4) Apr. 1929: 23-31.—A random sample of 200 (out of 600) students was studied. In I.Q. the men ranked slightly higher than the women; in scholarship vice versa. The students working their way through college came from slightly larger families, had a higher I.Q., and made better grades than the non-workers. The ancestral vigor of the non-workers' stock (measured by the actual and expected longevity of all four grandparents) was slightly greater than for the workers' stock. Grouped according to occupation of the father, the number of children per family was, in decreasing size, farmer, professional, business, laborer (mostly

skilled); the I.Q. was professional, farmer, business, laborer; the scholarship followed the last named order, except that the children of business men did slightly better school work than farmers' children, due to the slower adaptation of the latter. Among college leaders (measured by dramatics, music, athletics, etc.) the athletes showed the highest scholarship, contrary to findings in most colleges.—*R. E. Baber.*

EUGENICS

(See also Entries 8245, 9348, 9464, 9483, 9490)

9353. ALMKVIST, JOHAN. Inför fragan om födelse-kontroll. [Concerning the question of birth control.] *Svenska Läkartidningen*. (11) Mar. 15, 1929: 313-322; (12) 1929: 352-361; (13) 1929: 389-400.—The increasing social and economic importance of the problem of population regulation and birth control must be recognized by every modern physician. The demand for birth control rises partly out of a desire to protect women from too frequent and exhausting pregnancies, and partly from the desire to prevent the birth of children under social and economic conditions which preclude healthy growth and development. The preaching of abstinence is futile. Increasingly, women who become pregnant have recourse to the professional abortionist. This evil could be partially prevented by the legalization of abortion by reputable physicians, but the best method is widespread dissemination of contraceptive information. Man has come to control nature through the application of the knowledge which he has obtained through science. There is no reason why he should not apply the same method of control to the most fundamental of his problems, the increase of population. The control of births through contraception is well known to many primitive peoples, and was known to some of the classical peoples, as indicated for example by the "mica operation" among certain of the Australian tribes, and "infibulation" as used by Arab peoples. The writer then continues with an extended history of the birth control movement from Franklin and Malthus to Margaret Sanger and Marie Stopes. He describes the present status of the movement and the law on the subject in the U. S., the United Kingdom, Germany, Austria, France, Russia, Denmark and Norway. In Russia, in spite of the legalization of both abortion and contraception, the birth rate has not fallen below the figure prevailing before the war, while the infant death rate has decreased from 29 per 1000 in 1910 to 19 per 1000 in 1926. The net increase of population in 1925 was 21 per 1000 as compared with 10 for the U. S. The Scandinavian countries all have laws forbidding the dissemination of contraceptive information but little attempt is made to enforce them. In Sweden the spread of such information has been particularly marked as is indicated by the fall in the birth rate from 25.4 per 1000 in the four year period 1906 to 1910, to 16.9 in 1926. The effective use of preventive methods is particularly marked in the laboring classes whose fertility rate is from 20 to 25% lower than three upper social classes. It is unfortunate, however, that the spread of the movement in Sweden has taken place through more or less irresponsible persons rather than through organized associations or through the medical profession. The latter part of the paper discusses the relative advantages and defects of various methods of contraception.—*C. T. Pihlblad.*

9354. COOPER, JAMES F. An effective contraceptive method. *Indianapolis Medic. Jour.* 32(3) Mar. 1929: 123-126.—*Norman Himes.*

9355. DARWIN, LEONARD. The society's coming of age: the growth of the eugenic movement. *Eugenics Rev.* 21(1) Apr. 1929: 9-20.—The change in the atti-

tude of the public toward eugenics in the last 20 years has been remarkable. Further scientific research will be even more convincing, and should include: (1) a physical and psychological examination of a large number of children, all of the same age, and of women who have been actually certified as being mentally defective; (2) a systematic inquiry into the various methods of sterilization, including the use of X-rays and also of injections; (3) a complete remodeling of the whole system of registration in the United Kingdom, so there would be records as far as possible of all human defects, thus making possible the accurate tracing of pedigrees; (4) further research concerning "identical" twins (including the best medical, psychological, temperamental and scholastic tests) in comparison with siblings not twins. We must place complete trust neither in the formation of eugenic castes (which appears to be impracticable) nor in the elimination of mental defect. Nature, by enforcing her struggle for existence, passes every single individual in review. Likewise, we must study the whole mass of the people when framing our eugenic policy.—*R. E. Baber.*

9356. DOLL, EDGAR A. Feeble-mindedness as a state problem. *Training School Bull.* 26(2) Apr. 1929: 17-27.—Since at least $\frac{2}{3}$ of feeble-mindedness is due to bad stock, the state should recognize the importance of limiting the offspring of feeble-minded parents. Institutional segregation is recommended unless special homes can be found. Inmates should be classified and trained according to possible future release or need of permanent institutional care.—*P. Pigors.*

9357. HODSON, C. B. S. Sterilization in practice: first-hand impressions of American methods and experience. *Eugenics Rev.* 21(1) Apr. 1929: 35-40.—*R. E. Baber.*

9358. MacBRIDE, E. W. Major Leonard Darwin; his contribution to eugenics and the society. *Eugenics Rev.* 21(1) Apr. 1929: 7-8.—*R. E. Baber.*

9359. MARTIN, ARTHUR C. "Psychic prep." *Long Island Medic. Jour.* 23(4) Apr. 1929: 211-214.—Re-education and psychic preparation is necessary prior to elective gynecological operations especially in the case of sterilization.—*Norman Himes.*

9360. JONES, GRIFFITH; MILLARD, KILICK; CHURCHILL, STELLA; and WRIGHT, HELENA. Symposium on birth control. *Lancet.* 216(5513) Apr. 27, 1929: 875-877.—This is a report of several papers read before the society of medical officers of health. Griffith Jones contended that an average of four children per family was necessary to guarantee the continuance of the race. Birth control was "illegitimate if . . . undertaken for the sake of the parents, but permissible in the interests of the children". At present it is operating dysgenically, the responsible and highly endowed members of the community failing to reproduce their kind and the vicious and subnormal breeding at a high rate. Killick Millard urged that it was now too late to discuss the ethics of birth control, but that an effort should be made to direct it into the best possible channels. "A stationary population would simplify our slum, emigration, and employment problems. . . ." Stella Churchill urged that if the present differential birth rate continued, within a century the world might be dominated by Catholic views. Discussion of birth control is absolutely forbidden in Ireland, even medical literature being under grave restrictions. Free state education and reduction of income taxes might induce professional classes to have larger families. Fear of frequent child-bearing has a pernicious influence on the health of mothers. Contraceptive advice can most effectively be given at the ante-natal and post-natal welfare centers, but at present they are ill-equipped to give such instructions. Instruction in proper family spacing is just as important as any other phase of medical therapeutics. Helena

Wright described the work of the North Kensington Women's Welfare Centre. This is supported by a private group who, believing in contraception, "knew that the public were determined to get it, and wished to supply the poorer classes with the best possible advice". Social and medical routine is described. No results were considered "good" unless it was known positively that the method had been used for at least six months with comfort and success by a woman previously fertile. The average wage rate of the families was £2-3 per week.—*Norman E. Himes.*

9361. MOORE, ELDON. Sterilisation of the unfit. *Nineteenth Century*. 105 (626) Apr. 1929: 498-511.—The number of insane in Great Britain is put at 134,000 actually under care at any one time; the feeble-minded at 250,000 to 350,000 most of whom are not receiving any care. The number of the feeble-minded is said to have increased 81% in 20 years while the general population increased 14%; this differential increase is ascribed to lowered infant mortality with the resulting lowering of the selective death rate. Some family histories illustrating the rapid increase of the mentally deficient and the presence of many kinds of anti-social traits among them, are taken from official sources. As a desirable supplement to a system of segregation and supervision, voluntary sterilization is urged, the experience of California being cited as an illustration of the successful operation of this policy.—*Paul Popenoe.*

9362. UNSIGNED. A propos du certificat pré-nuptial; quelques opinions. *Discussion à la Société française d'Eugénique*. [A discussion of the prenuptial certificate.] *L'Hygiène Mentale*. 24 (1) Jan. 1929: 17-32.—According to the Pinard bill which is before the French chamber of deputies, every French male citizen desiring a marriage license must present a physician's certificate, dated the day before, stating that he presents no evidence of an infectious disease. The French Eugenics Society adopted a resolution approving this bill and, pending its adoption, urged that an educational campaign be carried on to the same end. The National Committee of Social and Political Studies also heard a discussion pro and con but took no action. The most frequent objections to the bill were that it should not exempt alien males and all females; that it would give rise to administrative difficulties; and that it should be extended to include a wide range of heredity and other conditions of family importance as well as infectious diseases.—*Paul Popenoe.*

9363. WEST, LUTHER S. On the matter of "Eugenic Babies". *Good Health*. 64 (4) Apr. 1929: 36-37.—The writer, professor of biology and eugenics, Battle Creek College, deplors as misleading the use of the term "eugenic" in connection with babes born out of wedlock. The three "P's" of eugenics, performance, pedigree, and progeny are all necessary in evaluating the worth of human stock. Sound physical heritage, intellectual capacity and emotional make-up determine one's survival value in society. But the performance of posterity, as well as the physical, emotional and intellectual capacities of the individual are in the future and cannot be evaluated. The only practical criterion for determining eugenic status must therefore be found in a given ancestry. And it is in its pedigree that the "eugenic babe", so called, receives its failing mark. The emotional instability of parents in wilfully defying a basic social law must necessarily offset, in considering a child's heritage, whatever physical or intellectual attributes such a union might engender.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

THE URBAN COMMUNITY AND THE CITY

(See Entries 8666, 9171, 9391, 9412, 9446)

THE RURAL COMMUNITY

(See also Entries 8948, 9028, 9171, 9346, 9407, 9412, 9488)

9364. DENUNE, PERRY P. Rural organization in Ohio. *Rural Amer.* 7 (4) Apr. 1929: 8-9.—Among farmers' organizations in Ohio the Farm Bureau Federation is of greatest importance in size and distribution. The state organization gives considerable attention to cooperative marketing and purchasing supplies. County units employ home demonstration and club agents extensively and are gradually meeting the social and recreational needs of their members. The Grange, with over 25,000 members, is a stable and widely distributed organization, carrying on social and educational activities, cooperative enterprises, especially insurance, and a legislative program. The Gleaners has about 3,600 members in 18 counties. Its program is social and economic, especially insurance and cooperative buying and selling. The Agricultural Extension service of the State College of Agriculture, in 1927-28 included on its staff 77 county demonstration, 19 home demonstration, and 9 county club agents. The Y.M.C.A. organizes its rural work on a county basis in 13 counties. Social community clubs, purely local, are found in every section of the State. The American Red Cross has chapters in practically every county in the state.—*G. H. Berry.*

9365. GALPIN, C. J. Discriminations against rural people. *Rural Amer.* 7 (4) Apr. 1929: 5-6.—Nature discriminates against the farmer: his products are perishable, the weather fickle. The farmer is taxed to educate boys and girls who go to the city to work. Leadership in the community goes to the city or village resident who makes his living through the farmer. National religious bodies overchurch some rural areas and underchurch others, while the city dweller, to a considerable degree, is served by churches of power and distinction. For the farmer to protect himself against this exploitation it is necessary "to know the principles governing human relationships in the building up of farm communities, just as thoroughly as you and I know the principles underlying good farming". These principles must be discovered and applied consciously. A community must be large enough to support its own institutions. The farmer needs to know the science of social organizations, their origin, life and death.—*G. H. Berry.*

COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR AND SOCIAL CONTROL

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS: REFORMS, CRAZES, REVOLUTIONS

(See also Entries 7069, 7181, 7964)

9366. GLÄSS, THEO. Die gegenwärtige Stellung der deutschen Jugend zur Alkoholfrage. [The present attitude of the German youth toward the alcohol question.] *Internat. Rev. against Alcoholism*. (1) 1929: 24-26.—The German youth movement began shortly before the war, stimulated by two important associations, the "Wandervögel" and the "Bund Deutscher Wanderer". This movement expresses a passionate protestation against the materialism and the artificial and depraved habits of the great towns. To return to nature and live with the fewest possible wants, such was the watchword of the movement. With these principles it is a matter of course that the German youth enrolled disapprove of the use of alcohol and tobacco. They are not, however, especially concerned with the fight against alcoholism except in cer-

tain groups which make it a part of their program. This interesting movement had considerably fallen away during the war to be renewed with fresh impulse since then. The importance of these tendencies is understood when we learn that in 1926-27 the associations united in the Council of the movement counted 4,338,850 members under 21 years of age, namely 47% of the German youth between the ages of 14 and 21 years. Gläss has made an inquiry among these associations as to their actual attitude with regard to the alcohol question. The results are as follows: About 15 associations with 60,000 members require total abstinence from alcoholic beverages and include in their program the fight against alcoholism. The "Freischar," the "Wandervogel," and the "Kronacher Bund," have no abstinence pledge but their members are practically abstainers. The socialist youth are rarely called upon to give a pledge of abstinence but in practice most of them do not consume alcoholic beverages and they support the fight against alcoholism. Among the evangelical youth also there is no abstinence obligation but alcoholic beverages are not served at their meetings and the members are for the most part abstainers in their private life. The same is the case in the Catholic and Jewish associations. Those with political tendencies towards the right also exclude alcoholic beverages from their meetings and a great number of their members are abstainers. The professional and sporting societies of the youthful democratic party do the same. The author terminates his article with the expression of his conviction that German youth as a whole will have in the alcohol question quite a different attitude from that of their forefathers and that the movement against alcoholism may justly expect great things from the rising generation.—*M. Gundel.*

9367. PYE, EDITH M. The women's movement in China. *Asiatic Rev.* 25 (82) Apr. 1929: 204-219.—When Chinese women proved their equality with men they were accepted by the men as co-workers. The first girls' school in China was established in 1844 by missionaries. Since 1900 many have been established by Chinese effort. Women are influential in education in China and in directing schools. Chinese women are also found in many American and Chinese colleges. They are also active in social work. The Y.W.C.A. is now almost entirely Chinese. There are few women leaders in Chinese industry. Chinese women are organized for definite purposes: educational and vocational equality; the elimination of polygamy and child betrothals; and the acceptance of a single standard of morals.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

SOCIOLOGY OF GOVERNMENT

(See Entries 7670, 9100, 9122, 9126)

RECREATIONS, CELEBRATIONS, FESTIVALS

(See also Entry 9445)

9368. POTAMKIN, HARRY ALLEN. Music and the movies. *Musical Quart.* 15 (2) Apr. 1929: 281-296.—The presumably artistic association of music and movies is pure habit. Furthermore, this confusion of the arts is unesthetic. Each art can and should solve its own esthetic problems by its own devices. If music is used at all it should be reduced to a minimum, for silence is more effective than all the resources of the symphony orchestra. A time may come, however, when an adequate fusion will have been devised. It has been attempted in Germany as the "Kino-Oper."—*John H. Mueller.*

EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 7933, 8323, 8482, 9000, 9308, 9311, 9313, 9352, 9436, 9457, 9467, 9468, 9473, 9474, 9499, 9503, 9515, 9517)

9369. CARTER, THOMAS M. Cheating as seen by college students. *Internat. Jour. Ethics.* 39 (3) Apr. 1929: 341-355.—The responses of college students to a problem case in cheating indicate a lack of any so-called "mind of the college student", so far as this problem is concerned. The students named six procedures for the teacher to follow in cases of cheating, in the following order of frequency: give the student no credit, conferences, refer to student council, refer to disciplinary committee, use class discussion to build up disapproval of cheating. Student opinion as to whether cheating on examinations is as serious as stealing money is divided, with half the students regarding cheating as less serious, almost as many regarding cheating and stealing as equally immoral, and a small percentage regarding cheating as more serious. Many motives for cheating were given by the students, the most frequently mentioned being desire for higher grades, usually in order to gain some privilege or coveted status, fear of not passing, laziness in studying, lack of proper ethical standards, lack of respect for the instructor, nervousness during examinations, and fear of displeasing parents. Many more intimate and fundamental motives underlie these.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

9370. COBB, MARGARET. Public school mamas. *Amer. Mercury.* 64 (16) Apr. 1929: 488-496.—Parent-Teachers Associations, an expansion from the National Congress of Mothers, have multiplied rapidly. They have been criticized for attention to money-raising and organization expenses, and for adding further tasks to the burdens of teachers.—*Jordan True Cavan.*

9371. COUNTS, GEORGE S. What is a school of education? *Teachers College Rec.* 30 (7) Apr. 1929: 647-660.—Our so-called schools of education are really training schools for teachers, cultivating a fraction of the field of education and ignoring many of the most powerful educational agencies of society. A school of education worthy of the name could be organized into ten coordinate divisions, called the college for teachers, of parenthood, of religious education, of journalism, of library service, of dramatics, of exhibits and excursions (including museums, art institutes etc.), of recreation, and of adult education. Each division, besides intensive training for its field, should offer survey courses covering these activities to persons specializing in the other fields. Above these divisions should be an institute of research and synthesis, in two departments: one dealing with educational science, coordinating research in all divisions of the school; the other dealing with educational philosophy, developing a comprehensive philosophy of education from the findings of all educational and other research in the light of the nature and purpose of American civilization.—*Jordan True Cavan.*

9372. GREENLEAF, WALTER J. Self-help for college students. *U. S., Bureau Educ., Bull.* #2. 1929: pp. v+136.—In 1927-28 over 1,068 institutions were offering work of the college grade in the United States to some 900,000 students. The average expense to students in four year colleges and universities was about \$700 a year. The minimum expense (not including travel, clothes nor off-campus amusements) is given as \$547. For coeducational institutions it is \$497, being more in colleges for men, and in those for women, and less in teachers colleges. Varied methods are used to bring this within the means of many students. Cooperative houses for girls (in a typical case providing room rent at \$67.50 a year, other expenses never

running over \$20 a month, all work except cooking and weekly cleaning done by the girls and requiring about twenty minutes a day), financing through educational endowment policies on lives of parents or systematic savings during public school period, scholarships, prizes, student loans (about \$4,000,000 loaned in a year by 282 higher institutions), and the long list of agencies making student loans are important. Methods of individual earning during the college year (requiring 14 pages to list), the student agency system (as at Yale and Princeton), cooperative education (at 23 institutions in 15 states, including Cincinnati and Antioch) are increasing. Letters from college administrators and from students who are self-supporting testify to the possibilities. In 1927-28 some 611 institutions report \$32,500,000 earned during term time by students, 162,413 men averaging \$169, and 33,856 women averaging \$149. Reports, grouped by states, give for the men and the women of each higher institution the enrollment, number of "self-help students," students earning their entire way, and total term time earnings.—*Jordan T. Cavan.*

9373. HAMILTON, WILLIAM. Work of the bureau of education for the natives of Alaska. *U.S. Dept. Interior, Bull.* #12. 1929: pp. 6.—This work involves a staff of 269, with 95 schools, 3,742 pupils, the use of two ships, three industrial boarding schools, and medical services. Sewing, cooking and carpentry are emphasized in day schools. The development of the reindeer industry is stressed; with from 400,000 to 500,000 now in the territory, the allotment of grazing lands and the building up of the cooperative association approach are becoming important. Six young men, with expenses paid by the federal government, have entered a course in connection with the Alaska Agricultural College to provide native leaders in the reindeer industry. The export of meat through the Bureau of Education ship and by other means is being stimulated.—*Jordan T. Cavan.*

9374. JENNINGS, JUDSON T. Voluntary education through the public library. *Adult Educ. & The Library.* 4(2) Apr. 1929: 35-60.—*H. R. Hosea.*

9375. JONES, VERNON. Ideas on right and wrong among teachers and children. *Teachers College Rec.* 30(6) Mar. 1929: 529-541.—Sixteen situations involving moral choices were presented for paper-and-pencil solution to 81 children in the seventh grade and 96 in the eighth grade, and the same situations were similarly presented to 159 adults (teachers or prospective teachers). The test items consisted of various hypothetical situations which the subjects judged as being "right", "wrong", or "excusable". The sixteen situations required 64 responses from each subject. Among the adults, there were only 2 out of 64 responses where there was 100% agreement, 10 responses upon which 97% or more agreed, and 15 upon which 95% or more agreed. Differences between the judgments of children and adults are analyzed for specific test items. In certain items, there is almost unanimous agreement in judgment between the two groups, in others high disagreement. The author suggests that the implications of these results for character education are that the preachment method has limitations in moral guidance, that only when there is practically unanimous agreement among adults concerning moral responses can definite solutions to moral issues be taught, and that, with complex issues, where there is disagreement among adults, the teacher's function is to assist each child to work out his own solution.—*D. S. Thomas.*

9376. MEULEN, J. F. W. van der. The education system in the Dutch East Indies. *Asiatic Rev.* 25(82) Apr. 1929: 197-203.—Educational problems were complicated by the residence in the Dutch East Indies of many tribes of different languages and customs, a few hundred thousand Netherlands and a few

million Chinese. In the beginning, local schools were established with teaching done in the native language of each community. This system enabled the administration to use local persons for teachers and thus break down some of the prejudice against schools. Native and Chinese students could enter the Dutch schools but learning Dutch was not compulsory. Recent economic developments have made it necessary to revise this system. Now the elementary schools are in the native language of the group taught. A six year secondary school, using the Dutch language, follows. The first three years are preparatory and at the end the student chooses whether he wishes to enter government employment, a trade school, or a university. The last three years are adapted to one of these three aims. The natives are divided in their opinion on the present system: some favor it because of the added economic opportunities it provides; others wish native schools to train children in the native customs.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

9377. MORSE, WAYNE L. The application of mental-hygiene technique in teaching speech. *Mental Hygiene.* 13(2) Apr. 1929: 336-342.—*H. R. Hosea.*

9378. PAYNTER, RICHARD H. and BLANCHARD, PHYLLIS. A study of educational achievement of problem children. *Commonwealth Fund, Div. of Publ.* 1929: pp. 64.—It seems safe to conclude, at least tentatively, from the case records of 167 children in Los Angeles and 163 in Philadelphia, that the problem child shows no general tendency to low educational achievement. This conclusion is supported by tables showing the distribution of the children by school grade, intelligence and education quotients, accomplishment ratios, grade placement, personality and behavior difficulties, undesirable physical conditions and other factors. Parents brought the majority of cases to the clinic in Los Angeles, although more than half were recognized as problems in school in spite of satisfactory scholastic standing. In Philadelphia nearly three-fourths of the cases studied were regarded as problems in school. The increasing recognition of childhood problems not directly and immediately concerned with the curricular or classroom routine indicates a distinct advance in the socialization of the school.—*G. H. Berry.*

9379. PERRY, WINONA M. Are boys excelling girls in geometric learning? *Jour. Educ. Psychol.* 20(4) Apr. 1929: 270-279.—*H. R. Hosea.*

9380. SANDBACH, FRANCIS E. Das gegenwärtige England und seine Universitäten. [Contemporary England and her universities.] *Minerva-Zeitschr.* 5(2-3) Feb.-Mar. 1929: 27-36.—A review of K. Breul, *Land und Leute in England*; H. Spiess, *Kultur und Sprache im neueren England*; and G. Wendt, *England, seine Geschichte, Verfassung und staatlichen Einrichtungen*; and a brief discussion of the organization, aims, and development of contemporary English universities.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

9381. SCHRAMM, EDMUND. Die Pläne der Errichtung einer "Universitätsstadt" in Madrid und das spanische Gesetz über Universitätsreform. [Plans for the building of a "university-city" in Madrid and the Spanish law concerning university reform.] *Minerva-Zeitschr.* 5(4) Apr. 1929: 59-63.—*H. R. Hosea.*

9382. SPECTOR, ITZSHAK. The Hebrew University of Jerusalem. *Reflex.* 4(4) Apr. 1929: 16-20.—*H. R. Hosea.*

9383. SWIFT, ROY FREDERICK. Education for a changing environment. *Internat. Jour. Ethics.* 39(3) Apr. 1929: 324-340.—Adjustment, as the dominant aim of education, proves to be a half-truth, assuming a mythical fixed order, and sacrificing the child to a pre-established, static order. The philosophy of edu-

cation must be associated with a philosophy of social reconstruction. To Plato, law should have the power to attract as well as compel, should stress preamble as well as regulations. To determine the standards and ideals which the child would accept and the state embody was the task of the statesman. The conflict in standards today blocks action; the dictates of the elders, who differ, and reflective thinking which is influenced by previous habits and tastes, are inadequate. We have not faced this problem of standards, but have applied our resources to special researches, since the great search seemed futile. To define the character and standards of our people and institutions is the task of our intellectual leaders and the major problem in education.—*Jordan True Cavan.*

9384. SYMES, LILLIAN. What shall we tell the children? *Harpers Mag.* 158 (947) Apr. 1929: 529-539.—Several generations ago young people were told to be good to avoid God's wrath. Later girls were warned to be good so that men would like them, and boys that they might become good athletes and successful business men. The war brought people face to face with reality and made it impossible to believe in arbitrary standards of good and bad or in the reasons for goodness as above stated. The old faith and precepts are markedly unsuited to the world in which young people must now live. It is even difficult to provide a wholesome home life because the home cannot be isolated from the world and parents are becoming more and more aware of their own desires and less and less willing to deny themselves full satisfaction for them. At the same time it is impossible to go to the other extreme and allow children complete liberty and disregard for conventions, nor can it be assumed that young people have the stability to support unaided a flexible code of morals. Adults should not pretend to young people that they have found a solution for all problems of conduct; they should also avoid an authoritarian attitude but be ready to give help when it is needed.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

9385. WASHBURN, CARLETON. Character in two dimensions. *Religious Educ.* 23 Oct. 1928: 721-729.—Character education consists in part of refraining from securing immediate satisfactions in order, later, to attain greater satisfactions. Studies indicate the possibility of classifying delinquent children on the basis of such a capacity to view future events in perspective. The inhibitions involved must be intellectual, as emotional inhibitions may lead to a psychopathic condition. Another necessity of character development is the ability to feel oneself to be part of a group and to secure ever-enlarging conceptions of this group. Individual welfare and group welfare become identified. Schools can control the experiences of children in order to teach them to forego present satisfactions in favor of ever more distant future ones, and in order to give them group experiences. The church, by making future rewards seem desirable, should not overlook social needs.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

9386. WICKMAN, E. K. Children's behavior and teachers' attitudes. *Commonwealth Fund, Div. of Publ.* 1928: pp. 188.—In the attempt to discover "how teachers behave when children misbehave" basic data were secured from two large groups of teachers in Minneapolis and Cleveland. The teachers first listed specifically all forms of undesirable behavior met in the classroom. Of the 185 separate items reported, 51 were chosen. The teachers reported on these their total incidence for all children, and the incidence with which they occurred frequently or habitually. Then on rating scales permitting quantitative scoring the teachers reported their individual reactions to the problems, to the pupils in whom the problems were observed, and finally to the total behavior adjustments of their pupils. The most frequent problems for 874 Cleveland

children, the percentage of children in whom the problem was observed, and the percentage in whom it occurred habitually were, respectively: whispering, 74.9%, 41%; inattentiveness, 59%, 29%; carelessness in work, 44%, 24%; tattling, 42%, 11%; disorderliness in class, 39%, 18%; interrupting, 39%, 19%; failure to study, 36%, 17%; shyness, withdrawing, 35%, 18%; overactivity, 31%, 16%; cheating, 29%, 9%; and oversensitiveness, 25%, 8%. The problems considered most serious by the teachers were truancy, stealing articles, food and money, smoking, temper outbursts, impertinence and defiance, quarrelsomeness, failure to study, untruthfulness, sullenness, and sulkiness. Control ratings were later secured from the entire teaching staffs of thirteen schools in six communities, from two groups of experienced teachers in advanced courses in two colleges of education, and from the staff of one progressive private school for boys. The seventeen groups of teachers agreed very closely in their ranking of the relative seriousness of the problems (rank order coefficients of correlation of plus .67 to plus .90). Thirty clinicians actively engaged in the study and treatment of behavior disorders of children ranked these problems very differently indeed (correlation minus .22 with the main group of teachers, minus .08 with the chief control group). According to the teachers' rankings immoralities, dishonesties, and transgressions against authority are more serious than violations of orderliness in the classroom and lack of application to school work, which are in turn more serious than extravagant, aggressive personality and behavior traits, all of these being more serious than withdrawing, recessive personality and behavior traits. According to the mental hygienists' ratings, withdrawing, recessive personality and behavior traits are more serious than dishonesties, cruelty, temper tantrums, truancy, which are in turn more serious than immoralities, violations of school work requirements, and extravagant behavior traits, all of these being more serious than transgressions against authority and violation of orderliness in class. The single traits, in order of greatest seriousness according to the clinicians were unsocialness, suspiciousness, unhappy and depressed attitudes, resentfulness, fearfulness, cruelty and bullying, easy discouragement, suggestibility, overcritical attitude toward others, sensitiveness, domineering tendencies, sullenness, stealing, shyness, physical cowardice.—*Jordan T. Cavan.*

9387. WOODWORTH, R. S. The nursery school and child development. *School & Soc.* 29 (747) Apr. 20, 1929: 497-504.—The nursery school, which probably started in order to give supervision to children of the poor in need of physical development, now affords children a type of physical care which the mother cannot be presumed to know and allows the mother added freedom. It affects the declining birth rate by saving children physically and in their personality development. The nursery school is an agent of mental hygiene in that it establishes better emotional and social habits and develops motor development. There is need to avoid over-supervision—the nursery school should not become a formal school. The nursery school represents a new combination of the work of the physician and the teacher. It is also a place for research, where the effects of heredity and environment can be checked. In after years, the effect of the nursery school itself on after development can be studied.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

9388. YES, YU CHUEN JAMES. Mass education in China. *Chinese Students Monthly.* 24 (4) Feb. 1929: 171-177.—In order to maintain a democracy in China it has been necessary to educate the masses. To do this, 1,300 of the essential characters in the common language were chosen and taught to people as the basis for reading. Some of the problems involved have been the necessity of educating cultured people to see the necessity for mass education, training local teachers and

school administrators, providing literature in the common language, and applying the new ability to read to everyday economic problems.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, CULTURE, AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

(See also Entry 9298)

SOCIAL ORIGINS

(See also Entries 6892, 6896, 6909, 7782, 8041, 8044, 8048, 8049, 8051, 9299, 9324)

9389. THOMSON, J. ARTHUR. Social animals. *Quart. Rev.* 252 (500) Apr. 1929: 357-379.—This is a review of *Social Life in the Animal World*, by Fr. Alverdes (London, 1927), *The Social Life of the Ants*, by A. Forel (New York, 1928), and *Social Life among the Insects* (New York, 1922) and *Ants* (2d ed., New York, 1926) by W. M. Wheeler. Mere aggregation does not constitute a society; nor is mere gregariousness in itself social; there must be corporate activity. The simplest expression of the social is seen in the migration in a body of animals normally solitary. The climax of the social among animals is seen when a troop of monkeys conspires to raid an orchard. Between these are multifarious manifestations of concerted action, ranging from the colonies of protozoa and of coelenterates to the rookeries of rooks and cranes, the packs of wolves and the herds of elephants. There are seven distinguishable gradations among animal colonies beginning with the budding sponge and ending with the slowly swimming Portugese man-of-war. Such represent an increasing physical integration. A different line of evolution has produced the instinctive societies, such as the ants and bees. The latter rest on a prolongation of maternity and the co-existence of many individuals of different ages. It was the lengthening of maternity that made social life possible. In addition there is division of labor relating to nutrition and reproduction; sensitiveness in kin-recognition; and ready assistance to those of the same community. There is, moreover, some special advantage possessed by the group which the individual would not have, such as the wax of the bees or the vocabulary of rooks and monkeys. The other advantages of social life are: the strength of union vis-a-vis enemies; the increased efficiency of combined effort; the achievement of permanent structures, as the beaver dam or the termite castle, the adumbrations of a social heritage; the social habit "fosters the evolution of intelligence in the large-brained types and of instinctive efficiency in the small-brained types"; social habit "works in a moral and ethical direction"; and social life permits the trial of variations not permissible among solitary creatures. On the other hand, certain losses attend the evolution of social life. There is loss of self-sufficient individuality; there are rare instances of degeneracy; there are such banalities as the drone bees. Pre-conditions for the evolution of social life are: kin-sympathy; fineness of nervous structure; power of prolific reproduction. Animal sociology is only a preface to human sociology.—*F. H. Hankins.*

CULTURE TRAITS, PATTERNS, COMPLEXES, AND AREAS

(See Entries 7998, 8041, 8043, 8045, 8046, 8047, 8053, 8054, 8056, 8059, 9325)

SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

(See also Entries 8444, 9174, 9309, 9310, 9332, 9333, 9408)

9390. DOPPELT, FREDERIC A. Jesus and the rabbis. *Reflex.* 4 (4) Apr. 1929: 9-15.—The New Testament originated in an atmosphere hostile to Pharisaism. Jesus' insistence on his favorite relation to God and His concept of reward and punishment were very confounding to Pharisaic thought. The teaching that all people—saint and sinner, prophet and cur, righteous and scoundrel—all rank as "whole" in the eyes of God undermined the Judaic idea of the absolute righteousness of God who "giveth unto the evil according to their evil". The Nazarene's ethical concepts were no menace to Pharisaic doctrines and caused no surprise. But His insistence on extreme ethical ideals and His discarding of the Hallacha as a practical guide in the conduct of daily life brought about the immediate struggle between Jesus and the Pharisees. Jesus' teachings were to serve as a world of escape from the problems of life, Judaism as a way of life. Judaism was never a religion, in the Western sense of the word. Only of late, due to the growing influence of Christian civilization, Judaism is facing the danger of becoming a religion, a creed for the individual, a Christianized Judaism.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

9391. KINCHELOE, SAMUEL C. Major reactions of city churches. *Religious Educ.* 23 Nov. 1928: 868-874.—Reactions of Protestant city churches are due to changes in city life and constitute efforts to survive on the part of the church organization. Rather than disorganize, churches may change their activities to such an extent that they cease to be churches. Some of the major influences causing change are: incoming of racial or cultural groups not harmonious with the established group; characteristics of the church itself, such as liberality of attitudes, equipment, position with reference to transportation; and personality of pastor or other leaders. The changes made by churches in their effort to survive change include: adaptation of the downtown city church to a cosmopolitan, detached group of people through a variety of speakers or a liberal speaker; movement of the church to a new community, usually toward the suburbs; federation of weakened churches; disbanding of the church which refuses to adapt itself; and change to an institutional church or a mission. Some of the most successful city churches are the "primitive churches"—churches which hold their members to a strict, almost other-worldly creed, or emphasize emotional experiences such as conversion, tongue speaking or healing, or minister to elemental human needs. These churches are clustered near the center of the city but not in the downtown area.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

9392. MANSHARDT, CLIFFORD. Some observations on mission policies in India. *Jour. Relig.* 9 (2) Apr. 1929: 291-296.—Among other tendencies in the Protestant foreign missionary field as represented in India, are those for liberal missionaries to teach more orthodox theology, for native church unity to be based on theological creeds, for standardization to prevent educational and social progress, for character and social achievement to be subsidiary to theologically acceptable conversion, belief, and ceremonies.—*M. T. Price.*

9393. RAKNES, OLA. Les fondements psychologiques de la religion et l'extase. [The psychological bases of religion and ecstasy.] *Jour. de Psychol.* 25 (8) Oct. 15, 1928: 686-695.—The psychological foundations of religion consist in the state of spirit in which a religious man finds himself when he is conscious of the presence of the objects of religion, and in the psychological conditions of that state. In terms of Durkheim's definition of religion as a system of beliefs and

practices relating to sacred things, the distinctive psychological feature is the "religious attitude" which renders things sacred. As observed in the process of becoming sanctified or sacred, it is ecstasy—analyzed as the mystical state by J. H. Leuba, and William James. In terms of ordinary psychological processes, ecstasy is the rise into consciousness of psychological elements outside of the organized and conscious self; it is marked more or less by "passivity", "illumination", "ineffability", and other traits of the mystic's experience; it involves a degree of fusion or reorganization.—*M. T. Price.*

9394. STRANG, RUTH. Religious activities of adolescent girls. *Religious Educ.* 24 Apr. 1929: 313-321.—A study of 140 high school girls from several localities showed great individual and group variations in formal religious activities. Sixty-three per cent. attended either church or Sunday school, 71% took no part in church clubs, 89% were from homes having no religious observances. When the girls who attended church and those who did not were compared as to various other activities, it was found that church attendance seemed to bear no relation to other activities carried on on Sunday, such as housework or commercial recreations; nor did it bear any relation to intelligence of the girls, the amount of time they spent in other types of activities, or to time spent in mental and physical activities.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

THE COURTS AND LEGISLATION

(See also Entry 9200)

9395. HARTUNG, FRITZ. Soziale Gerichtshilfe. Entwicklungslinien und Probleme. [Social investigation in the courts. Development and problems.] *Zeitschr. f. d. gesamte Strafrechtswissch.* 50(2) 1929: 208-230.—The new German projects of penal law and procedure envisages the institution of a service of social investigation to aid the court in evaluating the personality and social environment of the defendant. The author discusses in some detail the problems thus created: the organization and administration of such a service, the selection of workers, the relationship to family welfare organization, etc.—*Thorsten Sellin.*

9396. WEINHOFEN, HENRY. The purpose of punishment. *Tennessee Law Rev.* 7(3) Apr. 1929: 145-176.—In order to determine an individual's criminal responsibility, i.e. "punishability" it is necessary to understand the nature and purpose of punishment. Since the penal codes show no systematic motivation or justification for the punishment of anti-social acts by the state, the author turns to history and to philosophy. Retribution is mere armchair sublimation by kindly and intellectual philosophers of a primitive and vindictive law. The deterrent theories assume that the propensity to commit crime exists. The science of criminology refuses to accept this assumption. Its first inquiry is "why". Neither criminal anthropology which assumes that crime attaches to the individual, nor criminal sociology with its emphasis upon crime as a product of society are alone sufficient. The contributions of each are given. They overlook the resistance which human beings assert against external forces. Both are valuable. Scientific criminology applies any and all measures except retribution. It recognizes individual differences whereas the retribution and deterrent theories insist upon an impersonal equality of all persons before the law. The purpose of punishment is to serve as one of the weapons against crime.—*Alice L. Berry.*

MISCELLANEOUS SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

(See also Entry 9368)

9397. BYSOW, L. A. Gerüchte. [Rumors.] *Kölner Vierteljahrsh. f. Soziol.* 7(3) 1928: 301-308.—The char-

acteristics of rumor are illustrated by the spread, persistence, and transformations of the story of the execution of the Cossack Pugachov in 1775. "Rumor" may be defined as an oral repetition of accounts of the experiences of another of which one has heard through many intermediaries. For the historian, rumor is a possible "source" to be investigated; from a sociological point of view, however, it is not the content of particular rumors which is of interest; it is the process of rumor which is to be analyzed and distinguished from similar phenomena. The experience, which is the point of origin of the rumor, must be one which is of considerable interest to some group of people or class because of its expected consequences; the members of this group will be inclined to repeat the news to other members of their circle because of its importance. In retelling it individuals will evaluate and perhaps modify it from the viewpoint of their group interest. We can distinguish between the intellectual and the emotional content of a rumor; the former is essentially identical with the words in which it is expressed, while the latter is a matter of the feelings with which it is received. The personal qualities and the social status of those who participate in the spread of a rumor affect their reactions to it.—*F. N. House.*

9398. LEIGH, SOUTHGATE. The attitude of the public towards the medical profession. *Virginia Medic. Monthly.* 55(6) Sep. 1928: 367-370.—*Norman Himes.*

9399. WERNER, HEINZ. Über die Sprachphysiognomik als einer neuen Methode der vergleichenden Sprachbetrachtung. [On the physiognomy of language as a new method in comparative linguistics.] *Zeitschr. f. Psychol.* 109(5-6) Mar. 1929: 337-363.—The assumption of this experimental study is that language is not only a set of symbols, more or less arbitrary, utilized for purposes of communication, but also a subjective experience. Each language possesses an expressive face, a physiognomy (*Sprachphysiognomik*) which differentiates it from other languages. It is a matter of psychic experience by the member of the given linguistic group. The pure symbolic aspect of the language is the ideal of scientific language; the expressive aspect, that of poetry, for example. The method by which these facts were established consisted in a comparative study of French, German and Russian expressions in terms of the psychic meanings as described by the corresponding subjects. It was found that there exists a general uniformity of psychic content which may be termed the "spirit of the language" (*Geist der Sprache*). This phase of linguistics is still in its infancy but may disclose a method of analysis of the group or national mind.—*John H. Mueller.*

SOCIOLOGY OF ART

9400. COVINGTON, FLOYD C. The Negro invades Hollywood. *Opportunity.* 7(4) Apr. 1929: 111-113.—Because of their versatility, Negroes are being used in increasing numbers in motion picture production, both as extras and as principals.—*E. L. Clarke.*

9401. RAINER, A. C. A. The field of aesthetics. *Mind.* 38(150) Apr. 1929: 161-183.—The field of aesthetics is the nature of beauty and ugliness. These traits are not definitions or valuations of the artist or of the beholder, but are independent of the mental process. They are characters belonging to the object itself. Although the artist "creates" the work of art and the spectator "discovers" the beauty therein, the artistic mind is not the source of the beautiful; nor is beauty imputed to the object by the spectator, as is claimed in the various works of Alexander criticized herein.—*John H. Mueller.*

9402. WOLF, RICHARD C. de. Amerikanische Literatur der Gegenwart. [Present-day American

literature.] *Süddeutsche Monatsh.* 26(9) Jun. 1929: 665-671.—H. R. Hosea.

SOCIAL CHANGE AND SOCIAL EVOLUTION

(See also Entries 8000, 8202, 9324, 9367, 9391)

9403. CHASE, STUART. Our lock-step culture. *Forum*. 81(4) Apr. 1929: 238-242.—We continuously hear that the machine is to blame for the uniformity and lack of individuality in our culture. Yet China is without machines and the culture of China is far more uniform and mechanical than our own. On the contrary, the machine tends to destroy our established habits and initiate endless change. There are three groups of standards, (1) for industries, (2) for commodities, (3) for behavior. Industry constantly experiments and changes but is gradually accepting standardized patterns. Commodities exist in such bewildering numbers that it is absurd to say they seek a "dead" level. They are constantly seeking new living levels. And behavior is in the most kaleidoscopic condition imaginable. Hence we are far from the even established life of the medieval city or community. However these earlier communities differed widely from each other as did the different classes in society. Taken as a whole the world or the country is more uniform today than ever before. Modern conditions furnish possibilities for endless choice, but most individuals take advantage of only a small percentage of them.—Raymond Bellamy.

9404. PHILIPS, DAISY GRIGGS. The awakening of Egypt's womanhood. *Moslem World*. 18(4) Oct. 1928: 402-408.—Describes the work of the Feminist Union.—E. Cole.

9405. SCHMALHAUSEN, S. D. Is contemporary civilization neurotic? *Modern Quart.* 5(2) 1929: 176-188.—Civilization is a study in disharmony. Sociologically, the psychopathologists find in civilization social, religious, moral, economic, racial and cultural dissociations. The violent contradiction between pretense and reality is the dominant feature of our life.—Uriah Z. Engelman.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL PATHOLOGY

POVERTY AND DEPENDENCY

(See also Entries 7124, 8947, 9018, 9448)

9406. CARTER, HUGH. Analysis of poor relief fluctuations in Pennsylvania counties since 1875 and comparison with economic series. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24(165 A—Suppl.) Mar. 1929: 191-194.—State Reports of Pennsylvania give data annually on county poor houses and outdoor relief for over fifty years. The secular trend of the almshouse series is downward, chiefly because of the removal of the insane, small children and other groups of dependents from the almshouses. Correlations between economic series and these expenditures for poor relief show low coefficients, although the correlation is higher with a two year lag of the dependency series. This shows a lack of intelligent planning, and the need for a more flexible method of handling the dependency problem.—G. B. L. Arner.

9407. MEYERS, CHARLES M. The Mexican problem in Mason City. *Iowa Jour. Hist. & Pol.* 27(2) Apr. 1929: 227-243.—This paper is mainly concerned with the educational, social, public health, Americanization, and charity problems existing among the semi-migratory Mexican laborers (in beet fields and cement works) is a Middle Western community. Their

housing, diet, recreational activity, and attitudes toward women and education are on a relatively low level. In 1920 they numbered 113; in 1928, 445. Attracted, sometimes deceptively, by high wages and American advantages they are Americanized slowly and few become citizens. Both the parents and children offer educational difficulties. The fathers' long hours of work, and their attitude toward women make adult education slow. Many children get only five months schooling per year, being sent early and kept late in the beet fields. Tuberculosis is a particular foe. Many charity organizations feel that, in periods of unemployment, the industries which create the problem should bear the burden. While the majority are Roman Catholics, a few have joined the Methodist church. After the fourth and fifth grades there seems to be a tendency toward school backwardness among the children. The men, bringing the Mexican attitude toward alcohol, clash with the law mainly on account of bootlegging and intoxication.—Norman E. Himes.

9408. TOWNROE, B. S. The church and the slums. *Edinburgh Rev.* 249(508) Apr. 1929: 289-300.—Bishops and clergy of the Anglican Church have denounced landlords who own slum tenements. A memorandum circulated by the Bishop of London in which both borough councillors and landlords were attacked contains misleading statements. Care should be exercised by "zealous bishops" that conditions be not aggravated by unfair criticisms. Progress has actually been made to a considerable degree in eliminating unwholesome housing and substituting model houses through some 250 private housing associations. The Church Army Housing, Limited, is among the efficient housing associations. A number of such attempts at solving the problem of slum tenements are described briefly. Control should be in the hands of men technically equipped, and with the requisite leisure; well equipped lawyers and architects must be consulted and houses must be put in the hands of efficient management. The women trained in the Octavia Hill system have been found competent. The condition of tenements rented by the Church Estate Commissioners is described and the suggestion made that these Commissioners and the Bishops in question might well exchange experiences. The article closes with eight suggestions which should be considered by such an ecclesiastical conference. Foremost of these is the abolition of housing subsidies as soon as possible.—Walter W. Pettit.

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

(See also Entries 1000, 1352, 1427, 2890, 2920, 3006, 3356, 3358, 3372, 3448, 3452, 3453, 3460, 3462, 4413, 4416, 4461, 4524, 4526, 4528, 5051, 5127, 5506, 5507, 5549, 5587, 5653, 5655, 5659, 5660, 6115, 6162, 6599, 6600, 6602, 6613, 6616, 6620, 7600, 7606, 7649, 8279, 8302, 8322, 9114, 9124, 9133, 9237, 9307, 9318, 9386, 9395, 9396, 9407, 9452, 9453)

9409. OUTEVSKI, B. L'étude du criminel et de la criminalité. [The study of crime and the criminal.] *Rev. Mondiale*. 190 Apr. 1, 1929: 291-294.—The study of criminality is closely bound up with the study of the social and economic factors that cause it and therefore one must look often for the sources of crime in the inequality of classes. Nevertheless a study of criminality cannot be complete without a thorough study of the individuality of the criminal. The Soviet Republics have elaborated a system of disciplinary measures varying with the individuality of the criminal. Inmates are distributed in penitentiaries according to their social and psychic level, individual initiative being encouraged. While in quarantine at the correctional institution, the personality, character, intellectual level and profes-

sional practices of the prisoners are studied. There are several criminological laboratories in Soviet Russia today. The first was established at Saratov in 1922. In 1925 the State Institute for the study of crime and the criminal was established, with four branches at Moscow, Leningrad, Saratov and Rostov. The Institute differs from the laboratories of Western Europe in that it conceives crime as a social phenomenon of the masses. Instead of studying each criminal apart, the Institute applies the statistical method and studies the masses. The first Pan-Union Congress of the workers of penitentiaries, which took place in October, 1928 voted against all tendencies to look for the causes of crime in the individuality of the criminal, as not corresponding to the principles of revolutionary Marxism. Nevertheless the Congress deemed it necessary to the perfection of the system of social defense that the personality of the criminal should be studied by sociologists, institution workers, psychiatrists, and criminologists. The discussions were open to the workers in correctional institutions.—*Giovanni Schiavo.*

9410. TÖNNIES, FERDINAND. *Verbrechertum in Schleswig-Holstein.* [Criminality in Schleswig-Holstein.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 61 (2) 1929: 322-359.—This is the second paper in the third division of the entire study and deals with the graver crimes, specifically comparing the criminality of the native born and the immigrants. It is based on the males who were imprisoned or executed between the years 1874 and 1898. The outstanding fact is the excessive criminality of the foreign born. When corrections are made for differences in age groups, percentage of males, and the increasing number of foreign born, the difference is not so marked. The immigrants were especially prone to theft and other crimes against property but are little given to forgery and allied acts. There are many tables given and they are accompanied by interpretive and explanatory matter. Most of the more important conclusions are summarized in the following list of pairs; the figures as here given are in approximate percentages: Native born criminals 44, foreign born 56: Offenders against the person 27, against property 73: Native born offenders against the person 34, native born against property 66: Foreign born offenders against the person 22, foreign born against property 78: Native born offenders against the person 55, foreign born against the person 45: Native born offenders against property 40, foreign born against property 60: City born criminals 44, country born 56: Native city born criminals 36, native country born 64: Foreign city born criminals 50, foreign country born 50: Native city born offenders against property 41, native country born against property 49: Native city born offenders against the person 28, native country born against the person 72: Foreign city born against property 52, foreign country born against property 48: Foreign city born against the person 46, foreign country born against the person 54: Foreign offenders against property from the greater cities 33, foreign offenders against property from the smaller cities 67: Foreign offenders against the person from the greater cities 26, foreign offenders against the person from the smaller cities 74: Native offenders against property from the greater cities 42, native offenders against property from the smaller cities 58: Native offenders against the person from the greater cities 40, native offenders against the person from the smaller cities 60: Native offenders against the person from the larger villages 20, native offenders against the person from the smaller villages 80: Native offenders against property from the larger villages 28, native offenders against property from the smaller villages 72: Foreign offenders against the person from the larger villages 32, foreign offenders against the person from the smaller villages 68: Foreign offenders against property from the larger villages 36, foreign

offenders against property from the smaller villages 64: Foreign offenders against property from the greater cities 84, foreign offenders against the person from the greater cities 16.—*Raymond Bellamy.*

DISEASE AND SANITARY PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 8981, 8986, 8987, 8989, 8993, 9157, 9211, 9334, 9335, 9338, 9407, 9408, 9434, 9438, 9498, 9507, 9514)

9411. BIBB, L. B. Incidence of acute respiratory diseases in the military population of Hawaii during the decade 1917-1926 inclusive. *Military Surgeon.* 63 (2) Aug. 1928: 204-209.—The incidence curve for acute respiratory diseases (acute bronchitis, influenza, broncho-pneumonia, and lobar-pneumonia) has been plotted for the military population of Hawaii during the decade of 1917-1926. During the decade four epidemics occurred as follows: (a) an explosive and brief epidemic in the midsummer of 1918 resulting in few fatalities; (b) an epidemic in the spring of 1919; (c) a prolonged epidemic in the spring of 1920, resembling the fatal epidemic of 1918; (d) a mild epidemic among only a part of the military population in the spring of 1926. The civilian population suffered an increase in mortality from respiratory diseases approximately corresponding with these epidemics. The incidence curve has been relatively level, when compared with that of the army as a whole, in just about the same proportion that the climate of the Hawaiian Islands is relatively equable when compared with that of the continental United States. The occurrence of the explosive epidemics in the midsummer of 1918 suggests that there is an inherent tendency toward periodicity, in the causative organisms, in man, or in both, and that winter epidemics tend to prevent summer epidemics. The view is advanced that germ and host are at times mutually provocative toward each other, thus leading to an explosion which lasts until the reactivity of one or other is exhausted, whereupon quiescence of both supervenes, constituting the carrier state.—*E. B. Reuter.*

9412. BRONSON, HOWARD F. The slum environment—what is it? *Pennsylvania's Health.* 7 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 11-15.—The author defines slum environment as any section surrounding a single dwelling or an entire town where existing conditions are favorable to the breeding of disease, epidemics and death, and consequently dangerous to the health, safety and welfare of the residents. An outline by Benjamin H. Ritter, executive secretary of the Pennsylvania Housing and Town Planning Association, shows twelve general tendencies toward slum environment. Model housing ordinances are in some cases ignored owing to general indifference. A special sanitary survey of the mining villages of the bituminous coal fields covered a total population of over 250,000 people. Eight hundred and fifty-three villages were included. Of this number 110 were using unprotected wells; 158 were being served by unsafe springs. Eighty-five per cent. disposed of waste water in such manner as to form a nuisance and garbage and rubbish disposal was found to be bad in 55%. If rehousing of slum families into sanitary neighborhoods shows the almost invariable response of better citizenship, certainly the emphasis may justifiably be placed on closer attention to basis health laws in housing conditions. (The writer is housing engineer for the State Department of Health.)—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9413. CULPIN, MILLAIS. Nervous illness in industry. *Jour. Indus. Hygiene.* 11 (4) Apr. 1929: 114-123.—Investigation of over a thousand workers and students by questioning as to nervous symptoms and also by performance tests on the McDougall-Schuster dotting machine shows that there is sufficient agreement between the two methods. In this investigation sub-

jects were classed from zero to five according to the symptoms and impressions given; thus those people who received a mark of three or more are likely to become victims of nervous breakdowns or occupational neuroses, like miner's nystagmus or telegrapher's cramps. In seven groups of workers studied among clerical workers, laundry workers, art school and telegraph learners, there was very little difference in assessment, except in Group A, clerical workers, in which nervous illness was absent due to its exclusion when employed. Laundry workers showed a low incidence of nervous illness while clerical workers showed a high amount, and practically all of the laundry workers were satisfied with their jobs, while only 58 to 64 per cent. of clerical workers were satisfied. About 35 per cent. of the miners showing nystagmus do not complain of disability. The disabling symptoms are nervous and are identical to those known as shell shock. Symptoms are also present without oscillation. Compensation is being paid for a nervous disorder, and as a result, an enormous increase in compensation is inevitable. The difficulty of adaptation to the demands of life shows itself in an illness, that demands recognition and treatment and, also, that can be perpetuated and encouraged by weakening the stimulus to recovery. A step towards the solution would seem to be the investigation of conditions under which adaptation becomes difficult to susceptible persons. Differences between the incidence of nervous illness in different occupations offer practical help.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9414. FAY, TEMPLE. Some factors in the "mechanical theory of epilepsy" with especial reference to the influence of fluid, and its control, in the treatment of certain cases. *Amer. Jour. Psychiat.* 8 (5) Mar. 1929: 783-836.—*H. R. Hosea.*

9415. GUNDEL, M. Über das jahreszeitliche Verhalten der Diphtherie im Zusammenhang mit den Erkältungskrankheiten. [Seasonal incidence of diphtheria in connection with common colds.] *Zeitsch. f. Hygiene u. Infektionskrankheiten.* 109 (2) Dec. 15, 1928: 295-304.—The frequency of diphtheria in Germany shows considerable seasonal changes which appear to be due in part to the changing virulence of the bacilli and in part to variations in the susceptibility of the population. Climatic influence could also be established. The curves of the frequency of diphtheria and of certain diseases of the respiratory organs are remarkably similar in their variations. They exhibit maxima in the cold season and minima in the months of hot weather. Occasional exceptions, exhibited for instance, in the statistics of some districts of Prussia, do not invalidate the rule.—*H. Fehlinger.*

9416. HOPKINS, RALPH, and DENNEY, OSWALD E. Leprosy in the United States. *Pub. Health Reports.* 44 (13) Mar. 29, 1929: 695-710.—*H. R. Hosea.*

9417. HOWARD, H. H. Hookworm disease and hookworm infestation in Porto Rico. *Porto Rico Rev. Pub. Health & Tropical Medic.* 4 (6) Dec. 1928: 230-246.—Probably in no country in the world have the people suffered longer or more severely from this malady than in Porto Rico, where it probably gained foothold in 1530. Rates of infestation of 90% and above prevail in the inland regions devoted to coffee cultivation. It here affects all the population since all go barefooted in contrast to its former prevalence in the Southern States where it was chiefly a school age (like-wise a barefoot age) disease. It is one of the diseases which must be fought out in the homes of the people. A census is taken, educational work started, the newer and better vermicides given, and latrines built. In the period from 1921 to 1927 inclusive, 31 of the 76 municipalities of Porto Rico had benefited by sanitation and treatment campaigns wherein 312,000 persons were treated, 114,000 acceptable latrines built, affording sanitary protection to about 700,000 people, or one-half the population of the island. The entire rural

teaching staffs have been reached by lectures and demonstrations. There still remain, however, the one-room, patched up shacks called "homes" which constitute a further problem,—a phase of the extreme poverty which exists.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9418. KRAHN, HANS. Die Epidemiologie von Scharlach und Diphtherie im Freistaat Sachsen in den letzten 50 Jahren. [Epidemiology of scarlet fever and diphtheria in Saxony during the last fifty years.] *Zeitschr. f. Hygiene u. Infektionskrankheiten.* 109 (2) Dec. 15, 1928: 328-347.—Statistics show that scarlet fever is increasing in Saxony. The number of notified cases of the disease rose from 5046 in 1925 to 10,994 in 1927. The increase of morbidity was not restricted to certain districts but affected practically the whole State. During the same period the number of fatal cases remained stationary. The disease has become less malignant. Diphtheria has been decreasing since 1916. It is noteworthy that the rate of decrease of mortality exceeded that of morbidity and it may be concluded that diphtheria has not only become less frequent but also less malignant. The character of the disease (its letality) shows periodical variations. The epidemiological manifestation of diphtheria has been, since 1925, more favorable than at any time during the last 20 years.—*H. Fehlinger.*

9419. LeDUC, DON M. A study of atrophic cirrhosis of the liver in relationship to syphilis. *Ann. Internal Medic.* 2 (9) Mar. 1929: 932-935.—*Norman Himes.*

9420. LENNOX, WILLIAM G., and COBB, STANLEY. The relation of certain physiochemical processes to epileptiform seizures. *Amer. Jour. Psychiat.* 8 (5) Mar. 1929: 837-847.—*H. R. Hosea.*

9421. MACRIDI, NICHOLAS G. L'épidémie de dengue à Athènes. Rapport soumis au Ministère de l'Hygiène de Grèce. [The dengue fever epidemic in Athens. Report submitted to the Minister of Health of Greece.] *Rev. d'Hygiène et Médec. Préventive.* 51 (4) Apr. 1929: 241-267.—*Norman E. Himes.*

9422. McKAY, A. L., and McNABB, A. L. Undulant fever in Ontario. *Pub. Health Jour. (Canada).* 20 (2) Feb. 1929: 85-91.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9423. MAXCY, KENNETH F. Typhus fever in the United States. *Pub. Health Reports.* 44 (29) Jul. 19, 1929: 1735-1742.—The subject is treated in detail (1) historically, (2) clinically, (3) serologically—Weil-Felix reaction, (4) experimentally—monkey and guinea pig, (5) epidemiologically. In considering the latter section, the geographic distribution is rather sharply limited to the Atlantic seaboard (as far north as Boston), the Gulf Coast, the lower Rio Grande Valley and Los Angeles. Incidence is sporadic. The disease does not seem to be communicated from man to man and occurs chiefly in persons earning a reasonably good livelihood.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9424. UNSIGNED. Fate of children in tuberculous families. *Brit. Medic. Jour.* (3567) May 18, 1929: 918.—This is a study of 1,486 Lancashire children living in 1,063 homes in constant contact with tuberculous patients. The number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis was too small to make conclusions possible, but in non-pulmonary tuberculosis, in which 2/3 of the mortality was due to tubercular meningitis, the death rate was significantly greater among children living in tuberculous households than among the Lancashire control group. During the first year of life the death rate of all the 1,486 children in tuberculous households was below that of the control group. Between the ages 1-2 it was the same, but during the years 2-5 it was significantly higher.—*Norman E. Himes.*

9425. MITCHELL, CHAS. A. Bovine infectious abortion and its relation to public health. *Pub. Health Jour. (Canada).* 20 (2) Feb. 1929: 78-84.—With the discovery of Miss Alice Evans in 1918 that the organ-

ism causing bovine infectious abortion was similar if not identical with that causing Malta fever (discovered by Bruce in 1887) in human beings, interest is further aroused in the recent discovery of this disease in man in Canada in the form of *undulant fever*. The attempted control by using live vaccines to build up immunity has simply spread the infection throughout Canada and is a potential source of danger to man so that the vaccine is no longer issued by the Dept. of Agriculture.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9426. MORALES, E. GARIDO. Typhoid fever in Porto Rico before and after the San Felipe hurricane. *Porto Rico Rev. Pub. Health & Tropical Med.* 4(9) Mar. 1929: 381-391.—The mortality from typhoid fever in Porto Rico has increased from 102 deaths in 1918-19 and a rate of 8.10 per 100,000 to 360 deaths and a rate of 24.76 in 1927-1928. Excessive prevalence occurs in the rural zone. Contaminated water and not milk, which is little used, is the evident medium of spread. The hurricane occurred on the 13th of September, 1928. There was a considerable increase in the prevalence of typhoid fever following the hurricane, this increase especially pronounced in the rural districts, while no epidemic outbreak occurred in any of the 77 cities and towns, although but 60 have a public water supply, and only 8 of these had chlorinators functioning at the time of the cyclone. Storm water flooding of contaminated latrines in the rural districts evidently polluted water supplies in those areas.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9427. ODELL, ALBERT G. Jacksonian epilepsy: a case report. *Clifton Med. Bull.* 14(4) Oct. 1928: 129-132.—*Norman Himes.*

9428. OLESEN, ROBERT. Endemic goiter in Tennessee. *Pub. Health Reports.* 44(15) Apr. 12, 1929: 865-897.—*H. R. Hosea.*

9429. PARRAN, THOMAS Jr., COLLINS, SELWYN D., and BRUNET, WALTER M. Venereal disease prevalence in Cleveland. *Bull. Acad. Med. Cleveland.* 12(8) Aug. 1928: 5-10, 19.—Working in co-operation with other agencies the U. S. Public Health Service is making surveys in a considerable number of communities for the purpose of obtaining better data as to the real prevalence of venereal disease in the general population. The method of securing data in Cleveland was to secure a report from physicians, clinics, hospitals, or other institutions which treat the sick, giving the number of cases of venereal disease under treatment or observation on April 20, 1927. The reports record the sex of the patient and the status of the disease, as acute or chronic gonorrhoea, early or late syphilis. Ninety per cent. of the practicing physicians of Cleveland (and large suburbs) reported back as to cases under their care. Of these physicians, 55% were not treating cases and 45% had one or more cases under their care. Of the former number, 23% volunteered the information that they never treated venereal diseases. Of the latter number, 33% reported from 1 to 9 cases, 8% reported 10 to 24 cases and slightly over 1% reported 50 or more cases. The remaining 3% varied between 25 and 49 cases. In the area surveyed there was a prevalence rate of 11.3 per thousand total population, i.e., 5.28 gonorrhoea and 6.03 syphilis. Detroit showed a corresponding rate of 12.54 while an average of 9 smaller cities in U. S. showed a rate of 14.38. A similar survey in Atlanta shows a much higher rate, probably due to the predominance of the Negro population. Fifty-eight per cent. of all venereal cases (Cleveland) were treated in private practice while 42% of all cases were treated in public clinics. The rate among males was higher than among females, the discrepancy between the sexes being greater in the case of gonorrhoea.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9430. REITER, HANS. Bedeutung stummer Infektion und stummer Immunität für die Epidemiologie des Scharlachs. ["Silent infection" and "silent im-

munity" in the epidemiology of scarlet fever.] *Zeitschr. f. Hygiene u. Infektionskrankheiten.* 109(2) Dec. 15, 1928: 305-321.—In certain cases of infection there are no signs of disease visible, yet the processes of immunity in the individuals concerned prove that infection had occurred. To such cases the author applies the term "silent infection", the existence of which he demonstrated by way of experiment. A short account of the results obtained is given. The reason why an infection may remain silent is to be found in the different susceptibility of individuals against the same disease. Silent infection proves that no sharp line can be drawn between healthy and diseased condition. It appears that in the spreading of certain infectious diseases, as for instance scarlet fever, silent infection plays an important role which, perhaps, may be greater than that of the typical infections. In order to render the struggle against epidemics effective it should be directed first of all against silent infections.—*H. Fehlinger.*

9431. SAYERS, R. R. et al. Effect of repeated daily exposure of several hours to small amounts of automobile exhaust gas. *Pub. Health Bull.* #186. 1929: pp. 58.—*H. R. Hosea.*

9432. UNSIGNED. Notification and control of venereal disease. *Jour. Soc. Hygiene.* 15(4) Apr. 1929: 229-243.—While L. W. Harrison expresses the prevailing opinion in England that the treatment of venereal diseases may be upon a voluntary basis, other sections of the United Kingdom do not wholly concur in this. The Glasgow Corporation has emphasized the necessity for compulsory treatment which should be forced on every local authority, and that there were 100,000 sufferers from venereal diseases in Glasgow of whom 75% were innocent cases. William Robertson, Medical Officer of Health of Edinburgh, is quoted to the effect that the Scottish Board of Health is inclined to encourage improved control, the present voluntary methods being unsatisfactory. The power sought to deal with defaulters was misinterpreted as interference with personal liberty, yet this doctrine if literally interpreted would spell ruin to many of the activities directed at prevention. The defaulters in 1927 were 34% in the case of syphilis and 68% in gonorrhoea. Defaulters commonly belong to the class of libertines who find the treating centers convenient for their purpose. A sense of responsibility must be aroused. Either there must come control of defaulters or the frank teaching of self-disinfection. William F. Snow's book *Venereal Diseases* (Funk and Wagnalls Company) is quoted at length to similar effect. The police department and the courts have certain definite functions as well as the health departments. Efficiency and economy are both served by such a course.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9433. WEISS, CHARLES, and WEISS, DOROTHY WILKES. An epidemiological study of tropical sprue in Porto Rico. *Porto Rico Rev. Pub. Health & Tropical Med.* 4(8) Feb. 1929: 333-343.—Sprue has averaged 92 deaths a year in a population of approximately 1,400,000 in Porto Rico. It is an emaciating-anemic disease resembling hookworm, cancer of the stomach, anemia, tuberculosis of the intestines, pellagra, syphilis in some forms, and severe malnutrition and chronic indigestion in others. Its cause remains unknown, the older authorities considering it due to a species of *Monilia*, but all efforts to transfer it to human volunteers have proved unsuccessful. Dietary "errors" in the nature of over-indulgence in sweets and other carbohydrates, also fats, greases and spicy meats are incriminated. Dietary treatment rich in vitamins and proteins and low in carbohydrates has seemed to bring about recovery in 60 out of 85 patients in the past 2½ years in the Presbyterian Hospital. The disease is not entirely limited to the poor, nor apparently to the dietary errors mentioned, and wealthy continental Americans sometimes acquire it. Its incidence has been

greatest where the climate was hot and dry (the southern shore of the island). There were four times as many sprue deaths among whites as among colored, and the deaths were somewhat proportional to increasing age.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

MENTAL DISEASE

(See also Entries 9356, 9413, 9449, 9464)

9434. BOWMAN, KARL M. and RAYMOND, ALICE F. Physical findings in schizophrenia. *Amer. Jour. Psychiat.* 8(5) Mar. 1929: 901-913.—*H. R. Hosea.*

9435. BREUER, MILES J. Case reports illustrating diagnostic principles in sexual psychopathology. *Nebraska State Med. Jour.* 14(4) Apr. 1929: 159-163.—The purpose of this paper is to present ten case histories illustrating principles of diagnosis and treatment that have been laid down by Ellis, Robie, and Robinson. (Column of bibliography).—*Norman Himes.*

9436. GARDNER, GEORGE E., and PIERCE, HELEN D. The inferiority feelings of college students. *Jour. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* 24(1) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 8-13.—On a mental hygiene questionnaire submitted to 512 college juniors and seniors the question was asked, "In what way do you feel yourself inferior to your fellow students?" Two hundred and forty-six persons, 42% of the men and 48% of the women reported inferiority feelings. In two-thirds of the cases the inferiority felt was social, in one-third it was financial, intellectual or physical. Feelings of inferiority were especially common and marked among students who earned their expenses in part or whole. Ninety-two persons exhibited definitely formed antagonisms to the students about them, to members of the faculty or to members of their family. These feelings are probably the result of loss of the "achievement-recognition" that was obtained in childhood and secondary school. Comparison of the individual secondary school and college achievements and recognition of 348 men graduates showed 1,051 incidents of achievement such as athletic and political honors in secondary school, and only 452 such incidents in college. These data indicate that there must be a large number of students who need help to avoid definite pathological or semi-neurotic breaks.—*E. L. Clarke.*

9437. KASANIN, J. Personality changes in children following cerebral trauma. *Jour. Nervous & Mental Diseases.* 69(4) Apr. 1929: 385-406.—*H. R. Hosea.*

9438. RICHARDSON, HORACE K. The relationship of mental disease to digestion and nutrition. *Jour. Amer. Dietetic Assn.* 4(4) Mar. 1929: 228-236.—The nervous system integrates the various somatic and psychic activities of the body. In making adjustments, people repress many impulses and action patterns, which may become expressed symbolically and may influence the reaction of the digestive apparatus. Evidences of mental disease are the disorders of various functions of the mental machinery. Illusions and hallucinations may lead the patient to misidentify his food and refuse to eat it. In "clouding of consciousness" there may be refusal to eat at all for long periods of time. In other types of disorder the patient may believe his food contains poison. Artificial feeding has a bad psychological effect and does not cause patients to thrive. Where there are disorders in the train of thought, all bodily processes may be speeded up and the food pass through the digestive system too fast to permit proper nutrition. Strong emotional outbursts in some cases inhibit the flow of gastric juices. We are just beginning to study the effect of nutrition, glandular secretions, etc. on physical and mental health.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan*

9439. ZIEGLER, LLOYD H. Clinical phenomena associated with depressions, anxieties and other affective or mood disorders. *Amer. Jour. Psychiat.* 8(5) Mar. 1929: 849-879.—*H. R. Hosea.*

SOCIAL ADJUSTMENTS AND SOCIAL AGENCIES

(See also Entry 9304)

CASE WORK WITH INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES

9440. TELLER, FANNIE E. A Case Record. *Hospital Soc. Service.* Mar. 1929: 219-316.—This is a case record presented by a Psychiatric Worker, Social Service Dept., St. Christophers Hospital, Philadelphia. Besides the narrative it includes a copy of the face sheet, two analytical summaries, a concluding note on future treatment, physical, psychiatric and psychological records, and a summary of an interested agency's contact. The record illustrates the necessity of a home investigation before discharge from the hospital, medical follow-up work, and the ability of a medical social service department both to detect many problems other than health alone, and to plan effective treatment.—*Alice L. Berry.*

COMMUNITY WORK—SOCIAL WORK WITH GROUPS

(See Entries 6782, 8866, 9488, 9512)

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

(See also Entries 9406, 9408, 9446, 9491)

9441. BRUNO, FRANK J. Licensing social workers. *Survey.* 62(2) Apr. 15, 1929: 101-102.—The California assembly has passed a bill providing for Registered Social Workers—a title which may be used by social workers who are graduates of schools in the American Association of Schools of Professional Work and who have passed a state examination. The bill raises certain questions: Ought it not provide that after a certain date, state positions should be filled by licensed social workers? Ought it in time exclude all unlicensed social workers? Is proper provision made to secure at all times an unprejudiced examining board? Has "social worker" been properly defined?—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

9442. MOUNTIN, JOSEPH W. County health organization. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 21(4) Apr. 1929: 174-179.—The writer, surgeon in the U.S. Public Health Service, gives basic principles of organization for county health work. The health service should be part of the governmental organization; the people served should form a population unit which has a definite and legal status; the area should be a political and a taxing unit; the organization should have at its disposal sufficient funds to provide trained personnel, capable of rendering an inclusive type of service, and a service of sufficient intensity to accomplish definite and tangible results; all public health personnel work should belong to one organization; the area should be an integral part of the organization and serve under one directing head. At least the basic personnel should devote full-time to the work. Weakness of county government is probably the most fundamental reason for the slow progress in county health work. Cities maintain independent organizations for health. The

second difficulty is the factional view point. Each official agency seeks to promote its special interest and feels when it has been accomplished the public health needs of the community have been met. A public health program should be inclusive in type. The third obstacle is what may be termed as vested interests. In many counties today we have as high as twenty or twenty-five separate health jurisdictions. The point should be stressed that all agencies can accomplish the greatest good in health service by helping to promote official county health programs,—by becoming merged with the county in so far as health service is concerned.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9443. STEINER, JESSE F. Whither the community movement? *Survey*. 62 (2) Apr. 15, 1929: 130-131.—Community programs which seek to include everyone in the community regardless of individual interests necessitate a neighborhood isolation which is out of harmony with the more recent tendency to seek wide contacts and to organize on an interest rather than on a community basis. The National Community Center Association recognizes this shift in public interest. It can increase its usefulness by emphasis on studies and experiments in inter-community relationships and thus strengthen its position of national leadership in the community movement.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

9444. TELFORD, FRED. Personnel standards in public welfare work. *Soc. Service Rev.* 3 (1) Mar. 1929: 50-57.—Standards for personnel have not been worked out in writing as have standards for material. Occupational groups have perceived only dimly the advantages of classifying themselves, and formulating definite written standards—the “job analysis”, so-called. Yet the classification of positions and the formulation of qualifications and duties for each are in effect in seven states and in many municipalities, in addition to the Federal government. Among professional organizations, the Engineering Council and the American Library Association have published standards of this kind, and others have plans under way. In the author's opinion, the best results will be secured by the cooperation of the public welfare group and the public personnel group (civil service) with the assistance of professional associations. There should be a technical, full time, competent staff for a period of about two years, to collect and analyze data and formulate the findings and conclusions.—*J. C. Colcord.*

9445. UNSIGNED. Can private golf courses be preserved for community recreation? *Playground*. 23 (1) Apr. 1929: 28-31.—The Playground & Recreation Association of America sent a plan for municipal acquisition of private golf courses, which was suggested by A. P. Greensfelder, chairman, St. Louis Co. Parks & Playground Committee, to a number of city planners for criticism. The plan proposed that the golf club might be released of all real estate taxes on the basis that it would eventually be sold to the community at an approved value. Equivalent taxes would be secured from the increased value of surrounding property. The plan was discussed by Lee F. Hammer, Russell Sage Foundation; Harland Bartholomew & Assn., Plan & Landscape Engineers, St. Louis; and Henry Hubbard, Harvard University.—*Alice L. Berry.*

SOCIAL LEGISLATION

(See also Entries 7432, 7740, 8949, 9004, 9441, 9513)

9446. CASTLE, OTIS H. Legal phases of cooperative buildings. *Southern California Law Rev.* 2 (1) Oct. 1928: 1-20.—The author discusses possible legal constructions of so-called “co-operative apartments”. Existing forms have to be used as special legislation is lacking. Two constructions are considered as satisfactory, known as the “corporation plan” and the “trust plan”. Under the former the property is owned by a

company composed of the different apartment purchasers as stockholders and governed by a board of directors which has the duty to lease the single apartments to the stockholders (“proprietary lease”) and to assign the “assessments” out of which the operating costs are paid. Special provisions of the corporation by-laws restrict the transferability of the shares in the interest of the operation and secure the payment of the assessments. If the trust plan is followed, the property is held by a trustee, usually a corporate company. Provision is made for a board of directors elected from the apartment owners, which acts in an advisory capacity to the trustee. A general advantage of the “trust plan” over the “corporation plan” is its greater flexibility and simplicity, whereas the latter is based upon a part of the law which is generally rather definitely established and well understood.—*Rudolf Hirschberg.*

9447. FABBRI, SILENO. Assistenza all'infanzia abbandonata. [Assistance to abandoned children.] *Gerarchia*. 8 (7) Jul. 1928: 516-520.—The recently enacted law on illegitimate children continues the series of laws on protection of women and children instituted by the Fascist government. In Italy there have long existed public institutions and founding hospitals for caring for abandoned children whose mothers remained unknown. Public opinion was not always favorable to these hospitals and they looked for another form of relief. Thus in 1877 the Province of Rovigo adopted a system of subsidies to poor mothers for bringing up their children. In unified Italy several drafts of laws on abandoned children failed mainly because of the resistance of the local administrations which held that a uniform regulation on this subject was incompatible with the local traditions of the different parts of Italy. Two decrees of 1923 constitute the first uniform legislation on this matter. A further decree of May 8, 1927 grants still more advantages in favor of abandoned and illegitimate children and provides for allowances to the mother for nursing her illegitimate child.—*O. Eisenberg.*

9448. SULLENGER, T. EARL. Recipients of mothers' pension. *School. & Soc.* 29 (744) Mar. 30, 1929: 424-428.—The mothers' pensions movement has had a rapid growth. In most states the pensions are administered by the juvenile court. This article is mostly concerned with the administration of mothers' pensions in Nebraska, and an analysis of 356 cases which received aid from this fund in Douglas County, Nebraska from January 1, 1921 to and including December 31, 1926. Omaha, a city of 225,000 population occupies most of the county. The amount received by each family ranged from nine to fifty dollars per month (the maximum). Italian and Polish families received the greatest share of the fund during this time, in proportion to their population in the county. Distributed according to religious beliefs, the Catholics received less in proportion to their population. This is due to their well developed system of private out-door relief. In Nebraska the aid is given to widows and other needy mothers. In this study 164 cases or 46.5% were widows; 53 or 15.05% received aid because the husband and father was afflicted in some way so he could not make a living; 22.4% were mothers whose husbands had deserted them; 93 or 36% were wives of prisoners. Only 31 or 19% of the husbands who died left any insurance. One hundred and fifty-four or 43% of the mothers reported working away from home. Their average weekly wage was \$10.65. Two hundred and seven mothers or 58.1% were paying rent on an average of \$15.28 per month. The amount of pension per family differed in all cases. The amount allowed by law is \$10 or less per child to the age of sixteen, and more than \$50 per month to any one family. This form of relief is the most economical of all. It costs in Nebraska nearly six times as much to care for a child in

an institution as it does at home with its mother. Two thirds of the recipients received a monthly allowance of \$20 or less. One hundred and ninety-one or 53% of the 356 cases had received aid from other private or public agencies before applying for the mothers' pension. It was found that the average family receiving aid averaged 3.4 children. Half of the children were under eight years of age. Two main criticisms of the existing mothers' aid system in the United States are: (1) That there is too much delay in getting the pension started, and (2) either that the amounts given are insufficient or that the appropriations are not adjusted to cover all cases. Recommendations are given for proper administration of mothers' pensions.—*T. Earl Sullenger.*

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR SPECIAL GROUPS

(See also Entries 8946, 9205, 9409, 9440)

9449. KELLER, DAVID H. The state care of the mentally abnormal. *Jour. Tennessee State Med. Assn.* 21 (11) Mar. 1929: 411-415.—Many states are now devoting 20-30% of their net revenues toward the maintenance and improvement of their eleemosynary institutions. "When a state like New York spends within a period of ten years 150 million dollars for state institutions and then acknowledges that she is only beginning to care for the problem and that there are as many mental cases outside her institutions as are inside, the danger that presents itself to the American people can readily be seen." Segregation alone of the feeble-minded is inadequate. A thorough and efficient application of sterilization is called for. It is hopeless to try to educate them beyond their mental age. Though the etiology of epilepsy and of the convulsive disorders in general is obscure, such cases should not reproduce. State hospitals for the insane should not be called upon to care for non-psychotic cases—the feeble-minded, epileptics, alcoholics, criminal insane, senile cases and those with psychopathic personalities. Special institutions should be provided for these.—*Norman Himes.*

9450. MacEARCHER, MALCOLM T. Fundamental considerations in the developing of social service work in hospitals. *Hospital Soc. Service.* 19 (4) Apr. 1929: 357-364.—*Alice L. Berry.*

9451. MILLER, DOUGLAS. The importance of post-natal maternal care. *Brit. Med. Jour.* (3563) Apr. 20, 1929: 717-720.—This is essentially an outline of a scheme of obstetrical after-care introduced in 1927 at the Edinburgh Royal Maternity Hospital. Although the expectant mother has, in recent years, rightly claimed considerable attention, the need for similar guidance following delivery has not received the emphasis it deserved. Too often patients have been discharged after labor without proper examination. In the Edinburgh system patients are instructed to report to the post-natal clinic five weeks and twelve weeks after delivery. In certain cases more frequent and prolonged attendance representing about 60% of the in-patients treated during the same period is advised. During the last two years more than 2000 patients, period, have reported for re-examination. The incompleteness of follow-up resulted from the following causes: 15% lived too far from the hospital; 10% were unmarried and disappeared on leaving the hospital; 15% felt that the benefits of further examination and advice did not repay the inconvenience occasioned. In 1400 cases (70%) the general health was satisfactory, i.e., parturition had not in any way impaired the efficiency of the pelvic organs. This was probably also true of the majority of the patients who failed to report. The remaining 30% had abnormalities of various types and degrees of importance. Eighteen per cent. had retrover-

sion which seems to occur most frequently from 3-4 weeks after leaving the hospital. "It is a measure of the importance of postnatal work that in almost one case in three special advice and treatment was called for." The routine examination of the Edinburgh system has great educational value for students. Post-natal care is an important, neglected phase of preventive medicine.—*Norman E. Himes.*

9452. NELLANS, C. T. and MASSEE, J. C. Management of drug addicts in United States penitentiary at Atlanta. *Jour. Amer. Med. Assn.* 50 (14) Apr. 5, 1929: 1153-1155.—After reviewing the various current methods of treating drug addiction, the authors review their experience with the method of immediate and complete withdrawal of the drug with 454 patients during their years at the Atlanta Penitentiary. The addict is kept in bed three days, given sedatives and cathartics, and knows he cannot secure his drug. Experimental use was made of narcosan in fifty-two cases. Their experience showed that withdrawal of the drug was not attended by the serious results generally believed, if proper care was taken of the patient. Blood pressure and pulse remained satisfactory. Temperature rose to 100° in 63% of those taking narcosan and in 11% taking the treatment without drugs; 88% of those taking narcosan suffered nausea, and 25% who were without drugs. The general comfort of the non-narcosan treated patient was also greater. The average weight gained in three months after discharge was 8 41/100 pounds; 340 gained weight in this time; 102 lost; four not weighed. The permanency of the cure varied with length of stay in the penitentiary; 90% of those who were there a year or less returned later with the habit, while only 17% of those who had been there three to five years so returned. The success of the treatment at Atlanta was dependent upon the complete control of the patient; the certainty of withdrawal of the drug, the hygienic manner of life lived by the patients in the period of their stay, and the time afforded to develop resistance to the drug.—*F. J. Bruno.*

9453. PLISCHKE, RUDOLF. Die Lebenslänglichen. [The "lifers".] *Zeitschr. f. d. gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft.* 50 (1) 1929: 146-166.—A brief study of those beginning life sentences of imprisonment in the Waldheim prison from 1899 to 1927, 67 men and 8 women. Most of these sentences were originally death sentences. During the period studied 5 men and one woman were released, 13 men and one woman died, and 16 men and one woman became insane. The author agrees with Tallack and others that "lifers" are good prisoners; of the five men released, four made successful adjustment. Suggests that the progressive system proposed in the new German project for a correctional code be applied to "lifers". This would virtually abolish life sentences, which, after all, are unknown in the penal codes of numerous countries today.—*Thorsten Sellin.*

9454. RUBIN, SAMUEL. Occupational therapy at the Walter Reed general hospital. A patient's viewpoint. *Occupational Therapy & Rehabilitation.* 8 (2) Apr. 1929: 105-111.—*H. R. Hosea.*

9455. UNSIGNED. Old people's homes maintained by various nationality groups. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28 (4) Apr. 1929: 1-7.—Ten nationalities maintain thirty-nine homes for the aged in the United States, not all of which, however, limit their benefits to their own nationals. The first of these was established in 1873, and the majority are over ten years old. Ages of admission (median 65) are about the same as the average old folks home, while admission fee is somewhat less (median \$500). All but two provide accommodations for married couples; all make some provision for medical attention, recreation, and a majority for spending money. Entrance fees, endowments and gifts supply the necessary funds.—*F. J. Bruno.*

9456. UNSIGNED. Private benevolent homes for the aged. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28 (4) Apr. 1929: 7-26.—The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports on a study of 350 homes for the aged in the United States supported by private philanthropy. They have accommodations for more than 1300 persons. The report gives the capacity of the various homes, conditions of admission, costs and sources of income, the duties and privileges of the inmates. Most of the homes are small, averaging less than 50 beds, and used to about 92% capacity. The admission fees vary from nothing to over \$3000, but even fee-charging ones usually have free beds. They are supported by endowments, fees, contributions, and Community Funds. A few are so heavily endowed that they need no other income. Some of the homes are over a century old, 70% were established more than 25 years ago, and the buildings vary from old and inadequate structures in locations which have become unsuitable, to magnificent structures on ample and beautiful grounds. Illness is variously handled according to the facilities of the homes. Somewhat over a third of them (122) accept married couples.—*F. J. Bruno.*

MENTAL HYGIENE

(See also Entries 9297, 9359, 9377, 9387, 9435, 9436, 9440, 9449, 9481, 9504, 9511)

9457. ALLEN, ELIZABETH. A mental-hygiene program in grade schools. *Mental Hygiene.* 13 (2) Apr. 1929: 289-297.—It is necessary that the psychiatric social worker should adjust to the point of view of the teacher, who, since she is judged by the orderliness of her room, regards this as important. The social worker will find compensation for personal feelings of inadequacy through helping others, and, since her work is not checked up as is that of the teacher, opportunity for initiative. The teacher works with groups, the social worker with individuals. This leads the social worker at times to identify herself with misfits in their struggle against the teacher. The social worker should rather help the teacher to gain satisfaction in adjusting individual problems herself. Important situations are found in the case of the dull child who seeks attention through incorrigibility, the dull-normal child who is docile and passive, the beginner who is accustomed to all of his mother's attention, and the child who transfers from another school. The social worker must not represent school authority to the child with whom she works. Help can be given the teacher through discussions on psychology.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

9458. ARRINGTON, WINIFRED. Nine years of mental hygiene. *Connecticut Health Bull.* 43 (4) Apr. 1929: 168-171.—The Division of Mental Hygiene of the Connecticut State Department of Health frankly adopts a normal experimental attitude, learning steadily, broadening its contacts and patterning itself after the most approved models. As early as 1920 this State bore witness to the public health implications of a "sound mind" by the organization of this division in connection with the State Health Department. The nine year period following has been devoted to educational activities—conferences, demonstration clinics and dissemination of relevant pamphlet material. Surveys, monthly report systems and close contact with the general movement continue to keep this State in the front rank of mental hygiene interests. Child guidance clinics and parental supervision guide the plastic formative pre-school age, which has been shown to be the inceptive period for so many varieties of personality disorder. Meanwhile, mental hygiene clinics in general "keep the healthy-minded person well," just as much as these previously noted activities "eliminate mental breakdown." It is but natural that the multitudinous national interests involved in the First

International Congress of Mental Hygiene—to be held in Washington in May 1930—should be indicative of the present scope of mental hygiene expansion.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9459. BECHTEL, HELEN W. Psychological clinics in Connecticut. *Psychol. Clinic.* 18 (1-2) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 29-33.—*H. R. Hosea.*

9460. DAVIES, STANLEY P. Mental hygiene and social progress. *Mental Hygiene.* 13 (2) Apr. 1929: 225-249.—Mental hygiene is a positive socializing force whose aim is to further the development of social personality. On its curative side, it aids in the understanding and readjustment of those whose failure to meet social requirements has made them social burdens—the mentally ill and defective, the criminal and delinquent, and a large proportion of the poor. As a positive and constructive social force, it furnishes to home, school, church, and industry a body of knowledge and a technique. Illustrative cases are given.—*Irene Barnes.*

9461. FARRINGTON, LEWIS M. Legislative matters arising during the 1929 session, of interest to the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene. *Psychiatric Quart.* 3 (2) Apr. 1929: 280-289.—*Norman Himes.*

9462. FLEMING, CLAUDIA M. The nursing of the mentally sick. *Canad. Nurse.* 25 (2) Feb. 1929: 83-86, 98.—The Superintendent of Nurses, Nova Scotia Hospital (Dartmouth), classifies mental diseases and discusses the nursing problems for each class.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9463. GLUECK, BERNARD. Thomas W. Salmon and the child guidance movement. *Jour. Juvenile Research.* 13 (2) Apr. 1929: 79-89.—The report of the Conference on the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency, held at Lakewood, N.Y., March 1921, out of which the child guidance movement has grown, had never been printed. Salmon's conviction that the prevention of delinquency, as well as insanity, could best be effected by psychiatric case work with children developed during all of his connection with the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. The report of the 1921 Lakewood Conference is a statement of the principles of mental hygiene of childhood on which the development of the Child Guidance Clinics has been based: early treatment of behavior problems in children, encouragement of research through the establishment of centers of study, the encouragement of community recreation and the importance of family life.—*F. J. Bruno.*

9464. HART, BERNARD. Induction of abortion from the psychiatric standpoint. *Lancet.* 216 (5509) Mar. 30, 1929: 658-659.—The author discusses two types of cases, the psychoses and the psycho-neuroses. The former is discussed under three headings: (1) cases developing after the occurrence of pregnancy; (2) cases in which pregnancy arises in a pre-existing psychosis; and (3) recurrent psychoses. In (1) when dementia praecox or manic depressive insanity develops after impregnation, abortion is not justified because pregnancy is of minor importance in the etiology. In cases of "exhaustion psychoses" pregnancy "is a factor of definite causal importance." Nevertheless, clinical experience shows "that the induction of abortion does not materially affect the course of the disorder." Percy Smith's cases support this conclusion. The observations above hold for group (2). In group (3) two sub-groups are discussed. Where a psychosis has developed in association with a former pregnancy, abortion seems justifiable. The psycho-neuroses comprise a much more difficult field centering as they do around anxieties and fears. Where there is a pre-existing psycho-neurosis and where the fact of pregnancy is not itself a cause of any anxiety or fear, there is no indication for abortion. However, these cases are extraordinarily complex and each must be decided on its

merits. There will be a considerable difference of opinion. Women who seem seriously to be considering suicide should be given the benefit of the doubt. The dictum has been laid down that the practitioner should not allow any considerations economic or social and other than purely medical to weigh with him. The author believes, however, "social and economic circumstances may react in all sorts of ways upon the mental health, and though we may endeavor to limit our attention to" psychological considerations, this is often futile as social and economic circumstances have not infrequently an indirect influence.—*Norman E. Himes.*

9465. MALAMUD, WILLIAM. Psychoanalytic mechanisms in clinical psychiatry. *Amer. Jour. Psychiat.* 8(5) Mar. 1929: 929-941.—The psychoanalytic method provides an approach to the understanding of psychotic behavior. This technique should be supplemented by point of view of the *Gestalt* school. The first employs the evolutionary or genetic approach; the other emphasizes the necessity of considering behavior as the response of a whole organism to a total situation.—*Asael T. Hansen.*

9466. PECK, MARTIN P. The meaning of psychoanalysis. *Mental Hygiene.* 13(2) Apr. 1929: 309-335.—Psychoanalysis has three distinct meanings: (1) psychoanalytical psychology, as developed mainly by Freud; (2) a method of treatment of nervous and mental disorders, concerning itself with the passive role of the physician, transference, free association, use of dreams, management of symptoms, and resistance; and (3) a method for research study of the human mind, normal or abnormal.—*Irene Barnes.*

9467. PLATNER, MARGARET MOFFIT. A high-school demonstration clinic. *Mental Hygiene.* 13(2) Apr. 1929: 278-288.—An experimental mental health clinic has been tried in a Chicago high school. The cases handled do not include low mentality, as these children are usually eliminated before high school is reached. To prevent social stigma, the psychiatric social worker is referred to as a student counselor and the psychiatrist as the doctor. Students are referred or come voluntarily, often with problems which the social worker can handle. The information secured covers the family history, personal history and the teachers' reactions. Social and recreational as well as school problems are handled. In addition to work with the students, talks and books are provided for the teachers.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

9468. RADEMACHER, GRACE CORWIN. The psychiatric social worker and the nursery school. *Mental Hygiene.* 13(2) Apr. 1929: 298-308.—The clinic in connection with one Cleveland nursery school does not attempt to handle the child's retraining directly, but has three educational functions: stimulation of more knowledge of mental hygiene on the part of the nursery staff; education of parents; and obtaining the cooperation of other agencies which have contacts with the children. The first goal is accomplished through observation of the children by the clinic staff and participation of the nursery director in the resultant discussions on particular children and by lectures on child training. The clinic staff also gives college courses and holds educational-psychiatric seminars. The second goal is achieved by individual or group conferences with parents and provision of reading matter. The third goal is reached through conferences. The psychiatric social worker attempts to keep before the nursery school teacher the fact that she is a mother-substitute and that with young children there should not be an over amount of objectivity. Teachers are also taught to recognize cases of behavior disorder and refer them to the clinic.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

9469. UNSIGNED. The mental hygiene movement in Canada. *Canad. Nurse.* 25(2) Feb. 1929: 59-62.—The mental hygiene movement acts through the Na-

tional Committee in Canada: (1) to disseminate knowledge concerning facts which may prevent mental disorders; (2) to promote the better care of those afflicted; and (3) to encourage research. Universities and medical schools have never yet been brought to realize how much the responsibility is theirs. The National Committee has therefore been concerned with the educational programs in medical schools of Canada, and their staffs have cooperated fully. The steps taken include: 14 fellowships given to young university graduates to study mental hygiene abroad; a group of 20 scientific experts in the field of medicine; the spending of \$6,000,000 (in Canada) to raise the standards of hospital social practice; the making of detailed surveys and consultations using mental hygienists in 7 provinces; the organizing of 200 schools for mentally deficient children on the farm colony plan; and the endowing of two important nursery schools to study the mental growth of the pre-school child with the aid of parents. While it is realized that experts are required to decrease mental disorders, no permanent benefit will ever ensue without the education of the average citizen.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

(See also Entries 8257, 8867, 8988, 8990, 8991, 8995, 9206, 9207, 9208, 9209, 9235, 9283, 9334, 9412, 9430, 9432, 9442, 9451, 9464)

9470. ADDISON, SARAH R. Bureau of public health nursing. *Connecticut Health Bull.* 43(4) Apr. 1929: 150-152.—A survey of public health nursing in Connecticut, completed in February 1918, resulted in recommendations for the appointment of a graduate registered public health nurse, to be directly responsible to the State Commissioner of Health, with duties embracing the organization of public health nursing activities in communities where there was a definite need and the furthering of these activities if already organized, especially in the line of child welfare and tuberculosis work. Provision was made for the appointment of assistants, duly qualified, as needed and advice was given as to the use of moving pictures in connection with lectures and demonstrations. The following year the Division of Public Health Nursing was established as a part of the newly authorized Bureau of Child Hygiene. A steady increase in service since its organization with yearly development in new nursing services brings the State nearer each year to the desired proportions of one nurse to 2,000 population. An increasing frequency of appropriations from public funds, together with legislative appropriations (1927) are encouraging signs of progress.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9471. BEYER, DAVID S. Accident prevention. *Bull. Amer. Coll. Surgeons.* 12(4) Dec. 1928: 12-14.—*Norman Himes.*

9472. BOWERS, T. R. Preventive medicine—relation of obstetrics and pediatrics. *Virginia Medic. Monthly.* 55(7) Oct. 1928: 458-463.—*Norman Himes.*

9473. BURKE, F. S. A system of school medical inspection. *Pub. Health Jour. (Canada)* 20(1) Jan. 1929: 6-16.—The author is director of the school medical services in Toronto and is convinced that this work, which is largely in the field of preventive medicine, rightly belongs to the Department of Public Health. Dr. Hastings (Health Officer) took it over from the Board of Education 11 years ago and evolved the system now described. It links up logically with the health department's activities in prenatal, child welfare, and pre-school work. Full-time physicians possessing, if possible, a diploma in public health should be employed. Each physician has charge of a district of about 10,000 school children, a district superintendent of nurses, 8 or 12 nurses, all full-time, as well as social workers.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9474. CHITTICK, RAE. The teaching of health in normal schools. *Pub. Health Jour. (Canada)* 20 (4) Apr. 1929: 186-192.—There were more than 400 student teachers enrolled in the Calgary Normal School last year. Each teacher should have a physical examination, secure a physical rating of first, second, or third class, provide for the correction of defects, and the setting up of definite programs for under weight, and to meet other conditions. Since regular medical examination for rural people is not yet possible, teachers should be taught to recognize defects and to conduct health examinations, use weight tables, etc. Hygiene in the curriculum and sanitation of school plants should be featured so that no teacher may lack a background of health knowledge. Special work should then be devised for the various grades and a correlation made between health and other subjects taught.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9475. CRUVEILHIER, LOUIS. La lutte contre la mortalité infantile et l'article 9 de la loi du 15 février 1902 relative à la protection de la santé publique. [The struggle against infant mortality and article 9 of the law of February 15, 1902 in relation to the protection of the public health.] *Rev. d'Hygiène et de Médec. Préventive.* 51 (4) Apr. 1929: 284-294.—*Norman E. Himes.*

9476. EDDY, WALTER H. The use of ultra-violet light transmitting windows. *Amer. Jour. Pub. Health.* 8 (12) Dec. 1928: 1470-1479.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9477. EISENSCHIML, W., and LUKESCH, R. Die Tätigkeit der Tuberkulosefürsorgestellen im Österreich im Jahre 1927. [Activity of the headquarters for care of the tubercular in Austria, 1927.] *Mitteil. d. Volksgesundheitsamtes.* (Special Suppl.) Feb. 1, 1929: pp. 22.—*H. R. Hosea.*

9478. FITZGERALD, J. G. Some aspects of preventive medicine. *Pub. Health Jour. (Canada)* 20 (2) Feb. 1929: 57-77.—This Gordon Bell Memorial Lecture, presented before the Winnipeg Medical Society, discusses rather fully the great fundamental contributions, with tables showing the dates of their authors, which have been made to the progress of natural philosophy and even literature as they have any bearing upon the title of the address. Fracastorius and Fallopius, in the 16th, and Kircher in the 17th centuries preached the doctrine of infection as being due to the seeds of disease. Davaine showed the anthrax germ in 1850 in the blood of animals dying with the disease, while Koch in 1876 established the specific relationship of the same. Experimental hygiene began with the Hygienic Institute in Munich in 1875 under Pettenkofer. John Graunt (1662) and William Farr (1839-1880) established the principles of vital statistics. Sir Patrick Manson in 1879 proved that insects were the vectors of parasites of human disease. Official public health activities began with the Quarantine Act of 1794 in Canada and the setting up of the Marine Hospital Service in 1798 in the United States. From a centering of attention first upon sanitation and then upon the cause and control of communicable diseases in the last century, the major emphasis is now upon maternal, infant and child hygiene, the specific control of certain diseases which science has made possible, the safe-guarding of the health of industrial workers, upon mental hygiene, nutrition, and the essentials of personal hygiene. A remarkable extension of popular health education and constructive social work accompanies. Tables (England and Wales) are presented to show that enormous gains have been made in some cases as in extending the expectancy of life approximately 20 years in a period of 60 years, in decreasing the general death-rate from 21 to 12 within 50 years, and the infant mortality from 149 to 75, etc., but maternal mortality has actually tended to increase between 1911 and 1927 (from 3.87 to 4.11 per 1,000 births) and re-

spiratory infections—influenza, pneumonia, and the "common cold"—are unsolved problems. In the five older age groups (40-49, 50-59, 60-69, 70-79, 80-) in Canada, the average death rates have increased (1881-85 vs. 1921-25) for cancer from 2 to 5 times, for nephritis from 2 to 6 times, and for circulatory diseases from 1/2 to as much as 10 times (see table). Control must lie in studying slight deviations from the normal in which the general practitioner extends his services to health examinations and supervision, and local health organizations are created, properly staffed and supported. Curative and preventive medicine must not be separated longer. To-day Canada has from 570 to 600 hospitals for curative medicine with between 55,000 and 60,000 beds. There are about 8,000 physicians. (The advantages of the National Insurance Act of England and Wales which was established in 1911, of the Danish system of social insurance for sickness, and an excerpt from Sir George Newman's *On the State of Public Health*, for England and Wales, for 1925, follow,—the argument leading up to an appeal for the organized medical profession in Canada "to undertake to ascertain whether adequate and satisfactory medical service, preventive and curative, is within the reach of all persons in need thereof; to learn whether the present volume of sickness with its attendant economic loss may be lessened; if so, suggest ways by which this might be achieved; to study the remedies, already introduced elsewhere, for the alleviation of analogous conditions and finally to bring forward specific recommendations to the proper bodies, governmental and voluntary, so that appropriate action may be taken." The appeal is for a scientific and dispassionate inquiry. "The responsibility cannot be avoided nor can the work be delegated to others.")—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9479. GARROOD, OLIVE M. Child welfare in New Zealand. *Canad. Nurse.* 25 (2) Feb. 1929: 62-64.—The fundamental principle of the great success of child welfare work in New Zealand is breast-feeding. Hundreds of mothers have been taught how to feed their babies in the natural way. Truby King has reduced the infant mortality in New Zealand to the lowest in the world by teaching mothers to realize the great importance of breast feeding. The infant mortality (under one year) per 1,000 births is as follows: New Zealand, 38; Great Britain, 75; United States, 77. In 1907, prior to the enforcement of breast feeding in New Zealand, the infant mortality rate was 88. Deaths from infantile diarrhoea (enteritis) under two years per 1,000 births is 2 in New Zealand, 15 in the United States. No deaths have occurred from this disease within the last two years in Dunedin, the home of the Plunket-system,—the work of Truby King.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9480. GREEN, JOHN. How the physician can help to conserve vision and prevent blindness. *Jour. Kansas Medic. Soc.* 29 (11) Nov. 1928: 355-360.—*Norman Himes.*

9481. HAVEN, EMERSON. Public health and mental hygiene. *Hospital Soc. Service.* 19 (4) Apr. 1929: 377-389.—Advance in public health must await the progress of mental hygiene. The plan and elements of a state program are given with special reference to California.—*Alice L. Berry.*

9482. HODGSON, VIOLET H. Tuberculosis nursing for public health nurses. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 21 (4) Apr. 1929: 204-214.—The writer gives suggestions which may serve as a guide to nurses who work in communities where no definite program has been outlined. She includes discussions on: the relation of private to official agencies; the specialized tuberculosis nurse; the school nurse; the industrial nurse; the nutritionist generalized nursing service; cooperation with the social worker; and the physician. Emphasis is

placed upon the importance of teaching the patient and his family. Tuberculosis is a matter of concern to the entire family, the teaching must therefore include every member of the family so as to cure tuberculosis, to prevent infection and to promote health.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9483. HOLLAND, EARDLEY et al. Symposium on medical indications for the induction of abortion and premature labour. *Lancet*. 216 (5509) Mar. 30, 1929: 666-667.—The only lawful object of abortion is to save the mother's life or prevent serious injury to her health. It is not practicable to lay down strict rules for medical indications as these change with the advance of medicine. The advent of insulin, for example, has made possible pregnancy in many diabetic women. Great difficulties presented themselves when social, personal and economic factors were added to medical indications. Some medical indications were positive, others debatable, while a third group might be classed as heterogeneous. Statistics are given contrasting the incidence of therapeutic abortion in hospital and private practice. From 1924 to 1927, out of 4,000 gynecological operations only 31 had been for the induction of abortion. In the speaker's private practice abortion had been induced on 28 occasions out of 3500 patients seen since 1919. B. T. Parsons-Smith stressed the cardiological aspects. Statistics covering fifty years experience in Queen Charlotte Hospital show that, out of 196 cardiac cases, 49, or 25% had had their pregnancies artificially terminated. Geoffrey Marshall described his experience with a group of pregnant women suffering from active pulmonary tuberculosis. Pregnancies should be terminated especially in patients having short histories of tuberculosis. T. C. Clare advocated sterilization of those women in whom abortion has to be induced for medical reasons. Bernard Hart discussed the psychiatric indications.—*Norman E. Himes.*

9484. INGRAHAM, A. ELIZABETH. History of the Bureau of Child Hygiene. *Connecticut Health Bull.* 43 (4) Apr. 1929: 140-149.—The writer reviews the inception of the Bureau of Child Hygiene and the development of its activities to the present time. The major part of the work centers about "well child conferences" which are conducted in order that, through physical examination of all supposedly well children, defects and tendencies may be discovered which, if neglected, might handicap later life. The work must be done with the cooperation and friendly interest of local physicians and is purely advisory and prophylactic in its nature. Regular supervision of midwives, inspection and courses of instruction for their benefit began in the fall of 1922. The filing of birth records is required. Advantage is taken of the return of birth certificates to the parent to reach them with pertinent instructive pamphlets. The Division of Mouth Hygiene was added to the Bureau in 1924 with the making of surveys, instruction of children as to dental hygiene and the preparing of literature for circulation their first task. All mouth conditions requiring the care of a dentist are sent directly by the hygienist to the family dentist. May Day health programs and Summer Round-ups of pre-school children (for health examination) are requiring a large part of the activity of the Bureau due to the heavy demands of an increasing public interest. Other activities are often curtailed because of the marked growth of the Bureau along these major lines. The main theme of the future in child hygiene must be the maintenance of health and the prevention of disease through health education.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9485. KERR, MARGARET E. In the sunset province. *Pub. Health Nurse*. 21 (6) Jun. 1929: 325-326.—At least 50% of the population of British Columbia is widely scattered over this, one of the largest provinces, the remainder living in the two cities, Vancouver and Victoria. Three mountain ranges with many iso-

lated valleys render public health nursing very difficult. In 1921 the Provincial Board of Health put one nurse in the field; to-day there are 26. The policy is to employ only those who have had a post-graduate course in public health nursing. All phases of rural work are attempted. Expectant mothers, too remote to visit are sent pre-natal letters, instructions on layettes, and post-natal letters. Often the nurse gathers up children from the distant parts, leaves them at the dental clinics, and calls later to take them home. Such clinics become self-supporting after a year or so. It has never been necessary to close a nursing district once started, and nurses are wanted as fast as they can be trained.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9486. KNOWLTON, MILLARD. Half a century of combatting communicable disease. *Connecticut Health Bull.* 43 (4) Apr. 1929: 111-120.—The researches of the past 50 years have yielded more knowledge concerning communicable disease than the race has acquired in all previous time. These epochal works rapidly open up new possibilities in preventive medicine, but many difficulties attendant upon the development of public instruction, sanitation, and epidemiology must be overcome before they may be realized. The writer discusses early ideas concerning the then new concept of a germ theory of disease. From the time the State Board of Health began its work, however, the incidence of the then-called zymotic diseases (acute communicable—not tuberculosis) began to decline, falling from 26% of all deaths in 1877 to 19% in 1879. Early quarantine regulations, reporting laws and notable examples of epidemiological investigation are noted. Progress in the conquest of disease is taken up under the heads of the major communicable diseases. It is stated that a notable gain in the control of zymotic diseases is shown by a further reduction in incidence to only five per cent. of all deaths in 1928. A glimpse forward shows that health departments have an ever changing problem to contend with, that as diseases like cholera and yellow fever leave the stage, new diseases like epidemic encephalitis, tularemia, etc., assume their roles. The so-called degenerate diseases are increasing in relative importance. The very difficulties of the problem offer a challenge to health workers of the future.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9487. LACY, WILLIAM I. Bugaboo of big hospital bills. *Bull. Acad. Medic., Cleveland*. 12 (9) Sep. 1928: 8-9, 18.—In response to a growing concern regarding the ability of the "middle-class" patient to stand the expense of hospital care, the Welfare Federation of Cleveland made a detailed study of the bills of patients of Lakeside Hospital, supposedly representative, as it is located in a strictly residential community. The study included 57% of the total admissions of the hospital. The 1,022 accounts analyzed were found to represent 982 persons (difference due to readmissions) and 947 families (no more than three hospitalized persons per family). There were 423 one-day accounts and 25 accounts running over 31 days. Results showed that 56% of all bills rendered to any one family were for less than \$50.00. But 8% of the families were charged more than \$150.00 for entire care rendered during the year. Aside from the charge for board of special nurses (144 of the 1022 accounts) special charges constituted only 16.3% of the total bills. Detailed analyses are appended. These figures very clearly indicate, if they may be taken as representative, that the patient in ordinary financial circumstances can afford to have hospital service.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9488. McMANN, NAN. Nursing programme in a community of 5,000 people. *Canad. Nurse*. 25 (1) Jan. 1929: 5-8.—While family social work cannot be regularly delegated to the public health nurse she must, when in a small community, carry services which in larger places would be cared for by a special organiza-

tion. Since much will be required of the nurse, she should have at least some knowledge of nutrition and mental hygiene as well as sound public health training and good judgment. In outlining her program, she must have in mind the basic principles essential for a permanent service: (1) legal foundation of some kind—state or provincial, municipal or private organization; (2) proper financial support that will insure good leadership in the form of trained workers; and (3) co-operation of the board of health and the physicians who after all are the guardians of the community health. Teaching is the main function of the nurse, whether it be at the bedside, in the class, or clinic, or in the home visit—teaching each member of the community the rules that underlie health.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9489. MANN, ALBAN L. The laboratory as an aid to public health work. *Illinois Medic. Jour.* 55(4) Apr. 1929: 288-291.—*Norman Himes.*

9490. MEAKER, SAMUEL R. The organization of a sterility clinic. *Jour. Amer. Medic. Assn.* 91(6) Aug. 11, 1928: 384-387.—*Norman Himes.*

9491. MOAG, MARGARET L. Hourly nursing. *Canad. Nurse.* 25(3) Mar. 1929: 138-142.—Hourly nursing is service provided and paid for on a time basis, the charge being a certain amount per hour or part of an hour. It is quite different from service provided and charged for on a visit basis. A survey made in the United States in 1927 indicates that hourly nursing was conducted by visiting nursing associations in 45 cities and by registries dealing with private duty nurses in 38 cities. Hourly nursing is really a development of visiting nursing service. While the service exists primarily for the poorer families, independence has always been encouraged by requesting a fee for services rendered. When hourly service is conducted through a visiting nursing association, the patient has the benefit of three advantages: (1) professional standards vouched for by the state and a board of responsible citizens representing the medical, nursing and non-professional groups; (2) supervision of nurses' professional work which includes the best and most recent concurrent education in the field of public health and nursing; and (3) service at actual cost to the organization, and resourcefulness in bringing a trained adaptability and capacity for quick and efficient adjustment to varying conditions. The present system of private duty registries allows wastage of skilled nursing. If these registries were to control hourly service, two community services would exist: one for the rich, and one for the poor. Complications would ensue. Moreover, the movement is for human needs rather than economics. Then too, there are many families where one member is willing and able to take care of the sick, provided he or she is taught or gets supervision. The private duty nurse does not always have a broad outlook on her community, and she has not learned how to teach while in the home, whereas, the public health nurse teaches at every visit and demonstrates how to insure the care and comfort of the patient. Consequently, hourly nursing is being regarded as an essential rounding out of the community health program, and will do more than any other method for giving scientific nursing care to those who need it. It may quiet the unrest and dissatisfaction so apparent among doctors, nurses and lay people.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9492. MÖRPURGO, BENEDETTO. I provvedimenti del Governo nazionale per la stirpa.—La lotta contro il cancro. [Provisions of the National government for the race. The campaign against cancer.] *Gerarchia.* 8(7) Jul. 1928: 537-542.—The author describes the present state of research concerning cancer and the medical and surgical treatment applied to it. In order to fight against this disease some preventive and research work was undertaken some time ago by private initiative in Italy. The National Federation for

campaign against cancer created in 1922, transformed later into the "National League against Cancer," discloses a considerable activity all over the country and has become a state institution.—*O. Eisenberg.*

9493. NICKERSON, ELIZABETH C. Public health instruction. *Connecticut Health Bull.* 43(4) Apr. 1929: 158-167.—It was evident 50 years ago that the early officials of the State Board of Health considered health instruction of paramount importance as their first report placed the blame for the spread of disease squarely upon the shoulders of the people for "neglect of the laws of public health." To enlighten the public mind by sanitary lectures, distribution of health pamphlets and the installation of a library of health books was of prime interest even in 1878, the first year of the board's existence. Since that time the constant cry through the years has been for more and more public health instruction. In 1887, a momentous year in the history of the State Board of Health, the first monthly bulletin was published. This bulletin summarized official information received from town registrars, epidemiological information from local boards of health and reports of sickness from voluntary correspondents. In the same year sanitary regulations were set forth and *Annals of Hygiene* issued under the auspices of the Pennsylvania State Board of Health as a monthly journal, was distributed gratuitously to local health boards. In 1901 inspection of school children by health officers was started in Connecticut. At this time the influence of the press in popularizing health information was fully realized and appreciated. Public health conventions brought out the advisability of courses of instruction in hygiene as necessary in medical curricula with special advanced courses for those especially interested in public health activities. In 1916 health exhibit materials were available for progress in baby welfare. In 1919 a weekly health bulletin was published. Four years later the necessity for further extending and organizing this work led to the authorization and formation of the Bureau of Public Health Instruction with the appointment of the present director. Under this new regime visual health instruction made a progressive step forward in supplying demands for film libraries and comprehensive health exhibits. Monthly and weekly publications now have mailing lists of over 4,500 and 1,200 respectively, serving as the mouth-piece of the State Department of Health in its effort to secure "a clean state and a healthy people".—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9494. NISBET, MALVINA G. Health problems following the flood. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 21(4) Apr. 1929: 194-196.—After the floods in 1927, many health problems confronted states bordering the Mississippi River. The Tennessee State Department of Health conferred with the U. S. Public Health Service and the American Red Cross and plans were worked out to combat typhoid, malaria, and pellagra, the major problems in Tennessee. Typhoid was handled through vaccine clinics and sanitation. In the year 1928, 734,157 doses of typhoid vaccine were given in the State. The Red Cross supplied quinine and yeast, canned tomatoes, and milk, and participated in the screening program. The county health officers established distribution centers and public health nurses made house-to-house visits and carried with them quinine, yeast, and canned goods. There were absolutely no green vegetables to be had. Crops planted and replanted would not grow after the floods, due to heavy deposits of sand and standing water. Systematic screening of all houses in both urban and rural districts has been carried on until in Lake County it is estimated that 59.7% of homes are now screened.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9495. NOBLE, MARY RIGGS. Lowering the infant mortality rate in Pennsylvania. *Pennsylvania's Health.* 6(6) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 13-16.—Every depart-

ment of government by doing its task well so contributes to raising the standards of decency and good living as to bear on infant survival. The writer notes especially advances in case of water purification, safe milk, good roads, and dissemination of baby-care instruction by newspapers and magazines. The progress in fundamentals is ably supplemented by various special measures such as fostering of permanent child health centers (of which the State now has more than 400), increasing interest in pediatrics as a specialty by members of the medical profession and the general cooperation in these matters by many lay organizations.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9496. PARK, WILLIAM H., and SCHRODER, MARY C. Practical points about active immunization against diphtheria and scarlet fever. *Amer. Jour. Pub. Health.* 8(12) Dec. 1928: 1455-1464.—The four preparations now available for immunization of children against diphtheria are noted and the virtues and drawbacks of anatoxin and toxin-antitoxin discussed. Active immunization against scarlet fever is considered historically. Different sized doses and various numbers of injections give proportionate degrees of percentages immunized. Detailed informative tables are appended. The Dick test is not considered as reliable as the Schick reaction. At present it is urged that active immunization be given to all nurses who expect to be in contact with scarlet fever and to all children in institutions. (The writers are director and assistant director, respectively, of the New York City Department of Health Bureau of Laboratories.)—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9497. PARTRIDGE, AILEEN. The Royal New Zealand Society for the health of women and children—a brief account of its history. *Canad. Nurse.* 25(2) Feb. 1929: 64-69.—In 1907 Sir Truby King and his wife began educational work for women and children in and around the village of Seacliffe, New Zealand. The primary aim was to check diseases by teaching women how to care for themselves and children. As a result of his success with sick babies, public spirited citizens formed the Plunket Society with a training center at Anderson's Bay, Dunedin. The organization was so named in honor of Lady Plunket, able mother of eight children and wife of the governor of the time. Lady Plunket traveled from place to place to establish branches of the Society. At present the New Zealand organization maintains 500 branches, and has a large band of District Plunket Nurses,—the great majority being nurses with wide experience in all branches of nursing, and chosen for their general suitability for welfare work. Moreover, the Plunket System has met with general approval and has spread to many parts of the world. The policy of the Society has always been mainly preventive; to go to first causes.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9498. PHILLIPS, E. W. The cost of free advice. *Jour. Indus. Hygiene.* 11(4) Apr. 1929: 107-113.—The author discusses 44 cases of tuberculosis occurring in a group of 15,000 employees scattered along some hundreds of miles of a railroad, during a period of four years. These employees lived in a good climate, earned adequate wages, were members of a hospital association, and were entitled to free medical service and sanatorium treatment. The study is limited to white employees, mostly skilled workers or office employees. Of the 44 cases, 38 were classed as far-advanced when admitted to the sanatorium. The mortality of these was nearly 40%; only seven of the far-advanced cases have come back to their former jobs. All the moderately advanced and minimal cases recovered. It cost, on an average, \$4,600 to put a far-advanced patient in condition to resume his former job, \$1,050 for the moderately advanced, and \$450 for the minimal. Delay in diagnosis was shown to be due to concealment in three cases, neglect on the part of the patient in ten cases, and silent progress of the disease in four cases. Seven

were old cases formerly treated, but have not been under observation since their return to work. Eleven under medical observation for suggestive symptoms were not diagnosed until late. Tuberculosis appeared in three surgical cases and gained much headway before being detected. Free medical service without special attention to the prevention and detection of tuberculosis did not control it in this group. It seems desirable and necessary to bring frequently before both laymen and doctors the prevalence and early symptoms of tuberculosis among industrial workers. Repeated examinations of sputum and X-ray of chest should become a routine. Tuberculous patients returned to work should be kept under observation until the danger of relapse becomes remote.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9499. PRAEGER, ROSAMOND. Posture classes for pre-school children. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 21(6) Jun. 1929: 288-291.—The writer, supervisor of child welfare nursing in the Syracuse, N. Y., Dept. of Health, maintains that a posture class for pre-school children has socializing influences while it affords an ideal vehicle for transmitting valuable information to mothers and children, including community health problems. Frequently, children who are too young for school are not encouraged to clean up and dress up regularly, and the trips to the clinic tend to improve health practices at home. An argument for the use of volunteer nurses lies in the fact that they bring new enthusiasm and helpful ideas to clinics, and take away a better-rounded knowledge of problems which affect those who attend clinics.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9500. RAND, WINIFRED. The nurse's place in the field of child study. *Health Nurse.* 21(6) Jun. 1929: 292-294.—Nurses are not primarily trained to carry on or direct research work in a child development center; but they are trained to deal with the physical needs of the child. The nurse knows certain techniques for handling children and giving general care that the psychologist, the nursery school teacher, the nutritionist and even the doctor may not have been taught, even though her knowledge does not cover a wide field. Her knowledge of nutrition is too limited to fit her for teaching this subject, nor is her knowledge of growth and the factors affecting it sufficient without further study for her to teach a course in physical growth and development. Nevertheless, she is particularly fitted to inspect groups, to note physical disturbances and knows how to prevent the spread of contagion. Her wisdom and poise enable her to meet the physical exigencies of the day in a way which is not acquired so easily by one whose background is far removed from pain and hospital wards. Moreover, the nurse is particularly sensitive to the ventilation and temperature of the room and signs of fatigue in the child. She seems to know how to give information to and about children as to the child's sleep requirement, the incidence of colds, the need for rubbers and leggings and any other signs of physical need. The nurse has really little exact knowledge to contribute, but she has a sensitiveness toward physical needs; potentially she has much to give. Through her own peculiar gifts she has become indispensable, and is of inestimable value in any child health program.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9501. SIMPSON, RUBY M. Saskatchewan. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 21(4) Apr. 1929: 201-202.—The writer tells of the duties of the public health nurse in Saskatchewan, the largest of Canada's prairie provinces. Activities described are not unlike the services performed by public health nurses in rural counties in the U. S. A.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9502. STEENSTRUP, ANNA. Medical work amongst women on the Indian frontier. *Moslem World.* 18(4) Oct. 1928: 381-387.—*E. Cole.*

9503. STONE, GOLDIE. A new experiment in nurse education. *Reflex.* 4(4) Apr. 1929: 70-77.—The

writer describes the work the Michael Reese Hospital, a leading Jewish hospital of Chicago, is doing in the field of nursing education. It was one of the first four hospitals in America to pass from the apprenticeship method to the class room system in imparting the nursing technique. Instruction is given in a class room which is equipped as a ward. The class is divided into smaller groups for practice. The students practice on each other all hospital procedures as bed shampoos, making the patient comfortable, pulse, respiration, hypodermics, flaxseed poultices, mustard paste, evening care, etc. The nurses acquire also a good practical knowledge of anatomy, physiology, applied chemistry, dietetics and bacteriology. The aim of the hospital is to place the school on an educational basis.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

9504. STONE, JAMES B. Health habits in young children. *Virginia Medic. Monthly.* 56(1) Apr. 1929: 7-11.—*H. R. Hosea.*

9505. TALBOT, HENRY P. Resume of activities in venereal diseases. *Connecticut Health Bull.* 43(4) Apr. 1929: 153-157.—The writer gives an interesting account of the activities of the Connecticut State Department of Health with reference to venereal disease since that subject was thrown into sudden prominence by the recent World War. Major activities were instigated in 1918 when the Board of Control of this State met the proposal of the U. S. Public Health Service and began the first real open fight against the red plague. Seeing fit to carry on the work after demobilization and subsequent shifting of responsibility from the federal to the state authorities, the Department of Health secured the services of Daniel E. Shea. After serving for some time on a part time basis, Dr. Shea was made consultant of the Division and a full time medical officer appointed. Medical action consisted of the establishment of clinics for the treatment of syphilis and gonorrhoea. Local treatment stations were also established in physicians' offices in various parts of the state. Arsenicals were furnished to these physicians free, together with a remuneration to cover cost of administration. Publicity and education were obtained through "Want Ads", moving picture films and literature. In 1923 an abstract service to physicians was instituted. Treatment stations were constantly added to the list. Probably the peak of general interest was reached in 1921. In this year 2505 cases of syphilis were reported, exceeding in number any year up to the present. Law enforcement with six month jail sentences for infected persons convicted of vice crimes (that they might be properly treated as well as restrained) together with follow-up systems and various industrial campaigns rounded out the movement. In 1927 an act required physicians to report to health officers names, addresses, ages and occupations of infective persons who would not return for treatment. The venereal disease program continues to develop by public instruction, cooperation with reporting agencies, the establishment of treatment stations through designated physicians and in keeping infected persons under treatment.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9506. UNSIGNED. Annual report of the dispensaries, 1927-1928. *Porto Rico Rev. Pub. Health & Tropical Med.* 4(6) Dec. 1928: 256-268.—A complete system of public health dispensaries was first organized in Porto Rico in 1923 with a properly qualified paid staff for tuberculosis, child welfare, maternity and venereal diseases. Twenty-five dispensaries were opened in 13 towns of the island. A systematic educational campaign was launched, and in 1926 "teachers institutes" were organized, likewise a new interest aroused on the part of the medical profession. The following table shows the case reports and deaths for

tuberculosis for the last five years:

Year	Cases reported	Deaths
1923-24	1629	2824
1924-25	1929	3087
1925-26	2044	3408
1926-27	4692	3842
1927-28	5189	3607

Tuberculosis, recognized as an increasing menace in the island for years, now shows a tendency to decline; thus, its mortality rate was 267 per 100,000 in 1926-27, and 235 in 1927-28. Likewise the infant mortality rate which was 167 per thousand births in 1926-27 was 150 in 1927-28. The mortality rate from puerperal causes was 6.77 per thousand total births. It was found that only 19 out of 110 midwives had government licenses to practice, yet midwives attended 72% of confinements. The Bureau of Social Medicine with its visiting nurses and social workers and physicians working in its clinics has helped considerably to create an attitude of good will. There were also held 943 child welfare and 565 prenatal clinics, and 9,245 specimens of sputum, blood, feces, etc., were sent to the Biological Laboratory.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9507. UNSIGNED. Recommendations. *Pub. Health Jour. (Canada).* 20(4) Apr. 1929: 179-185.—An unprejudiced group of public health experts on the field staff of the Committee on Administrative Practice of the American Public Health Association has appraised the city health work of Montreal, made possible through the cooperation of the local director of health, Dr. Boucher, and many individuals and organizations. The complete report has been published by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. In 1927 Montreal had a population of 699,500 and had a death rate (14.9) a tuberculosis rate (126), an infant mortality rate (113), and an infantile diarrhoea and enteritis rate (870) which were all higher than any of the twelve largest cities of the (northern) United States. Its expenditure of 39 cents per capita per year for health work is just half that spent by these same cities. The Committee's appraisal of Montreal's health services gave it a score of 624 out of 1,000 points, or 62.4%, yet the standard is such that 25% of the cities studied should obtain perfect ratings. The chief recommendations are that voluntary health organizations be financially supported by the public authority; the Health Department's budget be increased to \$638,640, or 91 cents per capita; a board of health of five members be constituted with representatives of the two local universities included; the health officer to be *ex officio* a member and the secretary of the board; that immunization of pre-school children be instituted with a payment of \$1.00 to physicians for each case immunized; individuals with venereal diseases to take treatments or be isolated; 350 additional beds be provided for the care of the tuberculous; at least one graduate nurse be employed in each well-baby conference; a complete school health service be installed; public health nursing and laboratory services be greatly extended, including salaries; a zoning of the city should be made for sanitation and housing purposes; a Section of Industrial Hygiene should be established in the Department of Health; a Mental Health Service should be created, and that the Health Survey Committee be continued as a coordinating agency in carrying out the recommendations.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9508. UNSIGNED. Regular session of the permanent committee of the International Office of Public Hygiene, Oct. 1928. *Pub. Health Reports.* 44(13) Mar. 29, 1929: 711-722.—*H. R. Hosea.*

9509. UNSIGNED. The Fourth New York Health Conference. *Quart. Bull., Milbank Memorial Fund.* 7(2) Apr. 1929: 29-40.—A report of the Health Conference held in New York City, March 14 and 15, 1929,

with brief abstracts of addresses given by prominent public health workers.—*G. B. L. Arner.*

9510. WINSLOW, EMMA A. The measurement of nurse-power. *Commonwealth Fund, Child Health Demonstration Comm.* Reprint No. 7. Feb. 1928: pp. 15.—Time-distribution studies have been carried on concurrently in the four demonstrations of the Child Health Demonstration Committee of the Commonwealth Fund in Fargo, in Clarke County, Georgia, Marion County, Oregon, and Rutherford County, Tennessee. On the basis of these records, supplemented by reports from nursing organizations elsewhere, it appears that between 50 and 60% of the total annual time of a public health nurse, or about 1,200 hours, will be available for field visits, medical and nursing conferences, school service, education and organization. The balance will go for office work, travel, vacation and sick leave. At this rate each nurse can make between 2,000 and 2,400 visits a year. Community needs for nursing service, as measured by the American Public Health Association standards, are about 2,000 hours for a population unit of 5,000. Probably, however, one nurse for 4,000 population would be a safer allowance to assure the maintenance of the desired standards.—*G. H. Berry.*

SOCIAL HYGIENE

(See also Entries 7937, 8284, 8864, 8979, 8982, 8984, 8999, 9315, 9319, 9356, 9362, 9429, 9432, 9435, 9447, 9452, 9505)

9511. DARLING, et al. The "censorship of books". *Nineteenth Century*. 105 (626) Apr. 1929: 433-450.—(A symposium of opinions on the proposal to establish a regular censorship of books. The proposal was brought to the fore by the recent *Well of Loneliness* case. The opinions are by the following: Darling, Havellock Ellis, Stephen Foot—a schoolmaster, E. M. Forster, and Virginia Woolf. The editor adds a note, of which an abstract follows.) Before 1857 indictment was the remedy against publication of obscene literature. Such indictment did not prevent other sales of the matter involved. Lord Campbell's Act of 1857 provided for a complaint before a police magistrate. The magistrate may then order seizure of the book and the vendors or publishers of the book must appear to show cause why the articles seized should not be destroyed. The law provides no criterion upon which the magistrate may base his decision. The judgment is subject to appeal before the Quarter Sessions, but in such cases the matter still remains one of individual opinion, for the chairman usually is the only one to inspect the evidence.—*E. C. Hughes.*

9512. DONAHUE, A. MADORAH. Children of illegitimate birth whose mothers have kept their custody. *U. S. Children's Bureau*. Publ. No. 190. pp. vi+105.—The earlier policy was to reclaim the mother by urging her to accept responsibility for the child or by protecting her through taking the child away. Now the accepted policy of agencies is the welfare of the child, usually through helping the mother to re-establish herself in the community, and arranging for her and the child's relatives to assume responsibility for him. Many states have laws forcing the father to assume responsibility and the mother to keep the child through at least a part of the nursing period. Through social agencies, data were secured for 253 children who had been in the care of their mothers. The agencies had in general the policies of keeping mother and child together, insisting that the mother should not deceive the community, or at least not her near relatives, fixing paternal responsibility, and maintaining supervision over the case until the mother had readjusted to the community. Cases illustrate various types of adjustment. At the time of last information on the

cases, 17 children lived in the homes of parents who had intermarried, 84 lived in step-parental homes, 13 in homes established by the mother, 12 in the mother's place of employment, 42 in homes of relatives, 20 independently, 7 in foster homes, 32 in boarding homes, 23 in institutions, 3 in boarding schools. The children had for the most part made normal progress in school and a normal adjustment to the community. Most of them had normal home life.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

9513. FORD, JAMES. Good housing for families of modest means. *Sci. Monthly*. 28 Apr. 1929: 322-327.—Ford catalogues and describes the means being used to adapt old dwelling houses to the needs of laborers and people of moderate means, and to bring a more desirable type of new dwelling house. Among these are associations for securing improved housing laws, for enforcing the housing laws and for the education of tenants; contests, exhibits, and the setting up of model dwellings and gardens; bureaus of architectural advice; the standardization of processes with variety in design; industrial decentralization with consequent residential decentralization; city planning and zoning; cooperative housing colonies; the organization of city blocks so as to provide interior play spaces; cheaper money for home builders; the encouragement of building and loan associations; reduction of taxation on improvements.—*A. J. Kennedy.*

9514. HARRISON, L. W. Prevention of the spread of venereal disease by treatment of the infectious. *Jour. Soc. Hygiene*. 25 (4) Apr. 1929: 193-228.—Denmark, as far back as 1778, instituted the first scheme of free treatment of those infected with venereal diseases and in 1794 passed a law forbidding treatment by quacks. Treatment of the infected is the main prophylaxis. There are no British laws covering examination and registration of prostitutes and brothels, the notification of venereal diseases, compulsory treatment, punishment for spreading the disease, or excluding sufferers from any occupation. The scheme of the Ministry of Health, which in the fiscal year ending 1921 cost £470,000, was reduced in 1926 to £383,000 although the work of the clinics had increased by half a million attendances. In the matter of assessing results, evidence shows a decline in the incidence of new syphilis; likewise, a decline from 2.17 to 0.84 in infant deaths from congenital syphilis and substantial declines in the Navy, Army and Air Forces stationed at home. The "defaulter", or person who fails to return for treatment, is a serious problem and is followed up practically only through the mail. In summary, there should be provided good social hygiene education and advertisement of the facilities for diagnosis and treatment at all hours of the day or evening in a completely equipped and easily accessible center. The medical officers must be imbued with a public health ideal and new cases encouraged by reports from patients. Liaisons should be established with other branches of the public health service, particularly maternity and child welfare. Private hospitals for homeless girls and provision for the ante-natal treatment of pregnant women and for laboratory examinations should be arranged. (The author is with the British Ministry of Health.)—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9515. LEVINTHAL, DANIEL H. Occupation therapy. *Illinois Medic. Jour.* 55 (4) Apr. 1929: 262-264.—*Norman Himes.*

9516. STEVENS, WILLIAM E. Report of special committee on social hygiene from the public health, eugenics and delinquency sections of the Commonwealth Club of California. *Commonwealth*. 5 (18) Apr. 30, 1929: 96-100.—After a year's investigation of social hygiene conditions in California and particularly in San Francisco, a committee, composed in large part of physicians and educators suggests two main

lines of attack in solving the problem of venereal disease: control of existing venereal disease, and sex education looking toward prevention of the disease. It advocates the following measures of control: enforcement of present laws such as that requiring the quarantine of known cases of venereal disease; maintenance of clinics where drugs for prophylaxis and cure can be provided at public expense; and education of the public to regard venereal disease as a problem not of immorality but of a preventable communicable disease. As to sex education, the report suggests a present day program to train teachers and parents, and a future program, community-wide, which can be followed

after enough leaders have been intellectually and emotionally prepared to carry it out.—*Eliot G. Mears.*

9517. TEASDALL, ETHEL. Education of the crippled child. *Canad. Nurse*, 25 (4) Apr. 1929: 171-175.—The writer gives suggestions of practical occupational therapy, suggesting what any nurse should be able to do without any formal equipment for her patient. She echoes the view point of Dr. Barry of Bath, who said: "It is much more important to know what sort of a patient has a disease than what sort of a disease the patient has." Various rules are given for the education of the crippled child mentally and physically.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

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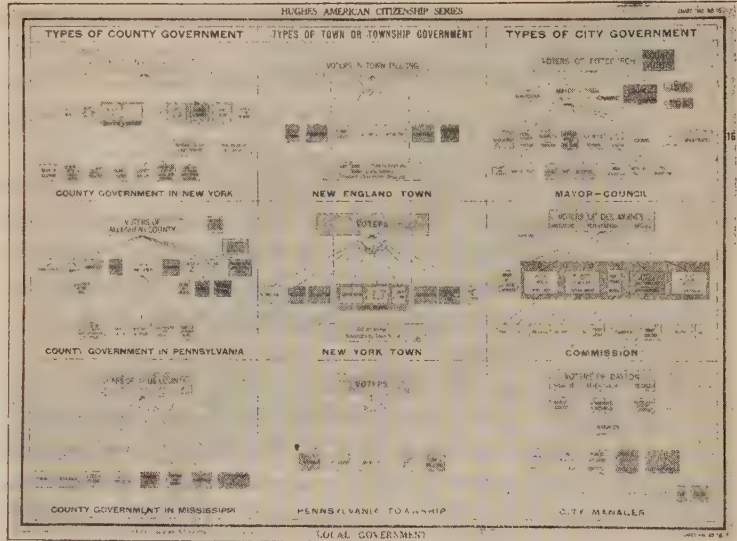
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IN DECEMBER


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ALL of these lists were first examined in the central editorial office. Many of them were then submitted to as many as five specialists competent to judge as to the value of the various items. In this way journals of no value for the social sciences were sifted out. Others were eliminated after an extended period of regular examination.

THE list to be published in the December issue is a *select* list; it is the *active* list. It includes only the journals now being regularly checked (1) by the central editorial staff in the various New York libraries, (2) by individual abstractors, or (3) by research institutes and groups in American and European centers. Hundreds of other titles are in the files of the staff. They are omitted from the present list because they are not yet being covered.

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